

Public Health Reports

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No. 32.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

August 4: Surgeon Wasdin reports 2 deaths at the Home to day, no new cases, no new cases in Phoebus, house inspection not finished.

August 5: Surgeon Wasdin reports, after conference with General McMahon and Colonel Smith, the situation reassuring, and that inmates from all infected dormitories can be tented by the 7th. No new cases to-day; 1 death. Total to date, 42 cases and 11 deaths. Disinfection begins to-night.

Surgeon Pettus reports the departure of the troops from Fortress Monroe on the steamship *McClellan* for Plum Island at 3.50 p. m.

Attendant Lindgren, who has practical knowledge of disinfection, is ordered from the hygienic laboratory to report to Surgeon White for duty as disinfecter at the Home. Two immunes from New Orleans are also ordered to the Home for the same purpose.

Surgeon White, in command of the campaign at Hampton, reports on the situation as follows:

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
Hampton, Va., August 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the situation here to-day is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as follows:

The guard around the Soldiers' Home and the outer line surrounding the community known as Phoebus is effective, and the only coming and going through this line is that involved in the transportation of supplies to the people of the inside community by means of wagons,

whose crews are relayed at Hampton Bridge. The normal school, which is within the Phoebus district, though not a part of the town of Phoebus, being distant a mile therefrom, has liberally cordoned its own grounds, and in so doing has strengthened the Service cordon to that extent, the school lying partly between Soldiers' Home and Hampton, and partly between Phoebus and Hampton.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wertenbaker is preparing a chart showing the relative position of the points involved in this quarantine and location of the cordon. The expense of maintenance of these cordons is large, but I believe, justified. Surgeon Wasdin, Acting Assistant Surgeon Vanderslice, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Reed are engaged in a house-to-house inspection in Phoebus, and arrangements have so far progressed on this side that I expect to begin a similar process in Hampton to-morrow morning.

I am informed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf that the outlook for a proper segregation of the old soldiers is improving.

So far as the control of transportation is in my power this portion of the necessary arrangements has been satisfactorily arranged. But so timid is the outside population that they refuse to admit empty flat cars in the outside communities for the purpose of bringing in freight. I hope, however, to soon be able to adjust this difficulty.

It is my opinion that after the completion of the present assignment to make arrangements for the inspection of outside territory as to drift, the service of Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder will be extremely valuable at this point, and I trust that he may be ordered here. There is an infinity of small details to be attended to which are absolutely beyond the capacity of one or even two men, even if both are possessed of inexhaustible patience and ingenuity. Dr. Wertenbaker's time is entirely employed and entirely needed in seeing that the guard lines are what they should be, and consequently everything else falls upon me, and it is for this reason that I ask for Dr. Magruder, in whose judgment and discretion I have entire confidence, and with whom, therefore, I would be willing to share the responsibility of the discretionary work.

Respectfully, yours,

J. H. WHITE,
Surgeon.

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

August 5: On request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy directed the commandant of the Norfolk Navy-Yard to send a steam launch with 10 men to Surgeon Pettus to assist in patrol duty. This was done.

August 6: Surgeon White reports that the United Charities are feeding the people of Phoebus, but their funds are nearly exhausted. House-to-house inspection of Hampton to begin to-day.

August 7: Surgeon Vickey telegraphs: "One new case admitted to hospital to-day, was sick six days, no deaths."

Surgeon White reports the satisfactory progress of the house-to-house inspection of Hampton.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Donaldson reports, after investigation, Yorktown, Grafton, and surrounding country between Grove Station and Newport News entirely clean.

Surgeon Pettus reports the continuation of Norfolk's quarantine against Hampton and Old Point, and that it will probably continue four days longer. Arrangements were made looking to the establishment of a detention camp on Fishermans Island. Hospital Steward Richardson was ordered to report to Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith, at Norfolk, preparatory to going to Fishermans Island, should the camp be established.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder reports no new developments at Newport News. Inspection began on the 6th, under Dr. Hobson.

August 8: Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder reports inspection at Newport News progressing well; will be completed by the 9th; then a second inspection will be begun, and this plan will be continued till the epidemic ends.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Farquhar reports no yellow fever or suspects in Berkeley, no yellow fever in Portsmouth, but 1 refugee found there yesterday (7th) was sent to Craney Island.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Donaldson reports that a house-to-house inspection of Riverview and the district between Hampton and Newport News shows the district entirely clean.

Surgeon Wasdin reports that Von Ezdorf and Tuten are on duty in the Home, that 2 hospital tents are now erected for use as an intermediate hospital should it be necessary on account of spread of the disease. Three dormitories are now empty and being fumigated, the infected mattresses burned, and 1,300 inmates have been placed in tents.

August 9: Surgeon Vickery reports: "No change; everything favorable; nearly all in tents that can be moved. Disinfection of buildings pushed along by Von Ezdorf."

Report of the detention camp at Craney Island is as follows:

August 4: Six suspects found in Berkeley sent to Craney Island. Four refugees found in Portsmouth. Received, 13; on hand, 13. All well.

August 5: Received, 5; discharged, none; on hand, 18; all well.

August 6: Received, 2; discharged, none; on hand, 20; all well.

August 7: Received, 1; discharged, none; on hand, 20; all well.

August 8: Received, 2; discharged, none; on hand, 23; all well.

August 9: Acting Assistant Surgeon Archinard, having been ordered to Petersburg, Va., to look out for suspects, reports as follows:

I have the honor to report that I am still at Petersburg, overlooking the sanitary condition. From information gathered from the health officer and others, I do not believe that there exists any chance of yellow fever making an appearance in this locality. I will continue my inquiries relative to the conditions here until I hear from you.

August 9: Surgeon White reports that the last case in Phoebus has been furnished new clothing and discharged. No remaining foci and disease confined to Soldiers' Home. House-to-house inspection at Hampton completed shows nothing suspicious.

August 10: Act. Asst. Surg. John Archinard is ordered to proceed immediately to West Point on York River and work backward from that point to Richmond, stopping off at principal towns or hamlets to ascertain if there are refugees from Phoebus or Soldiers' Home, and if any suspicious cases are among them to wire his arrival at West Point and departure therefrom, and also to wire daily his whereabouts, and on return to Richmond to report for orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Farquhar is ordered to Suffolk, Va., with a view to locating any refugees from Phoebus or Soldiers' Home, and to make sure that Suffolk is clean. Thence he is to go to Bellefield Junction and Emporia for same purpose, and work back from Emporia to Portsmouth, stopping at such points as he thinks should be inspected, investigating rumors and reports and keeping Bureau informed daily by telegraph.

August 10: Surgeon White telegraphs as follows:

Conference [authorities of Newport News, Norfolk, Hampton, and Virginia State board] wants assurance that Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore will not quarantine Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Old Point if quarantine on Hampton is raised. I certify that Hampton is not infected and has been most thoroughly inspected, house to house, with no results. Please ascertain status of New York and other cities and wire results to boards of health interested. It is useless exposure and hardship to quarantine Hampton, and prompt action will be appreciated by all.

Accordingly the health authorities of the cities mentioned were telegraphed:

Conference of local health officers requests me to obtain assurance that Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore will not quarantine against Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Old Point if the quarantine on Hampton, Va., is raised. Surgeon White, Marine-Hospital Service, who has been at Hampton since outbreak, certifies that Hampton is not infected, and has been most thoroughly inspected with house-to-house inspection, with no suspicious cases found. He states that it is useless exposure and hardship to quarantine against Hampton. This village is from 1 to 2 miles from the National Soldiers' Home, where outbreak occurred. A strong cordon, under Marine-Hospital Service, surrounds the Home and the town of Phoebus, adjoining the Home, on the side farthest from Hampton. Phoebus is also now free from disease, as shown by house-to-house inspection. No new cases or deaths in Home for several days. There is no reason known to me for quarantining against any other places than Phoebus and National Soldiers' Home. I will promptly inform you should any new cases appear. Kindly wire me whether you will give the assurance requested or not.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

Favorable responses were received from New York and Baltimore. No replies have yet been received from Boston and Philadelphia.

August 11: Surgeon Vickery telegraphs that the situation continues favorable, 1 death not from fever, 1 suspicious case isolated. Fourteen hundred and twenty men in tents, disinfection going on well.

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

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., July 29, 1899.—I have the honor to report that no passengers have arrived during the past week from Tampico or Vera Cruz except such as were not subject to detention, the ten days time having elapsed, and their baggage having had the label "Inspected."

Three Mexicans arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad from the City of Mexico on their way to Lower California (Mexican territory). They had no certificates, but their hotel bills showed that they had been in the City of Mexico fifteen days previous to their arrival here. Their baggage was inspected. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

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

Laredo, Tex., July 30, 1899.—I have the honor to make the following report. Inspection at the international foot and tramway bridge for week ended July 15: Refused entry, 13; allowed entry without detention, 3,177. For week ended July 22: Refused entry, 6; allowed entry without detention, 3,709. For week ended July 29: Refused entry, 11; allowed entry without detention, 4,794. The above figures include persons from American side coming from Mexico, and the increase was due to a celebration on the Mexican side of the frontier. Persons refused entry are persons coming from Monterey or beyond that point and unable to give evidence of their whereabouts for the previous ten days. One party was from Tampico, and is now in detention on the Mexican side. I allow no baggage or bedding to cross at this bridge unless I personally inspect it and am satisfied of noninfection.

The Mexican National Railroad bridge report is as follows since last report: July 22, disinfected all baggage and wearing apparel of a person who had had smallpox in May and June. July 23, refused entry to person from City of Mexico. July 24, refused entry to a man from Acambaro, Mexico, noninfected. These were railroad men out of employment without any baggage and with no evidence of where they had recently been. One of these men disappeared from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and I have failed to find out whether he went back into Mexico or crossed the frontier in some small boat at night. He did not leave Laredo, Tex., on any passenger train, as I inspect the only two trains leaving daily, for the purpose of seeing that persons I am holding across the border do not leave here in that manner. This is one disadvantage of not having a detention camp on the American side, where those in detention are under guard. The man who disappeared boarded train and claimed to have been residing at Acambaro, Mexico, a place noninfected and on this side of the City of Mexico, but he had no evidence with him and no money with which to telegraph for evidence. Officers of railroad company tell me that he very likely went back into Mexico on some freight train, as many of them leave at night.

To-morrow I will send a report of passengers entered here on the railroad for the months of June and July.

I am to receive a list of all persons arriving at Tampico daily, sent by the United States consul there.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Laredo, Tex., August 3.—I have the honor to submit the following report of persons entering the United States via Mexican National Railroad for month of June, 1899: From City of Mexico, 234; from San Luis Potosi, 48; from Saltillo, 30; from Monterey, 226; from other points, 80; total, 618. Persons from City of Mexico include places beyond that point.

The following number was inspected and entered at this port via Mexican National Railroad for the month of July, 1899: From City of Mexico, 162; from San Luis Potosi, 46; from Saltillo, 38; from Monterey, 210; from other points, 83; total entered, 539. Persons registered from the City of Mexico include persons from beyond that point.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 11, 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		
Gadsden County.....	July 1-July 31...	18		
Hillsboro County.....	April 10-July 10...	35		
Jackson County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Lake County.....	do.....	1		
Leon County.....	do.....	4		
Marion County.....	do.....	3		
Pasco County.....	do.....	5		
Total for the State.....		72		
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-Aug. 3...	14	0	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-July 29...	11	0	
Shreveport.....	do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....		14	0	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steeleton.....	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:				
Austin.....	July 15-Aug. 1...	1	0	
Duluth.....	do.....	1	0	
East Grand Forks.....	do.....	7	0	
Total for the State.....		9	0	
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	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina:				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		Smallpox reported. Do.
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			
Hertford County.....	do	4		
McDowell County.....	do	1		
Moore County.....	do	1		
Nash County.....	do			
Northampton.....	do	1		
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-July 29...	11		
Dayton.....	July 15-Aug. 5...	3		
Total for the State.....		16		
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-June 26...	11		At Penn Station, several.
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		
Total for the State.....		153		
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6		
Texas:				
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40		
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2		
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5	25		
Total for the State.....		67		
Virginia:				
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4...	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 29...	6		
Tacoma.....	July 23-July 29...	1		
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
Total for the State.....		25		
West Virginia:				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	

Plague on steamship America Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., July 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the steamship *America Maru* at this port on July 20, from Hongkong and intermediate ports, having on board 165 passengers and 172 crew. The vessel sailed from Hongkong on June 13. On June 21, 1 of the Chinese of the steward's department was found to be ill, and on the day following was isolated and the room which he occupied was closed. This case was passed by the quarantine officials at Kobe for want of any definite symptoms. On the vessel's arrival at Yokohama, on the morning of the 23d, the case was immediately removed to the quarantine, and preparations instituted to disinfect the vessel.

On June 24 another member of the crew, the Japanese watchman, was found to be suffering from fever. The man was sent to the hospital. Both cases were pronounced by the quarantine authorities to be genuine cases of bubonic plague.

There was another death among the crew. One of the Chinese mess boys had been ailing for several days before arrival at Yokohama; no particular or marked symptoms. On June 24 he suddenly developed a temperature of 41° C., and was immediately sent to the hospital. Death occurred within thirty hours. Diagnosis was that of pernicious malaria, the malarial parasite being found in the blood. There was no post-mortem examination. The body was cremated. I believe this to have been a case of plague because the boy had been on the ship for over three months and had not been exposed to malarial infection more than other members of the crew. This was the only case of malaria reported.

The passengers and crew were removed from the vessel to the quarantine station, where they were given a bath and their personal effects disinfected. The vessel was detained for six days, after which it was allowed to proceed.

On July 7, 1 of the Japanese apprentices was taken ill with pleurisy and pneumonia of a mild type. Soon after leaving Honolulu the symptoms became worse, and he suffered from fever, the temperature ranging from 38.5° to 39° C. On July 20, when first seen, the case seemed to be one of pleurisy, with effusion, although the ship's surgeon was not positive in his diagnosis.

The case, while not admitting of much doubt as to the nature of the malady or its cause, could not be positively determined by a physical examination, so the vessel was held in quarantine until the examination could be completed. Specimens of blood, sputum, and the serous effusion were collected and examined. After twenty-four hours it was evident that the cause was due to the pneumo-coccus. The passengers were then discharged. The steerages and apartments of the crew were cleansed and disinfected. The vessel's hold was fumigated with SO₂ in order to kill any rats that might be in the cargo. Only 2 rats were found on the following days. The vessel was discharged on the 21st. The prompt recognition of the nature of the sickness, the isolation of the cases and their speedy removal, and the disinfection of all the living apartments of the vessel suppressed what might have been a serious epidemic.

Respectfully, yours,

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

*Suspicious case of fever on Spanish bark Triunfo.*BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE, *August 5, 1899.*

Sir: A suspicious case of sickness (fever) developed in 1 of the passengers, yesterday, on board the Spanish bark *Triunfo* from Havana. The vessel was in process of disinfection when the case was discovered. This passenger was a resident of the Province of Santa Clara and was four days in Havana before taking passage for the United States. The *Triunfo* was five days from Havana here. I have remanded the vessel to South Atlantic Station for disinfection.

R. E. L. BURFORD,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

*Immigrants inspected at Astoria, Oreg., during July, 1899.*COLUMBIA RIVER QUARANTINE STATION,
Astoria, Oreg., August 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 48 alien immigrants were inspected and passed at this station during the month of July.

Very respectfully,

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

*Inspection of immigrants at New York for the month of July, 1899.*NEW YORK, N. Y., *August 3, 1899.*

Report of the number of immigrants examined by the medical examiners at the port of New York during the month of July, 1899, and rejected as suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

Number of steerage passengers examined during the month, 18,912; rejected as suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and detained pending action of the Commissioner of Immigration, 31. Trachoma—certified, 31; deported, 25; admitted, 4; remaining, 2. Landed by the board of special inquiry upon evidence of citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Charge.

*Inspection of immigrants at Philadelphia for July, 1899.*PHILADELPHIA, PA., *August 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 905 alien immigrants arrived at this port during the month of July, 1899. There were also 2 rejections, as follows: One for favus and 1 for pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 12 patients of the immigration department examined during the same time.

Respectfully, yours,

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Immigrants inspected at San Diego, Cal., during July, 1899.*SAN DIEGO, CAL., *August 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of inspection of immigrants at this port for the month of July, 1899, viz: No transactions.

Respectfully, yours,

W. W. MCKAY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended August 5, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, August 5, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 5, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 30	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	54
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	48
Do....	Steamship Chicago.....	London, England.....	3
July 31	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	54
Do....	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Bowden, Jamaica.....	13
Aug. 1	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	30
Do....	Steamship Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England.....	17
Aug. 2	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	2
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	32
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	22
Aug. 3	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	15
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	48
Do....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	76
Aug. 4	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	25
Aug. 5	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	30
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	27
Do....	Steamship Storm King.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	3
Do....	Steamship Pavonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	158
	Total.....		657

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore for the week ended
August 5, 1899.*

BALTIMORE, MD., August 5, 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 August 5, 1899 :

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
Aug. 2	British.....	Steamship Aldborough.....	Havana.....	July 27	Ballast.
Do....	do.....	Steamship H. M. Pollock.....	Santiago de Cuba.....	July 28	Ore.
Aug. 5	do.....	Steamship Brator.....	Daiquiri.....	July 29	Do.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING,
Acting Deputy Collector.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Aug. 5			
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.....			
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	Ss. Canada.....	Aug. 3	Rio de Janeiro.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	Ss. Aldsborough.....	Aug. 4	Havana.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	July 29			
7	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Aug. 5			
8	Eureka, Cal.....	July 29			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....			
10	Gulf Quarantine. Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Nor. bk. Stanley (a).....	July 14	Para
			Br. sc. Attractor (a).....	July 19	Cayman Brac, Ja- maica.
			Nor. bk. Gudrun (a).....	July 20	Bahia.....
			Am. sc. John S. Parker (a)	July 21	Caibarien.....
			Am. sc. Scotia (a).....	do.....	Havana.....
			Br. ss. Wennington	July 22	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Hall. (a)		
			Am. sc. Rita Cué.....	July 27	Laguna de Ter- minos.
			Am. brgtn. C. C. Sweeney	July 28	Cienfuegos.....
			Am. sc. Bertha Louise.....	do.....	Santiago.....
			Nor. ss. Transit.....	July 29	Progreso and Vera Cruz.
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Aug. 5			
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	July 27			
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Aug. 5			
15	San Diego, Cal.....	July 29			
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	U. S. s. Adams.....	July 27	Victoria.....
17	Savannah, Ga.....	July 29	Am. sc. Flora Morang.....	July 24	Port Maria, Ja- maica.
		Aug. 5	Nor. bk. James G. Pendleton.	July 31	Bahia.....
18	South Atlantic Quarant- ine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	July 29	Nor. bk. Hoiden (a).....	July 16	Bahia.....
			Swed. bk. Gurli (a).....	July 17	do.....
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Nor. bk. Oxford.....	July 24	Pernambuco.....
			U. S. tug Powhatan (a).....		Tortugas.....
			Ger. ss. Hermann.....	July 23	Cardenas and Matanzas.
			Am. bktn. Vedette.....	do.....	Havana.....
			Am. sc. Mary E. Morse.....	do.....	do.....
			Am. sc. Hester.....	do.....	Cardenas.....
			Am. sc. Warren Adams.....	July 24	Sagua la Grande.
			Nor. bk. Eidsiva.....	July 23	Para.....
			Am. sc. Olive S. Whittier..	July 27	Pointe á Pitre.....
			Sp. ss. Leonora.....	July 29	Havana, Santi- ago, and way ports.
			Am. sc. Mary E. Riggs.....	do.....	Sagua la Grande.
20	Washington, N. C.....	Aug. 5			
21	CUBA:				
22	Cardenas.....	July 29	Ss. Ilsenstein.....	July 25	New York via Santiago.
	Cienfuegos.....	July 29	Ss. Santiago de Cuba.....	do.....	do.....
			Ss. Antinozenes Menen- dez.	July 29	Santiago.....
23	Daiquiri.....	June 24	Ss. Saratoga.....	do.....	do.....
		July 1			
		July 8			
		July 15			
24	Gibara.....	July 8			
25	Guantanamo.....	July 15			

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4	Norfolk.....	Held for disinfection.....			11
5	do.....	do.....		No transactions.....	
6				do.....	
7					3
8				No transactions.....	
9				do.....	
10	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 25		2
	Moss Point.....	do.....	July 27		
	Ship Island.....	do.....			
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	July 26		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	Ship Island.....	do.....	July 27		
	Pascagoula.....	do.....			
	Ship Island.....	do.....			
	Pascagoula.....	do.....			
	Mobile.....	do.....		2 cases yellow fever; 1 death at Progreso; 1 case malarial fever at sea and in quarantine.	
11					1
12					1
13					5
14					25
15					4
16	San Francisco.....	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	July 27	2 deaths from dysentery on U. S. s. Morgan City from Manila.	11
17	Savannah.....	Held for instructions.....	July 25		3
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....			5
18	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 27		1
	Savannah.....	do.....		6 cases yellow fever in port; 5 cases, 1 death at sea.	
	Sapelo.....	Held for disinfection.....		Discharging ballast.....	
19	Key West.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 23	Order to proceed to Key West revoked.	
	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	July 25		
	Apalachicola.....	do.....	July 26		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	Pensacola.....	do.....	do.....		
	Apalachicola.....	do.....	July 27		
	do.....	Disinfected and reballasted	July 29		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	do.....		
	Pensacola.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	Key West.....	Held for disinfection.....			
20				No transactions.....	
21					25
	Cienfuegos.....	Held 1 day to complete period.	July 26		5
22	do.....	Held 4 days.....	July 29		
	do.....	Discharged cargo and certified passengers in open bay.			
	do.....	do.....			
23					1
					1
					1
					3
24				No report.....	5
25					

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
26	Havana	July 28	.....	.....	.....
27	Manzanillo.....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
		Aug. 15	.....	.....	.....
28	Matanzas	Aug. 1	.....	.....	.....
29	Santiago de Cuba.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....
	PORTO RICO:				
30	Ponce.....	July 29	.....	.....	.....
31	San Juan.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Month of July.	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Charleston, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
7	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	July 29	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	July 29	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	Aug. 5	Am. sc. Lily White.....	July 29	Cardenas.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	July 29	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.	Bk. St. Mary (a)	July 15	Santos.....
			Lizzie M. Eels	July 20	Cardenas.....
			Nor. ss. Helios.....	July 25	Cienfuegos.....
			Ger. sc. Hermann.....	July 27	Cardenas.....
		Aug. 5	Lizzie M. Eels (a)	July 25	do.....
			Nor. ss. Helios (a).....	do.	Cienfuegos.....
			Sc. Jeanie Lippitt	Aug. 1	Cartagena.....
			Bgtn. Arcot.....	do.	Kingston.....
			Br. ss. Widdrington	Aug. 3	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.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
23	Providence, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
24	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
25	San Pedro, Cal.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....
26	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Aug. 5	Br. ss. Thorntondale (a).. Tug William Lopez and barge.	July 26 Aug. 3	Vera Cruz..... Havana

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
26				No report.....	
27					6
28					7
29					5
30				No report.....	13
31					12

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					3
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6					1
7					14
8				No report.....	
9					10
10					2
11				No report.....	
12	Key West.....			Remanded to Tortugas Quarantine Station for treatment.	10
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15	Mobile.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.	July 27		15
	do.....	Disinfected and held.			
	do.....	Held to complete 5 days' period.	July 29		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.	July 30		15
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 5		
	do.....	Held for observation.			
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23					3
24				No report.....	
25				do.....	
26	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.	Aug. 2		9
	do.....	do.....			

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

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 37,817. Total number of deaths, 122, including enteric fever, 6; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FLORIDA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1899, from 45 counties having a population of 464,639, show a total of 458 deaths, including enteric fever, 22; measles, 3, and 35 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Ottawa*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including whooping cough, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Springfield.—Month of July, 1899. Census population, 24,963. Total number of deaths, 52, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 27,590. Total number of deaths, 54, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 29, 1899, from 64 observers, indicate that erysipelas, inflammation of kidney, and bronchitis increased, and tonsilitis decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 189, enteric fever at 36, measles at 36, scarlet fever at 29, diphtheria at 15, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 4 places.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 202, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 3, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

St. Louis.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 623,000—white, 587,000; colored, 36,000. Total number of deaths, 741—white, 660; colored, 81, including diphtheria, 15; enteric fever, 5; measles, 2; whooping cough, 4; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 10, and 71 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including enteric fever, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Meadville*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 12, including enteric fever, 4, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 62—white, 28; colored, 34, including whooping cough, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including enteric fever, 3, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg*.—Four weeks ended July 26, 1899. Estimated population, 25,000—white, 12,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 57—white, 24; colored, 33, including 4 from enteric fever.

WISCONSIN—*Superior*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from scarlet fever.

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.	Varinoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allentown, Pa.	July 29.	25,228	21	1						1				
Amesbury, Mass.	Aug. 5.	9,798	0											
Ashtabula, Ohio.	do.	8,338	3	1										
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	236	12						4		2		1
Baton Rouge, La.	July 29.	10,478	5											1
Binghamton, N. Y.	Aug. 5.	35,005	15	2										1
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	218	19						2	2	6		2
Brockton, Mass.	July 29.	27,294	10											
Butler, Pa.	July 18.	8,734	6						2					
Do.	July 25.	8,734	4						1	1				
Cambridge, Mass.	Aug. 5.	70,028	29	2										1
Charleston, S. C.	July 29.	a 54,955	b 42	2					1	3				
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	14	1										
Chicago, Ill.	do.	1,099,850	546	40					4	2	17	4	6	
Do.	Aug. 5.	1,099,850	465	40					9	5	11	3	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	286,908	8						2			1		
Columbus, Ohio.	do.	88,150	36	7					1					
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	61,220	20	1										
Detroit, Mich.	July 29.	205,876	97	7					1		3		1	
Dubois, Pa.	Aug. 5.	6,149	4											
Dunkirk, N. Y.	July 29.	9,416	3	1								1		
Dunmore, Pa.	do.	8,315	4									1		
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	13	3										
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	11									1		
Evansville, Ind.	Aug. 5.	50,756	17	3										
Everett, Mass.	July 29.	11,068	9									1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	22,087	5											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 5.	60,278	16											
Hoboken, N. J.	July 29.	43,648	22	1										
Jersey City, N. J.	July 30.	163,003	77	13								1		
Johnstown, Pa.	Aug. 5.	21,805	16	1										
Lancaster, Pa.	July 29.	32,011	22	6								1		
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	44,654	27											1
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	31	4						1				
Louisville, Ky.	Aug. 3.	161,129	45	9						1				
Lowell, Mass.	Aug. 4.	77,696	39	3										
Lynchburg, Va.	Aug. 5.	19,709	9							1				
McKeesport, Pa.	Aug. 1.	20,741	16											
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Aug. 5.	11,286	9	1										
Malden, Mass.	do.	23,031	14	3										
Medford, Mass.	do.	11,079	7	1										
Michigan City, Ind.	do.	10,776	4	1										
Mobile, Ala.	do.	81,076	22	3										
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	5							1				
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	34	2						1				
Newburyport, Mass.	July 29.	13,947	6											
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,039	119	15					3			1		
New York, N. Y.	do.	c 3,555,063	1,444	140					10	4	24	7	12	
Do.	Aug. 5.	3,555,063	1,245	122					15	5	19	8	15	
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	4											

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

c Estimated.

b White, 12; colored, 30.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 11, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	62	0		.84		.84
Portland, Me.	68	0		.86		.56
Northfield, Vt.	66	0		.96		.46
Boston, Mass.	70	2		1.02		.92
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	71	1		.72		.62
Nantucket, Mass.	68	0		.70		.60
Woods Hole, Mass.	69	1		.81		.81
Block Island, R. I.	69	1		.79		.79
New Haven, Conn.	71	1		1.23		1.23
Albany, N. Y.	72	2		.98	.02	
New York, N. Y.	73	3		1.07	.23	
Harrisburg, Pa.	73	3		1.00		.70
Philadelphia, Pa.	75	3		1.00	.50	
New Brunswick, N. J.	73	3		1.14	.86	
Atlantic City, N. J.	72	0		.96	.64	
Baltimore, Md.	76	2		.93		.03
Washington, D. C.	76	1		.98	.68	
Lynchburg, Va.	76	4		.91	.89	
Cape Henry, Va.	77	1		1.33		1.13
Norfolk, Va.	78	4		1.41		1.11
Charlotte, N. C.	77	5		1.26		1.26
Raleigh, N. C.	77	5		1.95		1.35
Kittyhawk, N. C.	78			1.57		
Hatteras, N. C.	78			1.47		
Wilmington, N. C.	79	5		1.75	.35	
Columbia, S. C.	80	4		1.57		1.17
Charleston, S. C.	81	7		1.81		1.81
Augusta, Ga.	80	4		1.19		.99
Savannah, Ga.	81	5		1.68		1.68
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	4		1.45		1.15
Jupiter, Fla.	81	1		1.05		1.05
Key West, Fla.	84	0		.93		.93
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	77	3		1.12		1.12
Tampa, Fla.	81	1		2.24		1.74
Pensacola, Fla.	80	4		1.96	1.14	
Mobile, Ala.	80	4		1.58		.98
Montgomery, Ala.	80	2		.98	.02	
Vicksburg, Miss.	81	1		.86	2.04	
New Orleans, La.	82	4		1.40		1.30
Shreveport, La.	82	6		.52		.52
Fort Smith, Ark.	78	8		.87		.87
Little Rock, Ark.	79	5		.95		.95
Palestine, Tex.	81	3		.56		.56
Galveston, Tex.	84	0		1.05		1.05
San Antonio, Tex.	83	1		.73		.73
Corpus Christi, Tex.	82	0		.51		.51
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	79	3		.78		.68
Nashville, Tenn.	78	2		.81	.49	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	76	4		.91		.61
Knoxville, Tenn.	75	3		.98		.48
Louisville, Ky.	77	5		.84	.56	
Indianapolis, Ind.	74	4		.82	2.78	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	76	4		.84	1.16	
Columbus, Ohio.	73	3		.72	.48	
Parkersburg, W. Va.	73	3		.96		.36
Pittsburg, Pa.	74	4		.81	.89	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	70	0		.63		.33
Rochester, N. Y.	70	2		.70		.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	70	0		.70		.60
Erie, Pa.	71	0		.70		.70
Cleveland, Ohio.	70	2		.70		.20
Sandusky, Ohio.	72	2		.74	.26	
Toledo, Ohio.	72	2		.63		.33
Detroit, Mich.	71	0		.63		.33
Lansing, Mich.	70	0		.63		.53
Port Huron, Mich.	67	3		.56		.46
Alpena, Mich.	64	0		.77		.67
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	62	0		.58		.28
Marquette, Mich.	64		2	.63		.43
Green Bay, Wis.	69		1	.63		.63

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 11, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	68		0	.56		.26
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69	1		.63	.57	
Chicago, Ill.....	71		0	.70		.10
Duluth, Minn.....	66		2	.75		.35
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	71		1	.77		.47
La Crosse, Wis.....	71			.75		.15
Dubuque, Iowa.....	73		0	.77	.33	
Davenport, Iowa.....	73	1		.84	2.16	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73	1		.77	1.43	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75	3		.75	1.95	
Hannibal, Mo.....	75	3		.51	1.69	
Springfield, Ill.....	74	4		.49	1.11	
Cairo, Ill.....	77	3		.68		.18
St. Louis, Mo.....	77	5		.84	.76	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	75	5		.77	.93	
Springfield, Mo.....	75	7		.96		.88
Kansas City, Mo.....	76	6		.91	.89	
Topeka, Kans.....	76	4		1.05		.35
Wichita, Kans.....	78	4		.73		.33
Concordia, Kans.....	76	4		.70		.50
Lincoln, Nebr.....	76		0	.77		.27
Omaha, Nebr.....	75		1	.83	1.67	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	74			.90	2.00	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	73		1	.70	2.00	
Valentine, Nebr.....	73		1	.49	.11	
Huron, S. Dak.....	70	2		.63		.43
Pierre, S. Dak.....	76		0	.42		.12
Moorhead, Minn.....	67		1	.69		.69
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	70		2	.49		.19
Williston, N. Dak.....	69		5	.31	.09	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	68		2	.35	1.75	
Helena, Mont.....	68		2	.14	.26	
Miles City, Mont.....	75		3	.28		.18
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	73		3	.35	.05	
Spokane, Wash.....	71		1	.02		.02
Walla Walla, Wash.....	75		1	.00	.00	
Baker City, Oreg.....	68		2	.07		.07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	73		5	.00	.00	
Boise, Idaho.....	74		0	.00	.00	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	78		8	.14	.96	
Lander, Wyo.....	70			.14		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	67		3	.41	.19	
North Platte, Nebr.....	73		1	.56	.24	
Denver, Colo.....	72		2	.35	1.35	
Pueblo, Colo.....	74		0	.49	.21	
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	4		.70		.50
Oklahoma, Okla.....	80	3		.75		.75
Amarillo, Tex.....	75	3		.58		.58
Abilene, Tex.....	81	5		.53		.53
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68		0	.75		.55
El Paso, Tex.....	80		0	.42		.12
Phoenix, Ariz.....	89		3	.21	.39	
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	64		0	.14		.14
Tacoma, Wash.....	62	2		.14		.14
Fort Canby, Wash.....	59	1		.17		.07
Portland, Oreg.....	66	2		.07		.07
Roseburg, Oreg.....	67		1	.00	.00	
Eureka, Cal.....	56		0	.00	.00	
Redbluff, Cal.....	83		7	.00	.00	
Carson City, Nev.....	68		4	.00	.30	
Sacramento, Cal.....	74		6	.00	.00	
San Francisco, Cal.....	58		0	.00	.00	
Fresno, Cal.....	84		8	.00	.00	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65		0	.00	.00	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70		0	.00	.00	
San Diego, Cal.....	69		3	.07		.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	94		8	.07	.03	

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

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 11, 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 20.....	.....	88	
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 15.....	163	81	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-June 30.....	.....	51	
St. Felix.....	June 7.....	.....	.....	Reported present.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24.....	2	2	
Panama.....	June 16-July 23.....	14	8	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29.....	1	1	Doubtful.
Havana.....	June 15-Aug. 3.....	20	5	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-July 20.....	7	2	
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27.....	2	.....	1 Doubtful.
	Aug. 6.....	1	.....
Santiago.....	June 10-July 29.....	194	40	
Mexico:				
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
Merida.....	July 1.....	1	.....
Progreso.....	July 25.....	2	1	
Tampico.....	July 1-July 7.....	1	1	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-July 27.....	140	124	
San Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 30.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 11-June 24.....	1,173	1,119	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 4-July 21.....	74	32	
French Ivory Coast Colony:				
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-July 4.....	.....	255	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 24.....	.....	133	
Japan:				
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 1-July 10.....	2	1	
Nagasaki Ken.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Taiwan, Formosa.....	.....do.....	14	6	
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 26-May 31.....	568	378	
Mauritius.....	May 4-May 31.....	1	5	
	July 14-July 20.....	30	29	
Persia:				
Bushire.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
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-July 15.....	3		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-June 30.....	105	95	
Espiriti Sancti	June 7.....			Reported present,
China:				
Hongkong	May 6-June 10.....	2	1	
	July 12-July 24.....	2		
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 15.....	4	1	
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 22.....	84	16	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-July 4.....		36	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10.....		2	
Madras.....	May 20-June 30.....		5	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-July 29.....		3	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-July 23.....	51	37	
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-July 8.....	0	2	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22.....	1		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 27-July 15.....	96	42	
Odessa.....	June 10-July 18.....	22	6	
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:				
Beireut.....	June 27-July 1.....	1		
Erzeroum.....	July 8-July 15.....	2		
Smyrna.....	May 27-July 16.....			
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-June 3.....	1	8	

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, July 19, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the week ended June 17, 1899, there were 62 plague deaths in the city of Bombay. In the presidency of Bombay the number was 380, against 336 in the previous week. Of these deaths 22 occurred in the Belgaum district. At Kurrachee the number of deaths fell from 16 to 3. From other parts of India 50 plague deaths were reported, of which 11 occurred at Calcutta and 24 in the city of Mysore.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Penang.—Up to June 14 a total of 26 cases and 20 deaths was reported.

CHINA—Hongkong.—According to official reports of the health bureau, during the three weeks from May 14 to June 3, the plague cases were 87, 143, and 92, respectively, and the deaths 70, 134, and 97. During the week ended July 1, the cases were 142 and the deaths 141.

JAPAN—Formosa.—During the four weeks ended May 10, 190, 142, 159, and 94 cases were reported. In Tainan, the chief focus of the disease, from 10 to 15 new cases occur daily. The proportion of deaths among Japanese was 5 per cent. North and middle Formosa are only slightly affected with the disease.

EGYPT—Alexandria.—During the week ended June 30, there were 12 plague cases (3 Europeans) and 4 (1 European) plague deaths.

Mauritius.—From June 24 to 30, 13 cases and 12 deaths were reported.

CHOLERA.

BRITISH EAST INDIA—Calcutta.—From June 11 to 17, there were 6 cholera deaths.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, July 19, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

ROUMANIA.—The government has fixed the period of surveillance at Sulina for arrivals from Egypt and Arabia at ten days.

TURKEY.—The International Sanitary Council at Constantinople has resolved as follows:

1. Live animals from Egypt shall not be admitted at Ottoman ports
2. Vessels having a clean bill of health may, until further notice, coal at Port Said, on condition that they do so under sanitary surveillance and without holding communication with the shore, and that their sanitary pass shall have a certification to this effect.
3. The prohibition of the entry into Mesopotamia of Chiite pilgrims and corpses from Persia is amended to apply to the coast of the Persian Gulf as far as and including Mohamara.

BRITISH INDIA.—Under date of June 14 the government at Bombay has issued new provisional regulations with regard to vessels leaving that port. These abolish the regulations of August 17, 1898, but differ from them only in insisting upon the surveillance of the relatives and friends of plague patients and plague suspects, together with the baggage of said relatives and friends.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—By order of June 3, the quarantine against arrivals from the Siamese states on the west coast of the Malacca Peninsula is suspended. A nine days' quarantine against Penang is ordered.

DUTCH INDIA.—By order of the Governor-General quarantine is declared against Macao, and the importation of carpets and draperies, unless when these form part of the baggage of passengers, is prohibited. Similar orders are in force against the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, and Hongkong, as well as the west coast of Arabia from Lith to Yambo, exclusive of the two last-named places.

EGYPT.—The international board of health at the session of June 6 resolved as follows:

In view of the fact that according to advices from the governor of El Arisch, the Syrian pilgrims from Mecca with the holy carpet shall not return by way of Tor, the said pilgrims, notwithstanding the fact that they have had thirty or forty days' travel in the desert, shall be subject to strict disinfection at Akaba and to thirteen days' quarantine, with disinfection at Naksle.

The preparation of plant in the disinfecting establishments at Damietta and Rosetta is confided to a selected committee.

YELLOW FEVER.

URUGUAY.—The quarantine ordered April 27, against arrivals from Buenos Ayres and La Plata is again put in force from June 10.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from Belize.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, July 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended July 28 the following steamers: *Sullice*, for United States ports; steamship *Themis*, via Jamaica, for New York. July 27, steamship *Stillwater* sails this p. m. for New Orleans.

The sanitary condition of Belize very good; prevailing fever, malaria. There is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or surrounding colony.

Two barks arrived July 25 from Bahia; thirty days en route. No sickness on board.

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 21ST INSTANT TO DATE.

BELIZE, July 27, 1899.

Certified by medical practitioner—

Convulsions (dantition).....	1
Gastritis catarrhalis.....	1
Premature birth.....	1
Senile debility.....	1
Certified by district commissioner or police.....	0
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified.....	0
Total.....	4

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

HONDURAS.

*Sanitary report from La Ceiba.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *July 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for week ended July 30. The health conditions here remain satisfactory. No contagious or infectious diseases reported, save whooping cough, which is on the decline. Three deaths this week, 1 woman in childbirth, with offspring without medical attention, and young child of marasmus. Malarial fever of mild type prevails and is on the increase; it yields readily, however, to specific medication. I have seen also 1 case of meningitis, a complication of continued form of malarial fever. Inspection report is appended.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. T. HAMILTON,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Vessels inspected during the week ended July 29, 1899: July 23, 1899, steamer *Bergenscrew*, Norwegian, Bentzen, master, New Orleans; crew, 15; no passengers. July 24, steamer *Sunnira*, Norwegian, Johnansen, master, New Orleans; crew, 15; passengers, 5. July 26, schooner *C. L. Dyer*, British, Borden, master, Mobile; crew, 6; no passengers. July 28, steamer *Franklin*, Norwegian, Rasmussen, master, New Orleans; crew, 13; no passengers. July 29, schooner *San Oteri*, J. B. Traverso, master, American, New Orleans; crew, 7; no passengers.

COLOMBIA.

*Sanitary reports from Bocas del Toro.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, July 22, 1899.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared for ports in the United States during the week:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.
July 16.....	Kitty	Olsen.....	18	Mobile.....	2
July 19.....	John Wilson.....	do	18	do	0
July 20.....	Habil	Gudmundsen	15	do	0
July 22.....	Colombia.....	Berg.....	18	do	1

The health conditions here are good. Less rain has fallen during the past week, and with the change in meteorological conditions there has been a diminution in the number of cases of malarial fever.

The following deaths have come to my knowledge: One infant, negro, marasmus; 3 children, negro, ptomaine poisoning; 1 infant, negro, cause not ascertained.

The 3 cases of ptomaine poisoning were seen by me after death had occurred, and on 1 a necropsy was held.

The Sociedad de Medicina, at Panama, reports that on the 15th instant there were no cases of yellow fever under treatment. The

United States consul at Colon reports that there has been no fever in that place, and that great precaution is being exercised to prevent its entry. During the past fortnight there has been little or no passenger traffic between Colon and this place.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, July 29, 1899.

The following vessels have been inspected and have cleared for ports in the United States:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.
July 23.....	Ulstein	Aarsvold	15	Mobile	0
July 26.....	Yumuri	Boe	16	.....do	0
July 28.....	Iberia	Jakobsen	14	New Orleans	2
July 29.....	Dudley	Eriksen	18	Mobile	0

Bocas del Toro and the surrounding country are free from any contagious or infectious diseases, and the general health of the community is very good. Though the rains have not been frequent, enough has fallen to keep the drinking water supply wholesome and plentiful.

One death has occurred during the week, a male, white; cause, senile debility.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Sanitary report from Port Limon.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *July 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report for the week ended Thursday, July 27, 1899.

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

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.
July 23.....	Henry Dumois.....	Bang	21	New Orleans	0
July 26.....	Holstein	Jardin	21	.....do	0

The health conditions of this port and the adjacent country continue good.

There has not been a death in the town or department of Limon during the past week. Many patients have been discharged from the local hospitals, and the few remaining are mostly chronic cases. There has been nothing suspicious in either of said hospitals so far as contagious or infectious diseases are concerned; the same may be said

of the town of Limon, and were it not for the yellow fever incident on the steamship *Altai* that occurred on the 24th instant at this port, and as to which the Department was cabled the same day, there would be no cause for apprehension.

There are 11 patients in the Limon Charity Hospital—7 white and 3 colored; of the white, 4 have malarial fever and are chronic malarial subjects; 2 cases of secondary syphilis, 1 of hemiplegia, complete the list of medical cases, and the rest are purely surgical.

The British steamship *Olympia* (Lesslie), crew 35, clears from this port for New Orleans via Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, this day, July 28, with 9 cabin passengers, 4 of whom are for Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, and 5 for New Orleans. All baggage disinfected.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON.

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

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

GUATEMALA.

Sanitary reports from Livingston.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *July 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the health conditions here as continuing satisfactory. The epidemic of whooping cough is nearing its end through lack of material. The sickness now prevalent is malarial in character, and speedily yields to quinine and calomel treatment. Three deaths in the last week, all children.

During the week I inspected the following vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.
July 18.....	Managua.....	Gunderson.....	17	Mobile, Ala., via Belize.	2
July 20.....	Breakwater.....	Rivera.....	33	New Orleans, La., via Belize.	18

Both vessels carried laborers to handle fruit, taken on at Belize, and to be dismissed at that point on the return.

Respectfully, yours,

N. K. VANCE,

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

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

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *July 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that while the general health conditions along this coast are not so good as earlier in the season, still the mortality is small. In fact there have been no deaths in this place during the week just ended. The following is the only vessel that has cleared this port for the States during the week, viz:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	No. of crew.	Laborers.	Destination.	No. of passengers.
July 27....	Stillwater.....	Galt	30	22	New Orleans via Belize.....	11

Respectfully, yours,

N. K. VANCE,

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

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

NICARAGUA.

Sanitary report from Bluefields—Quarantine against vessels from Colombia.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, July 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my weekly report as follows: Two vessels have departed for New Orleans, the *Alabama*, with 12 passengers, and the *Condor*, with no passengers; 1 vessel, the *Hiram*, for Mobile, with 4 passengers. The vessels were duly inspected and the baggage of all the passengers disinfected by me.

The health of Bluefields and vicinity continues good. Three deaths have occurred since my last week's report—2 infants, colored, of inanition, and 1 Chinese adult of congestive malarial fever. This last case I saw in consultation and have no doubt of the diagnosis.

Referring to the subject of my special report of a few days ago, I have to say the local authorities have announced that all vessels from Colombian ports must remain in quarantine eight days and be subjected on their arrival here to an inspection by the port physician. I have offered my services to this officer in the matter of examination of any sick persons who may arrive from these places; have also called his attention to the advisability of disinfecting the clothing and effects of all passengers from such ports and have offered to use for that purpose the autoclave and formalin in my charge. Fortunately there is very little intercourse between Bluefields and the ports of Colombia at present.

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.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended June 23:

There were 288 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 38 as compared with the preceding week; 4 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 9; 11 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 6; 15 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 3; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 1; no deaths from diphtheria, measles, or dysentery; 3 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 2, and 46 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 13.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: June 30, steamship *Kaffir Prince*, British, for New York. July 1, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York. July 5, barkentine *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended June 30.

There were 299 deaths from all causes, an increase of 11 as compared with the foregoing week; 6 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 5; 17 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 2; 3 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 1; 1 death from diphtheria, and also 1 death from measles, none before; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 2, and 45 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 1.

INFORMATION.

The general state of health both in the city and in the port is very satisfactory. Of the infectious diseases only smallpox is prevailing, as is shown by the weekly sanitary reports. Deaths from yellow fever in the reported week have occurred only in 6 instances, and since that time the number of cases and deaths has decreased still more.

REPORTS FROM HOSPITALS.

I have asked for information from the administration of the Hospital Maritimo de Santa Izabel, at Turujuba, now called Hospital Paula Candido, as to what infectious diseases have been observed there during the past six months of this year. Into that hospital are chiefly admitted the patients from the shipping, for preventing as much as possible a mixture of patients coming from the city with those from the ships. Therefore, the entries in the Hospital Paula Candido give a pretty correct idea of diseases occurring in the shipping. The result was very favorable.

The following is the report: Yellow fever, February, 1 case and 1 death; March, 3 cases and 2 deaths; May, 6 cases and 2 deaths, and in June, 1 case; total, 11 cases and 5 deaths. Malarial fever, 2 cases in February and 1 case of smallpox during January.

The largest and most important hospital at Rio de Janeiro is the Santa Casa de Misericordia. The history of this hospital since its foundation has been recently published by Felix Ferreira. Its establishment dates from the year 1545. It has always belonged to a religious society. Patients with all kinds of diseases, of all nations and religions are freely admitted. The hospital has departments for all medical specialties. At this hospital the professors of the faculty of medicine make their clinical lectures to the students. To the hospital belong some other charitable institutions, as the home for foundlings, orphan asylum, Asylo Santa Maria for poor women, the institute Pasteur for the treatment of rabies, different district hospitals, as the Hospicio de Nossa Senhora de Socarro, Hospital de Sao Juao Baptista, Hospicio de N. Sra. da Saude, and Hospicio de N. Sra. des Dores. Besides all this the administration of the hospital, in compensation for all its charitable works, has exclusive privilege of the right of interments, and therefore the direction and maintenance of both the public cemeteries form also part of their services.

The following table shows the number of patients received at the hospital (not including the district hospitals):

Years.	Patients received.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
1698-1702	1,542	349	1,014	179
1798-1803	9,209	1,114	7,410	775
1873-1877	71,357	11,370	54,221	5,566
1878-1882	68,863	10,162	52,702	5,999
1883-1887	61,608	10,308	46,194	5,106
1888-1892	75,540	13,606	56,731	5,203
1893-1897	77,164	12,234	59,537	5,393
1898	15,184	2,398	11,566	1,220

The number of consultations that are daily given by specialists and also the prescriptions that are filled by the chemist's shop of the hospital and prepared by nuns, is enormous, as is shown by the following figures:

Years.	Consultations given.	Prescriptions given.
1864-1867	16,585	23,749
1875-1879	226,326	239,129
1885-1889	460,392	586,133
1890-1894	453,802	567,470
1895-1898	407,576	466,130

In regard to orphans during 1849 up to 1898, there had been under the direction of that charitable institution 995 persons, of whom 521 returned to their relatives, 206 have married, 95 died, and 173 still remained.

The foundlings asylum was erected in 1738. In that year there were admitted 25 children. Since that time each year has augmented the number of foundlings, of which I give the following table:

Years.	Foundlings.	Years.	Foundlings.
1738	86	1855	602
1739	80	1860	619
1744	6	1865	630
1763	100	1870	582
1775	148	1875	585
1800	138	1880	434
1812	214	1885	208
1818	280	1890	116
1820	313	1895	172
1825	300	1896	145
1830	325	1897	138
1835	379	1898	144
1845	511		

In the district hospitals there have been treated during the last ten years 59,665 patients, of whom 50,730 were discharged, 7,008 died, and 4,235 were remaining at the end of that period.

All these important services are rendered at the expense of capital accumulated during centuries and aided by contributions of members of that religious society. The state and the municipality have contributed annually a small sum and have granted the before-mentioned exclusive privilege of the right of interment for the period of fifty years.

Since last report the following-named ship has been inspected and

received bill of health of this office: July 11, steamship *Chaucer*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

CHINA.

Plague in Hongkong.

HONGKONG, June 14, 1899.

SIR: On April 11 I cabled the Department as follows: "CRIDLER, *Washington*: Plague.—WILDMAN." At which time the plague had reached the weekly death rate of 100 and has continued at the same average rate to the present time. I had been hoping with everyone in the city that insomuch as this was the offyear, and every precaution had been taken to guard against its recurrence, that it would not be necessary to frighten the people of the United States by this cablegram, as so many had brothers and husbands in the Philippines.

I am informed by Dr. W. M. S. Beede, the consular surgeon who has for the last two years been experimenting with plague cases in the hospitals, that the presence of plague in Hongkong is due to its proximity to the mainland of China, over which the local sanitary board has no jurisdiction. The plague is entirely confined to the native population, and never attacks Europeans unless they injudiciously expose themselves, as it is always conveyed by direct infection. As an instance of this, my interpreter's maid servant, who lives in a clean, roomy, ventilated house, died this week within thirty hours, of plague, while Mr. Chin's little boy, who went with her everywhere (but wore shoes), escaped.

I am inclosing for the consideration of the proper authorities an account of a special meeting of the sanitary board to discuss the plague question, that I trust may be of value.

Respectfully, yours,

ROUNSEVELLE WILDMAN,
United States Consul-General.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

COSTA RICA.

Sanitary report from Punta Arenas.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, July 24, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the Department of State, to advise you of the existence of yellow fever at this port, I beg to make the following report: I have applied to the medical officer of this port in search of information on this subject, and have been informed that no yellow fever exists here at the present moment. The prevailing disease here is malarial fever, and during the last month there have been 8 cases, 3 of which have proved fatal. From the same source I have the information that the cases which proved fatal were due to want of medical attendance at the proper time, they being persons brought in from the surrounding country who had fever five or six days before being brought to town for treatment. Another medical

authority whom I consulted claims that there have been 4 cases of yellow fever during the last two months, 2 of which have proved fatal. This is all the information I have been able to gather, and, in the face of the difference of opinion of the 2 doctors, it is hard to deduct whether the sickness is yellow fever or not. One thing I have personally observed, though, during my long residence here is that most of the fever cases I have seen have been of long duration, say, from five to ten days; I mean the fatal ones.

Respectfully, yours,

MAX DIERMISSEN,
United States Consular Agent.

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

CUBA.

Sanitary reports from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of this city remains good. Twenty-five deaths occurred during the week ended July 22, 7 being from malarial diseases and 6 from intestinal diseases. The rumors of yellow fever persist, but investigation has always found them groundless. Special pains are being taken by the civil and sanitary authorities in cleaning the streets, and all filthy places that can not be put in proper order are covered with quicklime. One case suspicious of yellow fever was reported in Trinidad, but in a consultation of 5 physicians only 1 maintained that it was a genuine case. This case is nine days old and no other cases have developed. No quarantine has been instituted on account of the case.

Three vessels arrived from Santiago, namely, the *Iris* of New York, the *Santiago de Cuba* of New York, and the regular Menendez boat. The *Iris*, being three days out from Santiago, was held in quarantine two days, but allowed to take on cargo. The *Santiago de Cuba* was put in quarantine, but, on receiving a cablegram from Santiago that she had not communicated with the shore at that port, was given pratique. Passengers aboard these vessels from Manzanillo, being all Cubans, were allowed to land. The regular Menendez boat was inspected and certificates required of each passenger, as per previous report.

American baggage from Manzanillo and all nondisinfected baggage from Santiago was disinfected.

Very respectfully,

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

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Assistant Surgeon Richardson reported to me on the 26th instant, and has been put in temporary charge.

I intend to proceed as soon as possible to ports on the southern coast, in my district, to inspect the quarantine and make such regulations as may be necessary at those ports. I will go on the boat leaving here to-day direct to Jucaro, arriving there Saturday, and will remain there probably one day. I will then come back to Tunas, chartering a small sailboat for the purpose, arriving there Tuesday or Wednesday, and

will go from Tunas to Casilda on the *Independente* Friday morning, returning on the Menendez boat the next day, which will be a week from to-morrow. The opportunities of travel and the time required at the various places may change my route somewhat.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau is also going to-day, and will proceed direct to Manzanillo. I will, however, have the benefit of his advice, and he will be able to see the various officers I have appointed at the stations on the eastern trip. By the same boat Dr. Rosenau will take half of my formalin to Manzanillo to institute disinfection of outgoing baggage at that point. This will be much better than the system now in force, of sending the baggage at intermediate ports to this port for disinfection, and then sending it back.

Owing to the time that will be lost in going to Santa Cruz (six days), I have requested Dr. Rosenau to see the officer appointed at that place, and then, if he thinks it necessary, I can make a special trip there.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

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

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended July 29, 1899:

A total of 42 deaths was reported, an increase of 23 over the week previous. Of these 10 were from malaria in different types, 12 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from "borras fever." This case of borras fever was the subject of a letter to you from Assistant Surgeon Grubbs under date of July 28. The ultimate diagnosis must remain in doubt until more thorough examination of specimens obtained at the necropsy can be made. Clothing and bedding from this case were disinfected in the steam chamber of the Service here, and it is believed that the municipal authorities have taken proper measures with the infected premises.

Ten vessels arrived during the week, and 3 of these having touched at Santiago or Manzanillo within five days of their arrival here were held in partial quarantine in the open bay, discharging their cargoes into lighters, and having no communication with the shore save that which was necessary in entering and clearing ship. No passengers from Santiago or Manzanillo except those holding proper certificates have been allowed to land unless more than five days out from those ports, and all baggage of Americans from these places has been required to be disinfected.

The weather continues oppressively warm with occasional thunderstorms and rains.

During the week all of the soldiers of the Second Infantry stationed in this city, except half a company, have been moved to Rowell Barracks at Pasa Caballos, a point near the entrance of the bay, being, however, required to go through a detention camp before entering the main barracks.

Respectfully, yours,

T. F. RICHARDSON,

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

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

*Sanitary report from Havana.*HAVANA, CUBA, *July 29, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my weekly report, inclosing a mortality report for the week ended July 27, 1899. No deaths from yellow fever or smallpox were reported. I also inclose a list of cases of infectious diseases reported to the sanitary inspector of the city, Major Davis, for the week ended July 28, 1899, and kindly furnished by him. By this it will be observed that there is a considerable epidemic of measles in Havana, giving, however, a small death rate.

The usual work of the port has been done, inspection and disinfection of baggage has reached large dimensions, disinfecting, as we do, doubtful baggage for the United States and for certain Cuban ports, and also that which is judged infected coming to Havana.

Precautions at this port and the subport of Batabano against vessels from infected ports, Vera Cruz and some ports in the east of this island, have given considerable work for the past month. The work has been much simplified and we have been able to carry it on with an unusually small amount of obstruction to commerce on account of the inspection and disinfection done at Santiago, Manzanillo, Nuevitas (Principe), and Vera Cruz.

The restrictions are, briefly, these: No passengers land from vessels from infected places, save those who show (1) immunity to yellow fever; (2) nonexposure to infection; (3) five days from last exposure.

For the first we depend upon the certificates issued by our officers at Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, and Nuevitas. Second, the well-known certificate of residence issued by our officers at clean ports where vessels touch. The third is from the detention camp, or from clean places in restricted communication with infected ones, which thus act as detention camps, as Nuevitas for Principe, steamers anchored in the bay at Vera Cruz, etc.

Baggage is landed under certificate of disinfection or nonexposure, the work intended to be done at the infected ports, and any that escapes, being either disinfected at place of detention or not allowed to land.

These restrictions, in principle nearly uniform, but with some modifications to suit the different conditions of different places, are generally enforced at all of the ports in the island where yellow fever is not epidemic.

Havana is not considered clean as far as the eastern end of the island is concerned, and vessels from Havana are inspected at all ports where no yellow fever has been reported, but it is held to be free enough from yellow fever to justify taking precautions against its further introduction from places where it is epidemic.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF HAVANA FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1899.

Cause of death—	Number.
Tuberculosis	15
Enteritis	7
Malarial	12
Measles	5
Pneumonia	7
Dysentery	1
Enteric fever	3
Gastric fever	1
Pernicious fever	2
Deaths from all causes	134

[Inclosure No. 2.]

REPORT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FROM JULY 23 TO JULY 28, INCLUSIVE.

Cause of death—	Number.
Measles	113
Tuberculosis	13
Diphtheria	4
Typhoid fever	3
Infectious fever	4
Pernicious fever	0
Yellow fever	0
Smallpox	0
Scarlet fever	0
Total	137

Eighteen deaths occurred in the same period from same diseases.

*Yellow fever at Manzanillo.*OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Manzanillo, Cuba, July 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the last week there have been but 1 new case of yellow fever and 1 death (hospital steward) at this port. Total cases to date 7, and deaths 2, all among the enlisted men of the United States Army.

All of the Tenth Cavalry have been removed from the town to Bayamo except 1 troop. Hopeful feeling exists among the Americans.

Very respectfully,

F. G. IRWIN,
Collector of Customs.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Havana, Cuba.*

*Sanitary report from Matanzas.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 25 deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the week ended July 29, 1899, which represents an annual mortality of 32.63 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; malarial fevers, 4; hydræmia, 1; typhoid fever, 1; enteritis, 1; nephritis, 2; heart disease, 3; other causes, 7.

The following cases of an infectious character were reported during the period covered by this report: Typhoid fever, 3; dysentery, 2; measles, 2; yellow fever, 1. A critical study of the last-mentioned

case has raised considerable doubt as to the correctness of the diagnosis. I have examined the case carefully and am of the opinion that it is not yellow fever.

Seven vessels were inspected during the week, of which 3 were given bills of health; 6 personal certificates of health were issued, 3 to persons leaving the island via Havana. At the request of the military authority, 7 pieces of baggage from Havana were disinfected, and also the house on Cuba street and a bundle of clothing belonging to patient reported as a case of yellow fever.

The sanitary condition of the city and harbor continues good. The weather is warm and there have been but two days' rain during the week.

Very respectfully,
 G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Cablegram.]

Case of yellow fever in Matanzas.

MATANZAS, August 7, 1899.

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN: Case of yellow fever diagnosed yesterday. * * *

GUITÉRAS.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following sanitary report for the city of Santiago, for the week ended July 22. During the week there was a total of 17 deaths in the civil population. The principal causes of death being as follows: Malarial diseases, 4; tuberculosis, 2; tetanus, 1; intestinal diseases, 3; other causes, 7; total, 17. Population, 34,000. Mortality 26 per 1,000. This is an increase of 1 death over the preceding week.

During the same week there was a total of 20 vessels inspected—13 upon arrival and 7 on departure. None were detained in quarantine. The transport *McPherson* sailed July 16 for New York without bill of health. We are maintaining a strict quarantine on all vessels while in port and on departure for all territory over which the United States has control. Nonimmunes, unless on official Government business, are not allowed to land unless by authority of General Wood. This was made necessary by the infection of and closure of all hotels. Passenger ships anchor about 2 miles below the city, and are not allowed communication with the shore. All baggage leaving the city by sea and by railroad is disinfected either by steam or formalin before it is accepted by the various companies. This entails an amount of work for all employed at this station that can better be approximated by the imagination than described. There has been practically no complaint by the men on the *Rough Rider*, though they have been worked from sunrise until late at night. The detention ship *Thomas Brooks* has on board over 30 who are destined for the States. Transports refuse to accept these men unless they have passed ten days on board. Everything they wear and take with them is disinfected before going on board. After five days on board I do not consider them dangerous. At the request of General Wood I have charge of the steamer *Delaware*, on which the convalescents from

the yellow fever hospital are placed for a period of five or six days after complete disinfection. It was considered dangerous to allow these men to rejoin their companies without first subjecting them to this disinfection and detention. The launch *Branham* has arrived.

During the week there were 12 new cases of yellow fever with 2 deaths. The disinfection of the infected areas continues.

DAIQUIRI.

Sanitary Inspector Juan J. de Jongh reports as follows: Week ended June 24, 1 vessel inspected, both on arrival and departure. No deaths during the week. Week ended July 1, 1 vessel inspected, both on arrival and departure. No deaths during the week. Week ended July 8, 1 vessel inspected, both on arrival and departure. No deaths during the week. Week ended July 15, 3 vessels inspected, 1 on arrival and 2 both on arrival and departure. One death from accident during the week.

MANZANILLO.

Sanitary Inspector Socarras reports as follows for the week ended July 15:

The number and causes of deaths are as follows: Typhoid, 1; intestinal diseases, 4; malarial diseases, 3; meningitis, 1; total, 9.

During the same week there have been no new cases of yellow fever. The 4 cases previously reported are all doing well. This makes a total of 5 cases and 1 death to date. During the week there was a total of 8 vessels inspected—5 on arrival and 3 on departure.

For the week ended July 22, he reports as follows: There was a total of 16 deaths, the causes being, yellow fever, 1; malarial diseases, 3; intestinal diseases, 2; tuberculosis 2; other causes, 8; total, 16.

During the week there has been 1 new case of yellow fever and 1 death.

During the same week 13 vessels were inspected—7 on arrival and 6 on departure.

GUANTANAMO.

Sanitary Inspector Espin reports for the week ended July 15 having inspected 7 vessels—5 on arrival and 2 on departure.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

EGYPT.

Plague in Alexandria.

AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cairo, Egypt, July 8, 1899.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's unnumbered instruction of the 20th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a letter dated June 14, 1899, from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that although the plague has appeared in Egypt, no weekly sanitary reports have recently been received from either Cairo or Alexandria.

In reply, I have to inform you that I have directed the acting consular agent at Alexandria to send the reports in question, and I shall see that

the reports from this office are promptly forwarded, though it is not possible to furnish as full information as the form calls for.

In this connection I have to state that I am keeping myself carefully informed of the progress this disease is making at Alexandria, to which city it has, so far, been confined exclusively, and I submit the following facts which may be of interest:

The first case was reported on May 4 last, and since that date there have been 62 cases (in sixty-six days), 22 of which have proven fatal and 24 of which have been cured. The low percentage of deaths is remarkable and the disease is of a very mild form. Although foreigners as well as natives are attacked, it is confined to the poorest and most uncleanly classes. The Government has shown great vigilance and energy in endeavoring to eradicate it, and has made generous allowances to the authorities at Alexandria for this purpose.

Respectfully, yours, WILLIAM DULANY HUNTER,
Vice-Consul-General, In Charge.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

FRENCH IVORY COAST COLONY.

Further concerning plague at Grand Bassam.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Sierra Leone, July 6, 1899.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 34 under date of May 9, 1899, in which I reported that Sierra Leone had quarantined against the French Ivory Coast on account of the existence of the bubonic plague, I have to inform you that the local authorities here gave public notice under date of June 30, 1899, that said coast is no longer regarded as an infected place, except Grand Bassam. Consequently, vessels arriving into this port from any part of the French Ivory Coast with clean bills of health will no longer be liable to be placed in quarantine, except from Grand Bassam of said coast.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN T. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Letter from London—Plague at Alexandria, Mauritius, and Réunion.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *July 24, 1899.*

SIR: It does not appear that there is any expectation here that the bubonic plague is likely to extend much beyond its present limits. This feeling of security is due to the fact that all proper precautions are being taken. It is true that there are a considerable number of cases, and there is also some extension, yet the disposition to spread in Alexandria does not appear great, although it might be thought that all the conditions for such extension are present in that city. It is officially reported to the colonial office that the bubonic plague, which has been ranging in Hongkong and Mauritius has extended to the French island of Réunion. As to Mauritius, the official return for the week ended on Thursday last, shows that 36 cases of plague occurred during the week, and that no fewer than 29 of these proved fatal. No fresh case of plague has been reported at Alexandria for the last four days. In the earlier part of last week, however, there

were 6 new cases, 5 deaths, and 5 recoveries. The total number of cases up to the present is 74, of which 32 have been fatal. It was reported yesterday from Skoefde, in Sweden, that the epidemic of anthrax which recently broke out among the cattle in West Gothland, and subsequently also attacked human beings, continues to spread, and that 40 parishes are now infected. Owing to the prevalence of the epidemic, the great military maneuvers, which were to be held in West Gothland, have been countermanded.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Naples, Italy, July 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 19, 1899, there was inspected the steamship *Archimides* bound for New York with cargo and passengers. Rejection of the following cases was advised: Trachoma, 13; favus, 2; poor physique, 7; phthisis, 1; hip joint disease, 2; anterior curvature of spine, 1; malarial fever, 1; anæmia, 1. All the above cases were subsequently rejected by the steamship company.

The sanitary condition of the vessel was satisfactory with the exception of the 3 steerage compartments which are situated below the main deck. There are no portholes and in the forward it was so dark that the measurements had to be made by the aid of artificial light. In the rearmost compartment it was impossible to estimate the air space because cargo and passengers are stowed away together; the air space in the two forward of these compartments averages about 2.91 cubic meters (100 cubic feet) per bunk. The air space of the compartments on the main deck averages about 2.70 cubic meters (92.66 cubic feet) per bunk. The total number of bunks was 724. In view of the fact that 807 steerage passengers had embarked and taking into consideration that the sanitary condition of the lower deck compartments was not what it might be, before signing the bill of health it was deemed advisable to inform the captain of the state of affairs; he stated that by estimating the children at the rate of half persons he complied with the law. Technically he may have been correct, but taking into consideration the wretched condition in which this class of ships reach New York I would respectfully ask whether there is not some remedy which could be applied.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

JAPAN.

*Dysentery and plague.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *July 11, 1899.*

SIR: The home department having, on the first of this month, resumed the publication of the statistics of infectious disease throughout the Empire, I have, accordingly, the honor to inclose herewith a compilation of the same from the 1st to the 10th instant inclusive.

The cases of plague reported in the kens of Kanagawa and Nagasaki are those removed from the steamships *America Maru* and *City of Peking* respectively. The report of the same disease from Formosa is, as I have before advised you, undoubtedly far below the real extent of the epidemic, circumstances rendering it almost impossible to arrive at correct returns.

In connection with the recent outbreaks of plague upon the steamships of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail companies, which, as well as those of the Occidental and Oriental line, are under the same general management, I have to notify you that the agent of these companies has informed me that it has been decided to refuse any native steerage passengers from Hongkong or other infected Chinese ports so long as plague continues epidemic. I may add that I have, for several years, urged this action upon the companies trading between China and the United States.

Epidemic dysentery has already appeared in 43 out of the 47 prefectures of Japan. The ken of Kanagawa, in which Yokohama is situated, being one of those most severely attacked. I have taken special measures to keep myself informed of the progress of the disease in this neighborhood, and find that, so far, the epidemic is almost strictly limited to the country districts, but few cases having occurred in Yokohama itself.

I beg to reiterate my former suggestion that dysentery coming from Japan be treated, in all respects, as an infectious quarantinable disease, the more so as, from the nature of the malady, its detection among embarking passengers is very difficult.

Very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious disease in Japan from July 1 to July 10, 1899.

Locality.	Dysentery.		Plague.		Cholera.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	18	3						
Osaka Fu.....	33	3						
Tokyo Fu.....	119	19						
Aichi Ken.....	204	22						
Akita Ken.....								
Awomori Ken.....	2							
Chiba Ken.....	161	37						
Fukui Ken.....	11	2						
Fukuoka Ken.....	106	8						
Fukushima Ken.....	259	22						
Gifu Ken.....	58	5						
Gumma Ken.....	400	81						
Hiogo Ken.....	53	6						
Hiroshima Ken.....	7							
Ibaraki Ken.....	39	6						
Ishikawa Ken.....	1							
Iwate Ken.....	22	6						
Kagawa Ken.....	16	5						
Kagoshima Ken.....	57	6						
Kanagawa Ken.....	308	49	2	a 1				
Kochi Ken.....								
Kumamoto Ken.....	127	20						
Miyagi Ken.....	7	1						
Miyazaki Ken.....	39	4						
Miye Ken.....	14	1						
Nagano Ken.....	107	11						
Nagasaki Ken.....	59	14	a 2					
Nara Ken.....	8	1						
Niigata Ken.....	75	14						
Oita Ken.....								
Okayama Ken.....	10							
Okinawa Ken.....	2							
Saga Ken.....	2							
Saitama Ken.....	285	44						
Shidzuoka Ken.....	224	36						
Shiga Ken.....	4	2						
Shimane Ken.....	2	1						
Tochigi Ken.....	38	4						
Tokushima Ken.....	3	1						
Tottori Ken.....	2	1						
Toyama Ken.....								
Wakayama Ken.....	23	5						
Yamagata Ken.....	9							
Yamaguchi Ken.....	13							
Yamanashi Ken.....	314	44						
Yehime Ken.....	32	3						
The Hokkaido.....	3							
Taiwan (Formosa).....			14	6				

a In quarantine only.

Case of plague on the steamship City of Peking.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the arrival of the *City of Peking* at Nagasaki, on the evening of June 27, a suspicious case was found by the quarantine officers among the Chinese passengers in the steerage. The following morning the patient was removed to the quarantine hospital, where the diagnosis of plague is said to have been confirmed by bacteriological examination. The process of disinfection was carried out during the 28th, consisting, as usual, in the bathing and disinfection of the clothing of all the crew and passengers, without exception, the steaming of baggage and bedding, and the washing and spraying of the quarters with carbolic acid. The ship was detained in quarantine for seven full days from the completion of disinfection.

The patient was reported by the quarantine officers as having died on

the morning of the 30th, but in the statistics of the home department issued up to the 10th is carried as still living.

Very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

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

MAURITIUS.

Plague in the island.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port Louis, Mauritius, June 14, 1899.

SIR: Referring to my dispatches, Nos. 63 and 64, dated, respectively, February 14 and March 29 of this year, I have now the honor to further report the development and spread of bubonic plague in Mauritius, as taken from the press of the colony. I therefore forward 5 sheets of newspaper clippings, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, according to the dates of the several clippings which contain the debates in the council of government, the reports of plague committees, the ordinances passed by the council, personal communications and general notes as published on the subject from May 1 to May 30, 1899. I am obliged to resort to this mode of communication in order to keep the Department posted so far as I am able in the absence of any official reports upon the actual state and sanitary condition of the island being obtainable. (See last two paragraphs of my dispatch No. 63, of February 14, and the first three paragraphs of my dispatch No. 64 of March 29, 1899.)

It will be seen from the present inclosures the great lack of unanimity and difference of opinion existing among the members of the council of government regarding the character of the malady, and the accusations brought chiefly by the elected members of the council against the action of the chief medical officer who, up to this point, has refused to comply with the requests of the elected members in having guinea pigs inoculated with the virus extracted from the glands of the victims who are daily dying from the existing malady, whatever it may be.

The only diagnosis of the malady that has been already made under the directions of an expert doctor brought here from India (at a great expense to the colony and under the supervision of the board of health, which has been largely increased since the breaking out of the plague) is that of the analysis of the blood of the victims which the chief medical officer, the expert doctor, and the board of health contend to be sufficient. But such contentions are not sufficient to satisfy the demands of the elected members of the council, who accuse the whole medical staff of the colony with incompetency and of keeping the people in a state of excitement almost bordering on disorder.

Some weeks ago the whole town was posted with posters calling on the people to go en masse to the government house and demand the governor to give them some correct information regarding the policy of the government toward stamping out the plague, and to request some guarantee for the property destroyed by fire in the infected localities at the instance of the government and the board of health. The crowd was heard by the mayor of Port Louis. It seems that their loud talk and excited conduct annoyed and angered the governor.

A few days afterwards the town was again posted with placards,

which were signed at the bottom "Many fathers of families," calling on these men to go to the government house and demand protection for themselves and their dear ones against the plague. On this occasion precautions were taken by the governor. Police and soldiers were placed on guard to prevent their entrance to government house. The same evening the billsticker who posted the walls of the town with these placards was arrested under the provision of some ordinance prohibiting such action without having authority to do so. The author of these placards up to the arrest of the billsticker was unknown. The next day the editor of the *Cervien*, in order to save the poor man who stuck up the bills, went to the police station and confessed that he was the author of the placards and also employed the man to post them up. The billsticker was at once released and the editor arrested. He immediately gave bail, and up to the present writing nothing more has been heard of the affair.

The large amount of money that has already been disbursed by the government toward crushing out the plague without any apparent results has caused much comment and bad feeling among the tax-paying part of the community. Besides, the means adopted toward this end are considered as useless squandering of the public moneys. To illustrate: Various charges have been made in the uses of government buildings. The Royal College, which was totally destroyed by the great hurricane of 1892, and which has been just rebuilt at an immense outlay of money to the colony, and which has been constructed for educational purposes, has been turned into a hospital, and without any alterations having been made in the building to fit it for hospital purposes. One hundred and fifty patients under treatment at the civil hospital, a large building especially fitted for general medical, surgical, and hospital purposes, have been removed from this ancient home for the sick because a few dead rats were found in the hospital. The students of the Royal College, numbering about 200, have been dispersed here and there in the interior towns in rented buildings, whilst the civil hospital building has been turned over to the customs official. It is said that this building is also quite useless for such purposes without extensive alterations being made, which would incur an immense expenditure of money.

The various newspaper clippings which I inclose under another cover will give the Department a clearer idea of the state of affairs there than anything I could write about them.

It only remains for me to make a few remarks about my own surroundings, which, I hope, the Department will take into its serious consideration. When I arrived here I found the former consulate closed and its appurtenances indiscriminately packed away in the basement belonging to the store of the vice consul. In selecting a new location for the consulate, I chose the present situation as one of the best and most respectable parts of the town. But since the outbreak of the plague the place has undergone many changes, as mentioned in former dispatches. A lazaretto to house the so-called convalescents returning from the segregated ranches has been established quite near the consulate and the Mohammedans have purchased a large building nearly opposite the consulate and have turned it into a hospital for their own people, as they will not allow them to be treated according to Christian practices. The Royal College referred to in this dispatch, is but a few blocks away, so that the Department may easily see my critical position and dangerous surroundings.

Over a year and a half ago, in my dispatch No. 49, dated January 27, 1898, I asked the Department to grant me permission to reside, at least during the summer months, in some of the higher districts of the island, which are comparatively free from the malarial diseases, a privilege which had been enjoyed by nearly all my predecessors. Up to date I have received no answer to my petition. This last summer I have suffered immensely from frequent violent attacks of malarial fever. Under the changed condition of things surrounding the consulate I will be compelled in self-preservation to make some changes as soon as I can find some convenient place for the consulate. In the interim I deem it my duty to inform the Department of my intention, and to again ask the required permission from the Department to allow me to reside, at least during the six months of a Mauritius summer, in some of the interior towns of the island.

As stated in former dispatches, I am the only foreign official residing in Port Louis. All the English and colonial officials and foreign consuls reside in some of the interior towns of the colony, even the soldiers not being allowed to stay in Port Louis during the summer season.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
United States Consul.

MEXICO.

Inspection service at Mexico, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.

MEXICO, MEXICO, July 31, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: At Mexico 115 passengers were inspected; of this number, 3 were detained and baggage disinfected, and 112 were passed without detention or disinfection. At Monterey, for the week ended July 29, 56 passengers were inspected and passed. The inspector at Monterey, Dr. Walter H. Vilas, reports the health of that city to be very good. At San Luis Potosi, for the week ended July 29, 7 passengers were inspected and passed.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Passengers for Havana and New York via Vera Cruz to be inspected at City of Mexico.

MEXICO, MEXICO, July 31, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on and after this date passengers for Havana and New York via Vera Cruz will be inspected here, and certificates issued and baggage labeled according to their health status. When necessary baggage will be disinfected and labeled accordingly.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, July 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: For the week ended July 27 there have been 36 cases and 20 deaths from yellow fever. There have been 4 deaths from remittent fever, 3 from pernicious, and a total of 64 deaths from all causes. The health of the shipping continues good. The captain of the steamship *Bentala*, whom I reported as suspicious, has recovered from a bilious attack, all febrile and other symptoms disappearing on the third day. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PERSIA.

Further concerning plague in Bushire.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Teheran, Persia, June 22, 1899.

SIR: As to the plague at Bushire, on making inquiries, I was informed yesterday by the first secretary of the English Legation that from reports received from their own medical officers, stationed at Bushire, it was clearly certain that 3 or 4 real cases of the disease had been seen and their nature determined. It appears, however, that the authorities in Bushire were endeavoring to conceal the outbreak, and consequently cases of a suspicious character were attributed to other causes.

The great heat and the dryness of the atmosphere which at the present time prevails in most parts of the country will probably prevent its transmission inland to any great extent, if not extinguish it altogether.

I have had no practical acquaintance with the plague myself, for during the thirty years of my residence in Persia it has never visited Teheran. On several occasions, however, it has reached the form of an epidemic in Bagdad, and on one or two outbreaks it reached the Teheran frontier. In 1877 it appeared at Resbit and ran a violent course for three or four months, carrying off many thousands of the population. It was supposed to have been imported from Bagdad in the baggage of pilgrims who had visited the shrines at the Holy places just beyond that city. Great consternation was felt in Teheran lest it might overleap the frail quarantine barriers established on the Safeed road (White River). No case, so far as I can remember, occurred on this side of the Elburz Mountains.

My own observations incline me to the opinion that altitudes above a certain elevation are a considerable protection against the inroads of this particular disease.

The present is the season for collecting the dates, which grow about 50 and 100 miles from Bushire, and are exported largely from that port to many parts of the world, some, I believe, being sent to America.

I shall keep the Department fully informed of the conditions and state of health of Bushire, or any other place, seaboard or inland, that may become infected.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN TYLER,

Vice-Consul-General, In Charge.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

SAN SALVADOR.

Yellow fever in San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, July 18, 1899.

SIR: Since my last report of July 1, there have been quite a number of cases of yellow fever with fatal results. It is reported that there are several cases under treatment now. The disease is not epidemic.

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

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

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

WEST INDIES.

Guadaloupe repeals quarantine decree against Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the governor of Guadaloupe, by a decree dated the 13th ultimo, has repealed the decree imposing a quarantine upon vessels or things coming from the Island of Porto Rico.

Yours, respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

FRENCH EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C., August 2, 1899.

SIR: My Government has just notified me that, in consequence of news announcing the disappearance of all traces of epidemic in Porto Rico, the governor of Guadaloupe, by a decision of the 13th of the same month (July), has repealed the decree imposing a quarantine upon vessels or things coming from that island. Since that date, consequently, such vessels are admitted to free intercourse in the ports of Guadaloupe.

I am happy to inform you of this decision.

Yours, respectfully,

JULES CAMBON.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Cape Town*—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 173, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; measles, 24, and 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 82,600. Total number of deaths, 229, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 5, and 63 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended July 24, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended July 22, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended July 20, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended July 24, 1899. Estimated population, 1,200. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BERMUDA—*Hamilton*.—Two weeks ended July 1, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 124, including 4 from measles.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including 1 from whooping cough.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 183, including 1 from diphtheria.

CANADA.—Province of Ontario. Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of June, 1899, from 675 localities having an aggregate population of 2,108,666 show a total of 1,521 deaths, including diphtheria, 22; enteric fever, 13; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 12; whooping cough, 4, and 157 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from whooping cough.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 2 from enteric fever.

CHINA—*Fuchau*.—Two weeks ended June 24, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000,000. Number of deaths not reported. Smallpox prevalent.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 27,438. Total number of deaths, 28, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 22, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 29.4, and the lowest in Brighton, viz, 7.6.

London.—One thousand five hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 46; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 42; whooping cough, 20; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 185. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand. In Greater London 2,071 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 17 from measles, and 7 from whooping cough.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended July 22, 1899. Estimated population, 145,613. Total number of deaths, 80, including measles, 2, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 22, 1899, in the 22 principal

town districts of Ireland was 20.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Drogheda, viz, 38.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 147 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 2, and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 22, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 11.5, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 21.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 505, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 8, and whooping cough, 5.

ITALY—Genoa.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 221,589. Total number of deaths, 351, including diphtheria, 11, enteric fever, 22; measles, 4; whooping cough, 6, and 196 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Naples.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 566,838. Total number of deaths, 915, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; influenza, 2, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended July 15. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended June 24, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious or epidemic diseases.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 846. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended July 8, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 5. No contagious diseases.

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.
Aix la Chapelle.....	July 22.....	132,780	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandretta.....	July 8.....	7,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg.....	July 29.....	2,300	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	July 22.....	517,598	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Antwerp.....	July 15.....	287,462	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1
Athens.....	July 22.....	200,000	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bahia.....	July 8.....	200,000	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 15.....	200,000	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmen.....	July 8.....	137,000	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Do.....	July 15.....	137,000	38	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Belize.....	July 27.....	13,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville.....	July 31.....	10,442	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen.....	July 11.....	57,000	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	June 26.....	1,818,414	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	7	11
Do.....	July 1.....	1,818,414	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	8	15
Do.....	July 8.....	1,818,414	623	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	10	19
Birmingham.....	July 22.....	514,966	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bombay.....	July 4.....	821,764	a517	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Bradford.....	July 22.....	231,260	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
Bremen.....	July 8.....	145,000	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Breslau.....	do.....	433,938	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3
Do.....	July 15.....	433,938	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Brussels.....	do.....	551,611	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Budapest.....	July 16.....	640,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Calcutta.....	June 24.....	681,560	b286	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Callao.....	July 2.....	25,000	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 9.....	25,000	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardiff.....	July 22.....	185,826	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....
Cartagena.....	July 15.....	25,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Catania.....	July 20.....	124,000	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Chemnitz.....	July 8.....	180,000	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 15.....	180,000	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Chihuahua.....	do.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 22.....	24,000	30	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 29.....	24,000	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coburg.....	July 15.....	19,700	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne.....	July 8.....	359,936	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Do.....	July 15.....	359,936	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Colombo.....	June 24.....	180,000	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 1.....	180,000	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Colon.....	July 21.....	8,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	July 15.....	351,000	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Crefeld.....	July 22.....	108,183	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Dresden.....	July 1.....	394,300	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dublin.....	July 22.....	349,594	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	4
Dundee.....	do.....	166,072	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dusseldorf.....	July 8.....	203,553	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 15.....	203,553	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edinburgh.....	July 22.....	77,385	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ensenada.....	July 29.....	2,700	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erzeroum.....	July 15.....	42,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing.....	July 22.....	18,371	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	July 8.....	253,900	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 15.....	253,900	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funchal.....	July 16.....	36,982	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 23.....	36,982	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva.....	July 8.....	95,348	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghent.....	July 15.....	162,652	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 22.....	162,652	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girgenti.....	July 15.....	24,428	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	July 22.....	724,349	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1
Guatemala.....	July 18.....	65,000	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	July 29.....	45,000	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	July 18.....	15,013	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 25.....	15,013	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton, Canada.....	July 31.....	51,000	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	July 15.....	119,470	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	June 17.....	248,710	c187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 24.....	248,710	d246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honolulu.....	July 15.....	35,000	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Canada.....	July 28.....	18,800	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 4.....	18,800	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Plague, 43.

b Plague, 7.

c Plague, 117.

d Plague, 138.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Konigsberg	July 18	181,147						1				
Leeds	July 22	423,889	166						3	10	3	3
Leghorn	July 16	104,753	37									
Do	July 23	104,752	43					1				
Leipsic	July 8	430,635	144						2	2	2	
Do	July 15	430,635	130						1		3	
Leith	July 22	77,385	21					1			1	1
Licata	July 15	20,000	12					2				
Liverpool	July 22	668,645	327					5	7		18	5
Livingston	July 11	1,500	1									
London	July 15	6,528,434	1,781		1			9	5	50	59	29
Do	July 22	6,528,434	2,071					10	8	51	63	27
Lyons	July 15	466,028	170					2			1	1
Madras	June 30	452,518	261		1						9	
Magdeburg	June 24	225,309	79						5		1	1
Do	July 1	225,309	100					4				
Manchester	July 22	546,010	223					2	1		17	3
Mannheim	July 15	126,824	40								1	
Marseilles	July 23	447,377	198									
Matamoras	July 28	16,304	15									
Mazatlan	July 23	16,700	18									
Melbourne	June 17	450,000						2				
Do	June 24	450,000						2				
Messina	July 22	107,000	32									
Mexico	July 23	344,377	317			2	7		2		2	1
Monterey	July 27	25,000	76									
Moscow	July 15	1,000,000	780			2		2	3	6	3	1
Munich	do	445,000	201					1				1
New Castle on Tyne	July 22	228,625	68								1	
Nice	July 17	114,000	32									
Nuevo Paredo	July 22	6,000	6									
Nuremberg	June 24	230,000	101								7	3
Do	July 1	230,000	106								7	5
Do	July 8	230,000	97					1	1		6	4
Odessa	July 15	400,600	197			3			1		2	
Palermo	do	300,000	115						2	1		
Panama	July 23	16,000	8		8							
Paris	July 22	2,511,955	1,007					16	4	5	23	3
Plymouth	do	99,848	43									
Prague	July 15	190,260	100							3	1	1
Puerto Cortés	June 15	2,000	9									
Do	July 26	2,000	0									
Quebec	July 27	73,000										
Rheims	July 15	100,943	42						1			1
Rotterdam	July 22	315,305	129							1		
St. Georges, Bermuda	July 15	2,150	0									
Do	July 22	2,150	1									
St. John, New Brunswick	July 27	50,000	6									
St. Johns, West Indies	July 15	15,000	15									
Do	July 22	15,000	13									
Smyrna	July 16	300,000	44			1			3		1	1
Solingen	July 15	300,000	11								1	
South Shields	July 22	102,312	20									1
Stettin	July 15	153,000	122						1		1	
Stockholm	do	291,580							1	4	4	
Stuttgart	do	162,934	52									
Do	July 22	162,934	48									
Tampico	do	12,000	21									
Do	July 29	12,000	20									
Trieste	July 8	165,471	63									
Do	July 15	165,471	94						2			
Venice	do	171,023	76					2		1		
Vera Cruz	July 27	25,000	64	20								
Vienna	July 8	1,623,134	586						5	5	11	1
Do	July 15	1,623,134	659					2	12	1	9	2
Windsor	July 29	3,000	2									
Zurich	July 8	163,338										
Do	July 15	163,338	36							1		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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