

Public Health Reports

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No. 34.

UNITED STATES.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME NEAR HAMP- TON, VA.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

August 16: Surgeon White reports that guards were removed at mid night from Phoebus. All is peaceful—no rumors nor foundation for any. Newport News and Norfolk satisfied.

Surgeon Pettus reports the patrol by launches stopped this morning and that he will return the launch lent by Admiral Farquhar as soon as the storm quiets down.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wertenbaker relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe and ordered to rejoin his station, Wilmington, N. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Archinard reports, after inspection of points between Burkville and Danville, Va., no refugees and nothing suspicious.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Farquhar reports no suspicious cases in Portsmouth or Berkeley.

August 17: Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith is ordered to Hampton to relieve Surgeon White.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Farquhar reports that Berkeley has raised the quarantine from Phoebus. Portsmouth still quarantined against Phoebus. No suspicious fever cases in either place.

August 18: Surgeon Vickery reports from the Soldiers' Home that all are doing well and the disinfection is going on.

The services of Acting Assistant Surgeons Archinard and Farquhar, being no longer needed, are discontinued.

August 19: Surgeon Vickery, of the Soldiers' Home, having been requested to report the number of cases now on hand and date of detection of last case, replies as follows: "Twenty-two cases in ward; most of them ready to be discharged. Nine in the convalescent ward. The last case occurred August 7."

He reports 1 death from one of the first cases. No new cases.

August 20: Surgeon White is ordered to turn over Service matters at Hampton to Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith and return to his station (Washington).

August 21: Surgeon Vickery reports the same encouraging conditions, and that the men are getting back into the building.

Relations between local and national quarantine authorities at San Francisco.

On account of interference by the local health officers with the administration of quarantine at San Francisco, and to prevent the recurrence of such interference, measures have been taken as indicated in the following telegram:

KINYOUN, *Angel Island, Cal.:*

Following telegram signed by Secretary Gage: "*Collector Customs, San Francisco:* You are instructed when called upon by the national quarantine officer, Surg. J. J. Kinyoun, to detail customs guards for vessels arriving for quarantine inspection. Allow none to leave or board vessel without Dr. Kinyoun's permission until vessel is discharged from quarantine. Use revenue cutter if necessary."

WYMAN.

Vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore for the week ended August 19, 1899.

BALTIMORE, MD., *August 19, 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 19, 1899: No transactions.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING,
Acting Deputy Collector.

Report from United States Detention Camp, Egmont Key, Florida.

UNITED STATES DETENTION CAMP,

Egmont Key, Fla., August 11, 1899.

SIR: I have to respectfully submit the following report of transactions at this camp for the week ended August 11, 1899: There have been no arrivals and no departures from this camp during the week and no other transactions worthy of mention. The move to Mullet Key is progressing slowly on account of extremely bad weather prevailing, as it has been impossible for a lighter to land here for some days.

Respectfully, yours,

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

PORTO RICO.

*Weekly report from Ponce.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended July 29: Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week. The general health of Ponce shows little change beyond a slight increase in the number of certain infectious diseases, as typhoid fever, usually incident to this season of the year. I inclose mortality statistics for the two weeks ended July 31. I also inclose tabulated statement of the transactions of the Service at this port during the month of July, with comparative figures for the same month of the past year, and similar statistics concerning the health reports of Ponce.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during the two weeks ended July 29, 1899.

Atrepsia	1
Aortitis, chronic	1
Anæmia	5
Bronchitis	1
Cachexia, senile	4
Dysentery	4
Dysentery, chronic	1
Diarrhea	1
Diarrhea, chronic	1
Diarrhea, scorbutic	1
Dyspepsia	2
Enteritis, chronic	4
Entero-colitis	7
Gastro-enteritis	3
Gastro-splenitis	1
Gastric fever	1
Gunshot wound, head	1
Inanition	2
Meningitis	3
Malarial fever	7
Puerperal fever	1
Pernicious fever	1
Pneumonia	1
Poisoning	1
Rachitis	1
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	9
Tuberculosis, intestinal	1
Uræmia	1
Teething	1
Malnutrition	1
Circulatory disturbance	1
Affection, uterus	1
Affection, stomach	1
Total	74
Births during the same period	31

I am fully aware of the indefinite diagnoses in the above list, but they can not be avoided always. In cases of suspicion I always try to clear up all doubts, though often I can not get sufficiently definite statements to change the diagnosis.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Summary of transactions of service, etc., during July, 1899.

Total number of deaths reported during July, 1899	173
Total number of deaths reported during July, 1898	178
Total number of births reported during July, 1899.....	66
Total number of births reported during July, 1898.....	17
Total number of vessels inspected during July, 1899.....	26
Total number of bills of health issued during July, 1899.....	30
Number of vessels in quarantine during July, 1899.....	2
Number of passengers whose baggage was disinfected during July, 1899.....	25
Number of vessels inspected during July, 1898.....	13
Number of vessels which sailed during July, 1898.....	12
Number of immigrants inspected during July, 1899.....	96
Rejections.....	0

The figures given above for 1898 are from the official records, but they are, I am afraid, far from being accurate, which is not strange when we consider that the war was in progress at that time and that this island was invaded by the Americans during July.

Weekly report from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended August 5. During the week nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping, and the general health of Ponce continues as before.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Immigrants inspected at Ponce, Porto Rico, during July, 1899.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 31, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to give below the number of immigrants inspected by this office during the month of July, with rejections:

July 4, steamship Salvador, Fort de France and St. Thomas	6
July 5, steamship Philadelphia, Curaçao and La Guayra.....	58
July 11, steamship Telesfora, Spain	2
July 12, steamship Matteo Bruzzo, La Guayra.....	2
July 17, steamship Salvador, Fort de France and St. Domingo.....	4
July 21, steamship Maria Herrera, Cuba and St. Domingo.....	7
July 25, steamship Caracas, Porto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guayra	11
July 29, steamship Esk, Barbados and Antigua.....	5
July 30, steamship Catalina, Barcelona.....	1

Total..... 96

There were no rejections during the month.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Monthly report from San Juan.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, August 4, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of July, 1899:

Number of births reported.....	58
Number of births reported, 1898 (comparative).....	46
Number of deaths reported.....	60
Number of deaths reported, 1898 (comparative).....	54
A list of the causes of deaths inclosed.	
Number of vessels inspected during the month.....	44
Number of vessels inspected during July, 1898 (comparative).....	2

Mortality report from San Juan—Continued.

Number of vessels under observation quarantine.....	3
Number of persons detained under observation.....	1
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	22

Vaccination certificates are still viséd, although smallpox has practically been stamped out upon this island.

There are some cases of dengue in San Juan, otherwise the city and district are healthy. In the cases which I have seen the eruption was well marked.

For the four weeks ended July 29, the reports forwarded to this office by the sanitary inspectors of the Marine-Hospital Service of the six subports show 108 deaths at Mayaguez, 125 at Arecibo, 40 at Humacao, 55 at Aguadilla, 13 at Fajardo, and 12 at Arroyo. The causes of death do not show any quarantinable diseases. The rate in the Arecibo district is excessively high, said to be due to dysentery and defective and scanty diet.

The number of vessels inspected during the month at the subports was as follows: Aguadilla, 4; Arecibo, 7; Arroyo, 8; Fajardo, 5; Humacao, 16; Mayaguez, 16.

I also inclose quarterly sanitary report of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, for the period ended June 30, 1899, sent me by Dr. P. Mortensen, king's physician and port inspector.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for July, 1899.

Death rate, July, 1899—

Malnutrition.....	3
Anæmia.....	3
Convulsions (intestinal parasites).....	1
Capillary bronchitis.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
Intestinal colic.....	1
Colitis.....	2
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	2
Cancer.....	2
Cerebral congestion.....	5
Diphtheria.....	1
Entero-colitis.....	2
Encephalitis.....	2
Acute endocarditis.....	1
Malaria.....	2
Pernicious malarial fever.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1
Stillborn.....	1
Fracture at the base of the skull.....	1
Chronic gastro-enteritis.....	1
Hemorrhage (puerperal).....	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	1
Acute meningitis.....	2
Tuberculous meningitis.....	2
Chronic myelitis.....	1
Interstitial nephritis.....	1
Cardiac failure.....	1
Rachitis.....	5
Tracheal tuberculosis.....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3
Tetanus infantum.....	3
Traumatic tetanus.....	1
Uræmia.....	2
Varicella.....	1

Total..... 60

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for July, 1899—Continued.

July, 1898—	
Births.....	46
Deaths.....	34
July, 1899—	
Births.....	58
Deaths.....	60

The storm at Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *August 10, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the city of Ponce has just sustained very severe damage by hurricane and flood, resulting in the partial wrecking of the town, the loss of probably 200 lives, and an immense amount of property. I have been unable to get to my office since the 8th, until to-day. Few details are known as yet. This is written hurriedly to catch a mail which is just leaving.

My office suffered no serious damage. Fortunately there were few vessels in the harbor. Most of those in the harbor are wrecks. My disinfecting room is, I fear, totally destroyed.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., August 8, 1899.—I have the honor to report that during the past three weeks 13 persons have been taken from G. H. and S. A. train from Mexico, and held in detention camp for period of ten days, and baggage fumigated. These parties were from various parts of Mexico, and none of them had certificates, hence their detention.

The fords along the Rio Grande between this port and Del Rio, Tex., are being closely watched by guards of the Service, and entrance of persons from Mexico into the United States being refused by them daily.

Respectfully, yours,

A. F. FEGAN,
Acting Sanitary Officer, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., August 13, 1899.—Detention camp: The following persons went on duty at detention camp on August 11, 1899: Cristoval Benavider, jr., quarantine guard; W. C. Chamberlain, "Immune," quarantine guard; Eduardo Ruis, quarantine cook; Luis Martinez, scavenger.

The cook will be used as a guard and to supervise the cleaning of the camp when not on duty as cook. The cook is to receive rations only when cooking for persons detained. The others are not furnished rations. I was ready to receive guests on the evening of August 11, although the barb-wire fence had not been completed. The camp is situated on the river bank at the American end of the international bridge, as per sketch inclosed. I have erected 6 small A tents, furnished with woven-wire cots, mattresses, pillows, sheets, 1 small dressing tent, 1 dining tent with table capable of seating 10 persons, 1 large kitchen tent, and another tent in which persons may remain while baggage, etc., is being disinfected, and a guard tent at entrance to the inclosure. All the small tents are double; that is, one tent over another, so that they may be cooler. The dining tent is provided with a fly. The privy is arranged on the dry-earth plan, to be cleaned once or

twice daily, and a mixture of lime and copperas will be kept constantly in the privy to be used freely. The privy is constructed of lumber with an opening at the back to remove accumulation and clean it. The camp is situated so that the United States customs inspector can see all that is going on, as his house is in front of the camp on the railroad grade about 15 feet higher than the camp. The State quarantine guard is in about the same position. I, therefore, placed the United States Marine-Hospital Service guard tent on rising ground on the opposite side where the gate of general entrance is located, with a small gate near the United States customs inspector's guardhouse, to be used occasionally. The tent within the inclosure near the guard's tent is for persons to remain in when necessary while their belongings are being disinfected.

The State turned over to me 19 tents; they were lent to the State of Texas by the United States Marine-Hospital Service during the small-pox epidemic here, and were afterwards disinfected thoroughly by a steam disinfector in Mexico, and I am sure they are safe. The State still has over 100 tents here in the same condition, others have been shipped to various places about the State by orders of the State health officer. I will take charge and receipt for the balance if you send me an order on State health officer. He at one time wanted to turn them over to the quartermaster's department here, but the quartermaster said he had no orders to receive them. Telephone connection will be established at the detention camp by the 14th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Laredo, Tex., August 17, 1899.—SIR: * * * Quarantine Guard James Barnard tendered resignation so as to enter customs service. He will only be on duty this day, August 17, but instead of employing another new guard in his place I have transferred one of the guards employed for detention camp to the foot and tramway bridge, and I will place the other guard employed for detention camp to inspect all persons passing on the ferry or small boats near the bridge, which has been a source of trouble to keep well inspected. During the epidemic of yellow fever at Monterey, I had to keep a guard at the ferry continuously, but as boats are allowed to run only during daylight one guard will be sufficient. Therefore, persons employed at this station are, after to-day: One day guard at foot and tramway bridge, 1 night guard at foot and tramway bridge, 1 guard at ferry, 1 guard and baggage disinfector (immune), who can also look after the detention camp during the day, 1 cook and guard at the detention camp, who will be there night and day but will be on guard duty at camp at night as there are no persons there to cook for, 1 detention camp scavenger and attendant, who is there night and day but will keep the camp policed and guarded during the day. In all, 6 persons, which are enough unless some emergency arises when I will wire you. Said persons receive from one to three dollars per day as per my advices when employed. I consider them, after trial, an efficient force. I have informed the State inspector that persons with certificates of noninfection from Assistant Surgeon Cofer would not be held at the detention camp.

The detention camp is ready for any emergency that could possibly arise. It has complete accommodations for 6 persons and more could be accommodated at a few hours' notice. * * *

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 25, 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-Aug. 10...	31		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7		
Total for the State.....		38		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for the State.....		2		
Kansas:				
Kansas City.....	June 10-June 17...	2		
Kentucky:				
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17.....	164		
Louisville.....	June 23-Aug. 3...	14	0	
Total for the State.....		118		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 5...	12	0	
Shreveport.....	.....do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....		15	0	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 28.....	14		
Total for the State.....		32		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	June 27-Aug. 19...	7	2	
Everett.....	Aug. 7.....	1		
Fall River.....	June 27.....	1		
Total for the State.....		9	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	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8		
Total for the State.....		9		
Missouri:				
Barry County.....	April 6-July 20...	35		
Lawrence County.....	.....do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	9		
Scott County.....	.....do.....	25		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri—Continued.				
St. Francois County.....	April 6-July 20...	30	2	
Stoddard County.....	do	35		
St. Louis.....	June 19-June 26...	4		
Total for the State.....		139	2	
North Carolina:				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
Burke County.....	do	22		
Catawba County.....	do	1		
Charlotte.....	June 30.....	1		
Chowan County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		
Currituck County.....	do	6		
Gates County.....	do	4		Smallpox reported.
Hertford County.....	do	1		
McDowell County.....	do	1		
Moore County.....	do	1		
Nash County.....	do	1		Do.
Northampton.....	do	1		
Rockingham.....	do	14		
Rowan.....	do	1		
Wake.....	do	4		
Wayne.....	do	7		
Total for the State.....		68		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	July 7-Aug. 11...	5		
Cleveland.....	June 24-July 29...	11		
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1		
Dayton.....	July 15-Aug. 5...	3		
Total for the State.....		20		
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	30		
Belle Vernon.....	June 3-June 26...	1		
Brownsville Township.....	do	34		
Cambria County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	27		
Clearfield County.....	do	12		
Fayette County.....	do	23		
Jefferson County.....	do	5		
Philadelphia.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	64	0	
Somerset County.....	do	10		
Washington County.....	June 3-June 26...	11		
Westmoreland County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	2		At Penn Station, several.
Total for the State.....		219		
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6		
Texas:				
Braumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8		
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40		
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2		
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5	25		
Total for the State.....		75		
Virginia:				
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4...	19	0	
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Aug. 19...	10	0	
Total for the State.....		60		
Washington:				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9		
Seattle.....	July 19.....	1		
Spokane.....	July 8-July 29...	6		
Tacoma.....	July 23-Aug. 5...	2		
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
Total for the State.....		26		
West Virginia:				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended August 19, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, August 20, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 19, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 13	Steamship <i>Columbian</i>	London, England	2
Do....	Steamship <i>Yarmouth</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	59
Do....	Steamship <i>Prince Arthur</i>	do	51
Aug. 14	Steamship <i>Halifax</i>	Halifax, Nova Scotia	57
Do....	Steamship <i>Admiral Dewey</i>	Kingston, Jamaica	3
Do....	Schooner <i>Diamond</i>	Gaspé Basin, Quebec	1
Aug. 15	Steamship <i>Prince George</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	44
Do....	Steamship <i>Sagamore</i>	Liverpool, England	21
Do....	Steamship <i>Lancastrian</i>	do	43
Aug. 16	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	14
Do....	Steamship <i>Prince Arthur</i>	do	34
Do....	Steamship <i>Etolia</i>	Avonmouth, England	6
Aug. 17	Steamship <i>Prince George</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	18
Do....	Steamship <i>Oakmore</i>	London, England	7
Do....	Steamship <i>Yarmouth</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	46
Do....	Steamship <i>La Grande Duchesse</i>	Halifax, Nova Scotia	121
Aug. 18	Steamship <i>Prince Arthur</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	23
Do....	Steamship <i>Cephalonia</i>	Liverpool, England	208
Aug. 19	Steamship <i>Prince George</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	16
Do....	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	do	53
	Total		827

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 19, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, August 19, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 19, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 13	Steamship <i>Carthaginian</i>	Glasgow	2
Aug. 16	Steamship <i>Italia</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown	109
Do....	Steamship <i>Switzerland</i>	Antwerp	123
	Total		235

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 19, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, August 21, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 19, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 13	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	220
Do....	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	728
Do....	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	98
Aug. 14	Steamship Phoenicia.....	Hamburg.....	102
Do....	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow and Merville.....	114
Aug. 15	Steamship Albano.....	Hamburg.....	86
Aug. 16	Steamship Prinz Regent Luistpold.....	Bremen.....	375
Do....	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	319
Do....	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	375
Aug. 17	Steamship Mongolian.....	Glasgow.....	17
Do....	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	194
Do....	Steamship Buffon.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	26
Do....	Steamship Spartan Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	772
Aug. 18	Steamship Fürst Bismark.....	Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg.....	201
Do....	Steamship Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	316
	Total.....		3,948

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES: Alexandria, Va.....	Aug. 19			
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do	Sp. bg. Sañ (a).....	Aug. 4	Havana ..
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Aug. 18	Sp. bk. Jaime Mir (a).....	Aug. 12	do
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Aug. 12	Am. sc. Mabel Hooper.....	Aug. 13	Puerto Plata.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Aug. 19			
7	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Aug. 12			
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Aug. 19			
9	Eureka, Cal.....	Aug. 12			
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Am. bgt. C. C. Sweeney (a)	July 28	Cienfuegos.....
			Nor. ss. Transit (a).....	July 29	Vera Cruz and Progreso.
			Nor. bk. Mörland (a).....	Aug. 1	St. Catharina, Brazil.
			Br. ss. Somerhill (a).....	Aug. 4	Vera Cruz.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Aug. 19			
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Aug. 12			
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Aug. 19			
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Aug. 12			
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do	U. S. ss. Badger.....	Aug. 6	Honolulu.....
17	Savannah, Ga.....	do	Nor. bk. James G. Pend- leton. (a)	July 31	Bahia.....
		Aug. 19	do	do	do
			It. bk. San Antonio de Padova.	Aug. 18	Pointe à Pitre.....
18	South Atlantic Quarant- ine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Aug. 12	Nor. bk. Oxford (a).....	July 24	Pernambuco.....
			Sp. bk. Triunfo (a).....	Aug. 6	Havana.....
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do	Sp. ss. Alicia (a).....	Aug. 2	San Juan.....
			Sp. ss. Serra (a).....	Aug. 5	Havana.....
			Sp. ss. Enskaro.....	Aug. 10	Havana and other Cuban ports.
			Nor. bk. Simeon.....	Aug. 12	Bahia.....
20	Washington, N. C.....	Aug. 19			
CUBA:					
21	Cardenas.....	Aug. 5			
		Aug. 12			
22	Cienfuegos.....	do	Sp. ss. Enskaro.....	Aug. 7	Liverpool and Santiago.
			Manzanillo.....	Aug. 11	Manzanillo.....
			Antinozes Menendez.....	Aug. 12	Santiago.....
23	Daiquiri.....	July 29			
		Aug. 5			
24	Gibara.....	July 29			
25	Guantanamo.....	July 22			
26	Havana.....	Aug. 11	Sp. ss. Catalina.....	Aug. 6	Barcelona.....
			Sp. ss. Humberto Rodrig- uez.	Aug. 10	Nuevitás.....
			Sp. btn. Lista.....	Aug. 2	Montevideo.....
			Nor. ss. Habil.....	do	New Orleans.....
			Nor. ss. Utstein.....	Aug. 7	Mobile.....
			Am. sc. Otis.....	Aug. 11	Pascagoula.....
			U. S. Col. sc. Fortuna.....	do	Tunas.....
			Am. bge. Estrella.....	do	Havana.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report.....	1
3	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 4		1
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
4				No report.....	1
5					
6				No transactions.....	2
7					5
8				No transactions.....	
9					3
10	Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 6		
	Mobile.....	do.....	Aug. 8		
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	Aug. 7		
	Mobile.....	do.....	Aug. 10		
11					1
12				No report.....	
13				9 Chinese and Japanese immigrants on Am. ss. Utopia, from Victoria, B. C., vaccinated.	3
14					28
15					4
16	San Francisco.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Aug. 6		19
17	Savannah.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.			2
	do.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.	Aug. 16		3
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....		1 death at sea; cause unknown.	
18	Sapelo.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	Brunswick.....	Remanded from Brunswick.		1 case yellow fever; diagnosis confirmed by necropsy.	
19	Pensacola.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 6	Without pratique.....	
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 8	do.....	
	do.....	do.....			
	Carrabelle.....	Held for discharge of ballast and disinfection.			
20				No report.....	
21					11
22	Cienfuegos.....	Discharged cargo in quarantine.	Aug. 8		22
	do.....	Anchored in open bay.....		Passengers held and certified.	8
	do.....	do.....		Passengers held and certified, and baggage labeled "disinfected."	
23				No transactions.....	2
24				No report.....	
25					4
26	Havana.....	Baggage disinfected.....	Aug. 6		12
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 10		
	Montevideo.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 7	1 case yellow fever sent to hospital.	
	Mobile.....	do.....	Aug. 6		
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 7		
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 11		
	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	do.....		
	Havana.....	do.....	do.....	1 case yellow fever.....	

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
	Havana	Aug. 11	Br. ss. Torino..... Nor. ss. Truma..... Sp. ss. San Juan.....	Aug. 12 do do	Pensacola
		Aug. 18	Ss. Yucatan	Aug. 14	Vera Cruz.....
27	Manzanillo.....	Aug. 5	Ss. Alfonso XIII.....	Aug. 17	do
28	Matanzas	Aug. 15	Ger. ss. Hermann.....	Aug. 11	Caibarien.....
29	Santiago de Cuba.....	Aug. 5			
	PORRO RICO:				
30	Ponce.....	July 29			
		Aug. 5			
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.....	Aug. 19			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	Aug. 5			
		Aug. 12			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do			
		Aug. 19	Bg. John McDermott.....	Aug. 13	San Juan, Porto Rico.
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Aug. 12	Nor. ss. Veritas.....	Aug. 8	Havana
		Aug. 19			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Aug. 5			
12	Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	Aug. 12	U. S. tug Potomac.....	Aug. 10	Guantanamo.....
		Aug. 19	do	do	do
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Aug. 12			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Aug. 5	Br. sc. Olinda.....	July 24	Demerara.....
		Aug. 12	Am. sc. M. A. Achorn.....	July 26	St. Thomas.....
		Aug. 12	Nor. bk. Marion.....	Aug. 12	Pernambuco.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Aug. 19			
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.....	Aug. 5			
26	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Aug. 12	Tug William Lopez and barge.	Aug. 3	Havana
		Aug. 19	Br. ss. Nithdale	Aug. 11	Barbados.....
			Br. ss. Nithdale (a).....	do	do
			Nor. ss. Truma.....	Aug. 14	Havana
			Sc. Montana.....	Aug. 15	do

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	Pensacola.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 12	.....	.....
.....	Tampa.....	.....do.....	do	.....	.....
.....	East Cuban ports	Living apartments disinfected.	do	3 cases of yellow fever among soldiers at Principe, lately from Havana.	.....
.....	Havana.....	Baggage disinfected.....	Aug. 14	.....	11
.....	do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 17	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
28	Matanzas.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 12	.....	6
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
31	.....	.....	.....	Sp. ss. Catalina from Havana held to complete period; baggage of 15 local passengers disinfected.	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	Charleston.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.	Aug. 19	.....	5
8	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	1
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
10	Galveston.....	Fumigated and held.....	Aug. 13	.....	4
11	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	5
12	For orders.....	Held in quarantine.....	.....	.....	8
.....	do.....	Remanded to Tortugas Quarantine for treatment.	.....	.....	8
13	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
14	Jacksonville.....	Held for fumigation.....	July 31	.....	8
.....	do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 2	.....	.....
.....	Jacksonville	Held for fumigation and discharge of ballast.	.....	.....	12
15	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
25	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
26	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 9	.....	8
.....	do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 16	.....	9
.....	do.....	Held to complete period.....	Aug. 17	.....	.....
.....	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	.....

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

ALABAMA—Montgomery.—Month of June, 1899. Census population, 21,883. Total number of deaths, 38. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of July, 1899. Census population, 21,883. Total number of deaths, 40. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 170,000. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2, and 36 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health from 168 towns having an aggregate population of 912,159 show a total of 1,369 deaths, including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 8; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 14; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 13, and 129 from phthisis pulmonalis.

New Haven.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 144, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Stamford.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 2 from measles.

ILLINOIS—Chicago.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 1,650,000. Total number of deaths, 1,918, including diphtheria, 63; enteric fever, 28; measles, 29; whooping cough, 4, and 216 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—Evansville.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 89, including enteric fever, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Lawrence.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 58,500. Total number of deaths, 134, including diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.—Month of July, 1899. Census population, 192,833. Total number of deaths 160, including diphtheria, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 10, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Manchester.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 121, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—Passaic.—Two weeks ended August 5, 1899. Census population, 13,028. Total number of deaths, 17. No deaths from contagious diseases.

TEXAS—San Antonio.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 63,000. Total number of deaths, 128, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; measles, 2, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated popula-

tion, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Tacoma.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 285,000. Total number of deaths, 346, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 3; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 12, and 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	P. population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Aug. 19.....	105,287	34	2						1	2	1		
Allentown, Pa.....	Aug. 5.....	25,228	21	2							1			
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	25,228	10							1				
Altoona, Pa.....	do.....	30,337	16	3										
Amesbury, Mass.....	Aug. 19.....	9,798	4	1										
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	do.....	8,338	5											
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	174	9						3		5		3
Baton Rouge, La.....	Aug. 12.....	10,478	8	1										1
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	10,478	5											
Bay City, Mich.....	Aug. 12.....	27,839	2											
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	27,839	5											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	19								1			
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	219	15						4		6		5
Bristol, R. I.....	Aug. 12.....	5,478	6											
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	5,478	2											
Butler, Pa.....	Aug. 11.....	8,734								1				
Cambridge, Mass.....	Aug. 19.....	70,023	31	2								1		1
Camden, N. J.....	Aug. 12.....	58,313	28							1		1		
Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	a 54,955	b 31							1		1		
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	15							1				1
Chicopee, Mass.....	Aug. 19.....	14,050	6											
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Aug. 12.....	11,288	2							1				
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	11,288	5											
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 18.....	296,908		8						5	1			
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 19.....	261,353	88	5						3		1		
Concord, N. H.....	Aug. 12.....	17,044	9									1		
Dayton, Ohio.....	Aug. 19.....	61,220	18									1		
Dubois, Pa.....	Aug. 12.....	6,149	1											
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	6,149	3							1				
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Aug. 12.....	9,416	4											
Dunmore, Pa.....	do.....	8,315	1											
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	8,315	4											
Elmira, N. Y.....	Aug. 12.....	29,708	6											
Evansville, Ind.....	Aug. 20.....	50,759	8											
Everett, Mass.....	Aug. 12.....	11,068	9											1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	do.....	22,037	6											
Green Bay, Wis.....	Aug. 13.....	9,069	4											
Do.....	Aug. 20.....	9,069	7	1										
Greenville, S. C.....	Aug. 19.....	8,607	3											
Hoboken, N. J.....	Aug. 12.....	43,648	21	3								1		
Holyoke, Mass.....	Aug. 19.....	35,637	13							1				
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Aug. 12.....	17,201	11	5										
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	17,201	21	2										

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

b White, 14; colored, 20.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 21, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	60	4		.77		.77
Portland, Me.....	66	2		.84		.84
Northfield, Vt.....	62	2		1.16		1.16
Boston, Mass.....	69	3		1.03		1.03
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	72		2	1.21		1.21
Nantucket, Mass.....	68	0		.70		.70
Woods Hole, Mass.....	68	2		.96		.96
Block Island, R. I.....	68		2	.77		.77
New Haven, Conn.....	70		2	1.16		1.16
Albany, N. Y.....	70	2		.91		.91
New York, N. Y.....	73	1		1.06		1.06
Harrisburg, Pa.....	73	1		1.05		1.05
Philadelphia, Pa.....	74	0		.98		.98
New Brunswick, N. J.....	72	0		1.14		1.14
Atlantic City, N. J.....	72	0		1.18		.78
Baltimore, Md.....	75		1	.91		.51
Washington, D. C.....	74		1	.89	.01	
Lynchburg, Va.....	76		2	.91	1.49	
Cape Henry, Va.....	77		1	1.25	3.15	
Norfolk, Va.....	77	1		1.39	.81	
Charlotte, N. C.....	77	1		1.22		1.22
Raleigh, N. C.....	77	1		1.82		1.42
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	78		4	1.59	3.01	
Hatteras, N. C.....	77			1.40		
Wilmington, N. C.....	78	0		1.68		.38
Columbia, S. C.....	79	3		1.60		1.60
Charleston, S. C.....	81	1		1.70		.40
Augusta, Ga.....	80	2		1.19		1.19
Savannah, Ga.....	80	2		1.82		.62
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	1		1.47		1.07
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	1		1.09		.09
Key West, Fla.....	84	2		1.09		1.09
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77	3		1.05		.95
Tampa, Fla.....	81	3		2.13		2.03
Pensacola, Fla.....	81		1	1.91	2.69	
Mobile, Ala.....	80	0		1.57		.07
Montgomery, Ala.....	80	0		.91	.69	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80	0		.77	.13	
New Orleans, La.....	81	1		1.38		.28
Shreveport, La.....	82	2		.43		.33
Fort Smith, Ark.....	79	3		.84		.24
Little Rock, Ark.....	79	1		.96		.96
Palestine, Tex.....	81	1		.63	.67	
Galveston, Tex.....	83		1	1.31		.81
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	6		.93		.93
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	2		.71		.71
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	79	3		.84		.04
Nashville, Tenn.....	78	2		.72		.62
Chatanooga, Tenn.....	77	5		.84		.84
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75	3		.93		.93
Louisville, Ky.....	77	1		.81		.81
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74	0		.70		.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75	1		.86		.86
Columbus, Ohio.....	72	4		.76		.76
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	72	4		.91		.91
Pittsburg, Pa.....	73	1		.70		.70
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	68	0		.56		.56
Rochester, N. Y.....	68	2		.70		.70
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68	6		.70		.70
Erie, Pa.....	69	3		.77		.77
Cleveland, Ohio.....	70	0		.70		.70
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71	3		.70		.40
Toledo, Ohio.....	71	3		.63		.53
Detroit, Mich.....	70	4		.63		.63
Lansing, Mich.....	68	4		.61		.61
Port Huron, Mich.....	67	5		.56		.56
Alpena, Mich.....	63	5		.77		.47
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	60	8		.57	.33	
Marquette, Mich.....	63	7		.63	.27	
Green Bay, Wis.....	66	6		.63		.63

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 21, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Defic'n'y.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	67	3		.60		.60
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69	3		.59		.59
Chicago, Ill.....	71	3		.65		.65
Duluth, Minn.....	64	2		.76	.97	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	69	3		.76		.16
La Crosse, Wis.....	70	2		.70	.10	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	72	2		.63		.33
Davenport, Iowa.....	73	1		.80		.50
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73	1		.72		.72
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75	1		.57		.47
Hannibal, Mo.....	74	2		.42		.42
Springfield, Ill.....	74	2		.53		.03
Cairo, Ill.....	78	2		.63		.03
St. Louis, Mo.....	78	2		.77		.57
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	75	1		.52		.52
Springfield, Mo.....	75	3		.88		.78
Kansas City, Mo.....	76	2		.88		.88
Topeka, Kans.....	75	3		1.05		1.05
Wichita, Kans.....	77	1		.91	.39	
Concordia, Kans.....	75	3		.63		.63
Lincoln, Nebr.....	74	2		.70		.70
Omaha, Nebr.....	74	2		.74		.74
Sioux City, Iowa.....	72	2		.95	.65	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	72	2		.70	.60	
Valentine, Nebr.....	71	3		.49	.31	
Huron, S. Dak.....	69	5		.57	.63	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	73	3		.35	.65	
Moorhead, Minn.....	65	1		.56	1.44	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	67	3		.42	.18	
Williston, N. Dak.....	66	0		.25		.25
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	66		4	.29		.19
Helena, Mont.....	67		5	.14		.14
Miles City, Mont.....	71	3		.21	.49	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	70	4		.28		.18
Spokane, Wash.....	69		9	.07	.23	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	75		11	.07	.23	
Baker City, Oreg.....	66		10	.00	.50	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	71		11	.00	.10	
Boise, Idaho.....	72		11	.07		.05
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	75		7	.14		.14
Lander, Wyo.....	67		3	.21		.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	65	1		.35		.25
North Platte, Nebr.....	72	2		.56		.56
Denver, Colo.....	70	2		.35		.35
Pueblo, Colo.....	72	2		.49		.39
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	4		.66		.66
Oklahoma, Okla.....	80	4		.66		.66
Amarillo, Tex.....	73	7		.73		.73
Abilene, Tex.....	82	8		.63		.53
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	66	2		.56		.56
El Paso, Tex.....	80	4		.42		.42
Phoenix, Ariz.....	88		2	.25		.05
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	63		3	.14	.56	
Tacoma, Wash.....	62		4	.15	1.25	
Fort Canby, Wash.....	59		1	.18	1.22	
Portland, Oreg.....	66		6	.14	.96	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	66		6	.07	.33	
Eureka, Cal.....	56	0		.00	.20	
Redbluff, Cal.....	81		11	.00		.00
Carson City, Nev.....	67		7	.03	.17	
Sacramento, Cal.....	72		6	.00		.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	0		.00		.00
Fresno, Cal.....	81		9	.00		.00
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65		1	.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	71		4	.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	70		6	.00	.10	
Yuma, Ariz.....	91		9	.11		.11

α 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 25, 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-July 11.....		3	
Calcutta.....	May 13-July 8.....		99	
Madras.....	May 20-June 9.....	0	9	
Japan:				
O-saka and Hiogo.....	June 10-June 17.....	1	1	
Yokohama.....	July 16-July 22.....	2	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....		4	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-July 21.....	172	82	
Para.....	June 1-June 30.....		19	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 7.....		54	Reported present.
St. Felix.....	June 7.....			
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24.....	2	2	
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8.....	88	45	
Costa Rica:				
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4.....	12		
Heredia.....	do.....	1		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18.....	1		
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29.....	1	1	Doubtful.
Havana.....	June 15-Aug. 10.....	29	5	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Aug. 5.....	8	2	
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27.....	2		1 Doubtful.
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
Santiago.....	June 10-Aug. 5.....	201	42	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2		
Mexico:				
Amealco.....	Aug. 24.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cincharpa.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
	May 1-Aug. 5.....		80	
Cosamaloapam.....	Aug. 21.....	1		
Hidalgo.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Jalapa.....	Aug. 9.....		5	
Juchitan.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Ea. Junta.....	Aug. 24.....			Do.
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24.....		11	
Progreso.....	July 25.....	2	1	
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
San Juan.....	Aug. 24.....			Do.
San Lorenzo.....	do.....			Do.
Tampico.....	July 1-July 7.....	1	1	
Tapona.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Tuxpan.....	July 30.....		20	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-Aug. 10.....		156	
San Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 30.....	1	1	

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

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	July 1-July 15..		300	
Hongkong.....	Apr. 11-July 8..	1,415	1,349	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 4-July 21..	74	32	
French Ivory Coast Colony:				
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-July 18..		370	
Calcutta.....	May 13-July 8..		146	
Japan:				
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 1-July 10..	2	1	
Nagasaki Ken.....	do.....	2		
Taiwan, Formosa.....	do.....	14	6	
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 26-July 12..	881	611	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases; 1,866 deaths.
Mauritius.....	May 4-May 31..	1	5	
	July 14-July 20..	30	29	
Persia:				
Bushire.....	June 8.....			Plague reported.
	May 26-June 18..		40	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	August 16.....			Do.
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Aug. 21..	39	13	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-June 30..	42	33	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17..	0	3	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31..		1	
Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30..		1	
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24..	2		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 10-July 29..	12	4	
Ghent.....	June 23-July 1..		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-July 15..	3		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 7..	144	122	Reported present.
Espiriti Sancti.....	June 7.....			
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10..	2	1	
	July 12-July 24..	2		
Colombia:				
Panama.....	July 26-Aug. 1..	1	1	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	June 30-July 6..	5	1	
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8..	1		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 20-July 15..		15	
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-Aug. 5..	102	22	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-July 18..		51	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10..		2	
Madras.....	May 20-July 14..		7	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Aug. 12..		4	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Aug. 6..	64	47	
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-July 8..		2	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	July 15-July 22...	1	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 27-July 22...	103	46	
Odessa.....	June 10-July 29...	32	8	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-July 22...	74	27	
Warsaw.....	June 3-July 29.....	.....	6	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17...	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-July 8...	.....	20	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	June 27-July 1...	1	.....
Erzeroum.....	July 8-July 15...	2	.....
Smyrna.....	May 27-July 23...	.....	9	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-July 30...	2	.....

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, August 2, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

ITALY.—The Government has declared the ports of the Straits Settlements and the island of Mauritius (Georgetown, Malacca, Singapore, St. Louis, etc.) to be infected, and sanitary police regulations are applied to arrivals from those ports.

RUSSIA.—According to advices of July 19 the sanitary police treatment of vessels arriving at Odessa from Egyptian ports shall be as follows:

All vessels arriving at Odessa from Egyptian ports and which have undergone a twelve-days' quarantine at Clagomenes may unload as formerly without first proceeding to Feodosia quarantine if the vessel has on board only 50 or 100 passengers. These shall be under surveillance from the time of their arrival and shall be bathed on a raft provided for the purpose. If the vessel carries more than 100 passengers and if the medical personnel on board be insufficient for the carrying out of the disinfection regulations the vessel shall repair to the Feodosia quarantine, there to undergo disinfection but not quarantine.

TURKEY.—By order of the superior council of health, cotton, fresh vegetables, and fruit arriving from Egypt shall be refused entry into Turkish ports.

The opening of mail bags before disinfection shall always take place in the presence of a representative of the postal service.

BULGARIA.—Under date of July 9 the Government has issued the following:

Bags mentioned in order of June 6 may pass through Hebitshewo provided they be packed with other goods and have undergone disinfection at the above named place. Bags which have been dispatched from Hebitshewo to the interior of the principality without disinfection shall, with their contents, be returned at the expense of the railway company which shipped them, and be disinfected at Hebitshewo.

GREECE.—By virtue of royal order of July 27 sail vessels and steamers arriving from Egypt or the Red Sea are subject to twelve instead of eleven days' quarantine.

By virtue of order of June 26, arrivals from French ports of the Mediterranean Sea are subject to strict sanitary police inspection.

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, August 2, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

PERSIA—Bushir.—From May 26 to June 18, 40 persons died of plague. According to advices of June 20, the number of cases is on the increase.

BRITISH INDIES.—From June 25 to July 1 there was no marked change in the status of the epidemic in the city of Bombay. In the presidency of Bombay it is somewhat worse, the total number of plague deaths being 646, of which 136 occurred in the city of Poona. From Calcutta 9 deaths were reported, from Mysore 20, from the state of Hyderabad 5, and from the Presidency of Madras 4, while no cases were reported in the Punjab during the same period.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—During the 2 weeks ended July 13, 6 isolated plague cases occurred in Penang.

CHINA—Hongkong.—During the week ended July 13, 64 cases and 65 deaths were reported.

EGYPT.—From July 15 to 21 there were 6 cases and 5 deaths (Europeans 1 and 5, respectively). The total number of cases and deaths is 74 and 32. Of the 74 cases 61 were bubonic plague, 10 plague with lung complications, and 3 were the septicæmic form of the disease.

CHOLERA.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—During the week ended July 1, there were 7 cholera deaths.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from Belize.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *August 11, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended August 11 of vessels sailing for United States ports: August 10, schooner *Margaret S. Smith*, for Mobile via Ruatan. August 11, steamship *Stillwater*, for New Orleans direct. All persons on board in good health. Sanitary conditions of Belize good, with weather conditions warm and rainy. There is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or near surrounding colony. Malarial fever prevails.

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 4th instant to date.

BELIZE, August 10, 1899.

Certified by medical practitioner—	
Pneumonia	1
Certified by district commissioner or police—	
Natural causes	1
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified	0
Total	2

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from La Ceiba.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, August 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make report for the week just expired. Whooping cough among children is decidedly upon the wane. An increase of coughs, colds, and pneumonia among adults. Mild malarial fevers *in statu quo*. Five deaths reported for the week, all adults; 2 catarrhal pneumonia, soldiers from the garrison; 2 females, 1 senility, the other valvular disease of the heart; 1 male pauper, a neglected case of phthisis pulmonalis. Heavy washing rains prevail; the coast, generally, is healthy.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. D. HAMILTON,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of ships inspected week ended August 5, 1899, at La Ceiba.

July 31: Steamer *Alliance*, Norwegian; Neilson, master; New Orleans; number of crew, 15; 1 passenger.

August 5: Steamer *Condor*, Norwegian; Whig, master; New Orleans; number of crew, 15; no passengers. Steamer *Joe Oteri*, American; Marcela, master; New Orleans; number of crew, 19; 1 passenger.

Sanitary report from Puerto Cortez.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, August 9, 1899.

SIR: I had the honor on the 6th proximo, to report the arrival at this port from Cienfuegos, Cuba, of an infected steamer, and the treatment to which she was subjected, also the refusal of the authorities here to permit the landing of 2 passengers in the absence of a place of detention. Since that day, at an informal meeting of the authorities, it was resolved, at my suggestion, that in future all Cuban vessels would be held at anchor for three days or longer at my discretion, with absolute non-communication with the shore; after which, if considered safe, the vessel will be allowed to come to wharf especially provided for shipping cattle, isolated from the town, to take her cargo under a military guard.

I am glad to be able to report that every disposition is shown by the local authorities to forward the sanitary efforts of the Marine-Hospital

Service and to render all support and assistance to its agent. I inclose copy of sanitary code which I must say, however, is almost a dead letter except as abuses occur calling forth the complaint or protest of citizens. The health of the port continues excellent.

Very respectfully,
 L. A. WAILES, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Sanitary report from Port Limon—Yellow fever at Alajuela.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *August 11, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Thursday, August 10, 1899.

The following vessels have sailed from this port during the week: August 6, steamship *Anselm*, 35 crew, to New Orleans, 2 passengers. August 8, steamship *Aline*, 40 crew, to New York, 4 passengers.

The sanitary condition of Port Limon, Costa Rica, continues excellent, only 1 death, that of a colored infant, on the 4th instant, which was due to dentition, but the same satisfactory state of health does not apply to the adjacent country, inasmuch as yellow fever has developed at Alajuela, credited with a population of 7,000.

Alajuela is 115 miles from Port Limon, and 13 miles beyond San José, the capital of Costa Rica, and on the line of the railroad from said capital to Punta Arenas, the port of Costa Rica on the Pacific coast, a distance of slightly over 50 miles.

Dr. Septimus Steggall, of the Costa Rica railway hospital, and residing in Port Limon, was temporarily at San José, and, acting under instructions from the said company, visited Alajuela and reported that he had seen 4 cases of yellow fever in said city, 1 case being typical of the disease, albuminuria having been noted in a marked degree as one of the symptoms.

Dr. Rojas, one of the Government commission, especially appointed to inquire as to the nature of this suspicious disease, has, since his return to San José, been very ill, and his case is regarded as yellow fever, and it is so stated by the newspapers of San José of August 4 instant.

With the frequent and often prolonged interrupted communication, both by rail and wire, with the interior, it is difficult to get reliable information as to the actual status now existing at Alajuela.

There has not been any addition to the number of patients in either of the hospitals of Port Limon since last report, dated August 4; they remain the same, and the prevailing disease at this port is malarial fever of an intermittent type.

Respectfully, yours,
 WM. H. CARSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital-Service.

Case of yellow fever at Port Limon.

[Cablegram.]

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICO, *August 18, 1899.*

One case of yellow fever at Port Limon.

CARSON,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

*Sanitary report from Livingston.*LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 10, 1899.*

SIR: It is gratifying to report that no death has occurred in this place since my last report. The general sanitary condition of this coast is good. The following is the only clearance of the week for the southern United States:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	No. of crew.	No. of passengers.	Laborers.	Destination.
Aug. 10...	Stillwater	Galt	30	9	22	New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

*Sanitary report from Bluefields.*BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *August 10, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended August 8, as follows: Three ships have sailed for New Orleans—the *Breiford*, with 4 passengers; the *Alabama*, with 11 passengers, and the *Sumniva*, with 3 passengers. The ships and passengers had complied with the rules and regulations of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

The records show 1 death in Bluefields, a white adult, of gastric catarrh. The health conditions of the town and vicinity continue good.

Respectfully, yours,

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

SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine information.

BARBADOS, August 5, 1899.

SIR: My last circular report was dated the 8th ultimo, since when I have to report as follows:

Antigua.—The quarantine there against Porto Rico was taken off on June 29 last. Quarantine is in force against Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Manaos, Panama, Para, Puerto Cabello, Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Valencia.

Barbados.—There is nothing locally to report; the health of the colony is good. The only places against which quarantine is in force are Bahia, Panama, Para, and Rio Janeiro.

British Guiana.—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Hayti, and Panama; and arrivals from Venezuela and Calcutta are quarantined for examination by the health officer.

Dominica.—No report received.

Dutch Guiana.—No report received.

French Guiana.—No report received.

Grenada.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Colon, Para, and Rio Janeiro.

Guadeloupe.—Quarantine is in force there against Colon, Grand Bassam, and Réunion. The following incubation periods have been fixed, viz. for cholera, seven days; smallpox, eleven days, and yellow fever, nine days.

Jamaica.—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and the coast of Costa Rica and Panama between and inclusive of Points Carreta and Rincon. Vessels from Colon are treated as "suspect," and dealt with by the board after considering the health officer's report. Vessels having on board passengers in transit from the Pacific are only admitted to pratique if, on receipt of the health officer's report, the quarantine board is satisfied that the persons did not stop at Panama, but made the journey to Colon direct by train.

Martinique.—Quarantine is in force there against India, Egypt, and Réunion for plague, and against Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Colon, Grand Bassam, and Mexico for yellow fever.

Panama.—The public telegram on the 1st instant reported that there had been up to the 26th ultimo 88 cases of yellow fever, of which 45 died, 42 recovered, and 1 was under treatment.

Para.—Her Majesty's consul there reports 19 deaths in June from yellow fever.

PONCE—*Porto Rico.*—Surg. C. H. Lavinder, the United States quarantine officer there, wrote on the 12th ultimo to Her Majesty's consul there, that "the general health of this place is good, and I am issuing clean bills of health to all vessels sailing from here. Further, no cases of smallpox have occurred either in the port or city for many weeks, and there is no suspicion of yellow fever."

St. Lucia.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Panama, Para, Pernambuco, and Rio Janeiro.

The reports kindly forwarded by the chairman of the quarantine board give the following particulars:

Bahia.—For the fourteen days prior to July 5, 65 cases, 31 deaths, yellow fever.

Pernambuco.—For the fourteen days prior to July 7, clean bill of health.

Rio Janeiro.—For the fourteen days prior to July 1, 46 cases, 33 deaths, yellow fever; 11 deaths, smallpox. For the fourteen days prior to July 20, 77 cases; 44 deaths, smallpox; 8 deaths, yellow fever.

Santos.—For the twenty-eight days prior to July 13, clean bill of health.

St. Thomas.—Five days' quarantine has been imposed there against Colon and Panama, and quarantine is also in force against Bahia, Cuba, Para, Tampico, and Vera Cruz.

St. Vincent.—No report received.

Trinidad.—No report received.

Respectfully, yours,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

CHINA.

Plague in Amoy.

• CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Amoy, China, June 17, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 16th of the present month I wired the Department as follows: "AMOY, *June 16, 1899*—SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*: Plague—Johnson," which I now confirm.

With the recurrence of the rainy season, bubonic plague appeared the first week in June, but until within a few days was not thought to be epidemic. No records being kept by the native officials, the number of cases can not be accurately stated, but for several days the deaths have probably averaged about 40 daily.

I also cabled the existence of the epidemic to Governor-General Otis, at Manila, and he wired me in return to request Chinese authorities to issue no passports to Chinese residents of Manila seeking to return while the infection lasts. This I have done, at the same time circulating a notice that I would visé no passports until the health of the port improves.

Respectfully, yours,

A. B. JOHNSON,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

As to declaring Foochow an infected port.

CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Foochow, China, July 3, 1899.

SIR: *In re* declaration of infection of port by Shanghai consular body, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch sent this day to the Viceroy of Minche, which is self explanatory.

Respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL L. GRACEY,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 405.]

CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Foochow, China, July 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that at a meeting of the consular body at Foochow, held on Friday evening last, I was instructed to communicate with you in regard to the port of Foochow being declared infected by the superintendent of customs and consular body of Shanghai. This notification was first given here in an Express issued by the commissioner of customs on June 22. The consular body met the next morning at 9 o'clock and directed me to send the following telegram to the doyen of the consular body and to the chairman of the chamber of commerce at Shanghai:

"Customs notify Foochow declared infected. Consular body absolutely deny, on authority of health officer, prevalence of any infectious disease and request withdrawal of Declaration."

On June 27 I received the following reply by telegraph:

"Shanghai consular body decided that Foochow being in free communication with all ports which are declared infected, their declaration must be maintained as long as Foochow's authorities do not take sanitary measures against vessels coming to Foochow or Pagoda Anchorage from other infected ports."

This telegram was laid before the Foochow chamber of commerce and the consular body, the former at their meeting directed the secretary to write to the consular body as follows:

DEAR SIR: Under instructions from the committee of the chamber of commerce, I beg to write you as follows:

Considering the damaging effect which the decision of the Shanghai consular body would have on the trade of this port, it is resolved to inform the consular body present that, in the opinion of the committee, immediate steps should be taken by the proper authorities to adopt certain precautionary measures against the plague being introduced from the south.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

Dr. SAMUEL L. GRACEY, *Senior Consul.*

Besides the telegram I sent to the chamber of commerce and consular body in Shanghai, I also wrote to each body telling them that Foochow was in as healthy condition as I had ever known it to be since I first came here in 1890, and inclosing a letter from Dr. Rennie declaring that there was no plague or other infectious disease prevalent.

On July 1 received 2 letters from Shanghai, as follows:

[No. 587, Consuls —No. 80 E.]

CUSTOM HOUSE, *Shanghai, June 19, 1899.*

SIR: Cases of plague are reported to exist among the Chinese population in the city of Foochow. At the commencement of an outbreak of plague it is very difficult for a foreign doctor to obtain reliable data as to what actually goes on among the Chinese population in a Chinese city, and in view of the additional fact that Swatow and Amoy are in regular communication with Foochow, and that passengers and coffins with corpses from these ports may be freely transshipped at Foochow for Shanghai, I would strongly recommend to the consular body, as a necessary safeguard, to declare Foochow infected, in order that all vessels arriving from that port may be medically inspected.

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

LS. ROCHEB,

Commissioner of Customs.

[No. 1347.]

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Shanghai, June 27, 1899.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your telegrams of the 23d inst, asking this chamber to assist in obtaining revocation of the official declaration that Foochow was an infected port. A letter was sent to the senior consul here without delay, containing a copy of your message, and asking on what grounds the port was declared infected.

A reply has been received that Foochow was declared infected in accordance with the regulations, based upon a letter forwarded to the consular body by the commissioner of

customs, a copy of which I inclose, and much regret that it is not possible for the chamber, under the circumstances, to bring about the change that you desire.

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

WM. D. LENT,
Chairman.

Mr. SAMUEL L. GRACEY,
Consul for the United States and Senior Consul, Foochow.

I again called the consular body together and they directed me to communicate the above facts to your excellency and to request that some steps be taken to free the port from the burden that is laid upon its commerce by its being declared infected. They would suggest that this might be accomplished by first, requiring all ships with disease on board to fly a yellow flag. If no cases of infectious disease are on board, vessels to stop at the harbor limit until visited by a doctor, who, if he finds no disease, will give a free pratique, when she can proceed to her proper anchorage; second, that a health officer be appointed to visit all vessels entering the port; third, that a mat shed or other suitable building, be erected below the shipping to receive patients; fourth, that a steam launch be placed at the service of the health officer.

We would also suggest that the carrying out of these suggestions be left with the superintendent of customs and the regulations be kindly submitted to the consular body.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. GRACEY,
United States Consul and Senior Consul,

His Excellency HSU YING K'UEI,
Viceroy of Minche, Foochow.

COSTA RICA.

Yellow fever in Alajuela, 3,000 feet above sea level, and Heredia.

SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA, *August 4, 1899.*

SIR: I regret to advise that the yellow fever, at times prevalent on both littorals of Costa Rica, has for the first time made its appearance at Alajuela, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants at the terminus of the Costa Rica Railroad, 14 miles west of San José. The first case was that of a man just from Punta Arenas where there have been sporadic cases for some time. There have been 12 cases thus far and 1 at Heredia, a town of about 5,000 population, 6 miles hence on the same railroad line.

San José and Cartago, as well as the minor cities in the San José valley, being from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, have hitherto always been considered a safe refuge against this tropical disease. Alajuela is about 3,000 feet above sea level, while San José is nearly 1,000 feet higher. The Government has ordered the cases quarantined, but the communication by rail continues uninterrupted. A medical commission has been appointed to enforce sanitary regulation. The disease is mostly confined to the lower classes living in damp and badly drained houses. At Punta Arenas there have been a few sporadic cases during the last few months, while Limon is now entirely free from fever, except of the ordinary malarial type, always more or less prevalent on Central American coasts. Port Limon is the most improved seaport in Central America. The grade has been raised, sewerage provided, streets well paved, and cement sidewalks constructed. An ample supply of potable water has recently been furnished by means of a pipe line from a mountain stream back of the port. A concrete sea wall has been completed at low-tide mark and filled in. When the improvements are completed it should become one of the healthiest seaports on the Caribbean Sea. With the precautions that are being taken a serious epidemic is not apprehended here, but the people of Costa Rica are surprised that the altitude of their interior country can not be depended

upon to ward off yellow fever, and will hereafter be disposed to adopt effective preventive measures heretofore deemed unnecessary.

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY,
United States Minister.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my weekly report of the sanitary conditions of this port, together with the mortuary statistics of the week ended August 10, and report of infectious diseases from the office of the chief sanitary inspector of the city.

In spite of the small amount of yellow fever in the city, there has been nearly the usual amount reported in the shipping. Cases having occurred on the steamships *North Anglia*, *Krim*, and *Sutherland*; on the last 2 while en route from Havana, and aboard 2 vessels in the harbor, the brigantine *Lista* and the lanchan *Estrella*. The cases on the last 2 were contracted ashore; the vessels, however, were disinfected afterwards.

All 3 of the steamships lay at the Casa Blanca, and it is reasonably certain that the first one, the *North Anglia*, contracted the disease there; the same is probably true for the *Krim*; for the *Sutherland*, I think not. The crew, mainly, stayed aboard, liberty not having been allowed, and none of them became sick. The captain was often ashore, and he is the only one who sickened, and died at Santiago.

It would seem reasonable then to look for the source of infection from some place where the captain alone was exposed, rather than to the exposure which he shared in common with the crew, that is, elsewhere than Casa Blanca; still he generally slept aboard the vessel and may have contracted it there. Another case was discovered to-day on board the *Henry L. Gregg*; this vessel lay at the Tallapeidra Wharf about four weeks; the man sickened six days ago. I believe the master of the vessel concealed the case, suspecting it to be yellow fever, and only reported it when he found the man was going to die.

I have ordered, and to-day and to-morrow will make an inspection of every vessel in the harbor by a medical officer, to see if there is any other similar case. In addition to this thing being forbidden by the regulations of this harbor, it is known that from this office we visit and treat free all seamen on American ships. I have taken such measures to enforce the report of all cases of a febrile nature, occurring on board ship, that I am confident that no vessel will omit to do so twice.

Nine cases of yellow fever have been reported to the office of the sanitary inspector during the past week, of which, 2 only were among soldiers, 1 occurring at Cabafias, and 1 on the Punta. The troops from the Punta have been moved away, into the country. The conditions under which the case at Cabafias occurred are such as to lead us to believe it was not contracted in this fortress.

The place was disinfected where this case developed.

And here let me invite your attention to the excellent results secured by Major Armstrong at Principe, by prompt removal and disinfection after the occurrence of a case: In the Fifteenth Infantry Barracks 4 cases of yellow fever developed under conditions which showed that

they were contracted elsewhere. For fully six weeks after the first case developed, there has been no evidence to show that the barracks were infected; indeed, as they were continuously occupied by a large number of nonimmune men none of whom developed fever, the evidence is strong that they were not infected. The result could not have been better.

An examination of the data of the cases here that have occurred within the last fourteen days, shows that nearly all of them were Spaniards newly arrived (within the past six months); and while fairly scattered, the cases have occurred exclusively in the lower part of the city, not far from the water front. None have occurred among the better class, or among the Americans on the Prado. Indeed, save the 2 soldiers and a marine, I think there was but 1 American, a man who worked on the Triscormia Wharf and lived in Casa Blanca, who has been taken down. This is corroborative, as far as it goes, of the position I took in regard to the influence of Spanish immigration on the prevalence of yellow fever, in my report of a couple of weeks ago.

It is to be noted that no cases are reported save of adult males, and that all have gone to hospitals. Yet the Cuban children (last year was a mild yellow fever year, only 161 deaths from that disease in this city) should form a decided majority of the nonimmune population. The average exposure of a young child is, of course, much less than that of the adult, as he goes into far fewer houses; and if the house he resides in is uninfected, he runs no great chance of exposure elsewhere. Yet children are counted decidedly more susceptible to this disease than adults; and here they must be exposed, some of them, to the same sources of infection which has given fever to these adults.

While the disease among children would establish foci of infection, these foci would not, here especially, be apt to show by the infection of adults, because Americans and newly arrived Spaniards (nonimmunes) are infrequent visitors at Cuban homes.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Disinfection of cattle ships at Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, August 14, 1899.

SIR: I would respectfully invite your attention to the following inclosures, which are self-explanatory:

The disinfection of "viveros" is going to add much to the work of the station; indeed, the present plant will be pressed much by the demands on it. Still we will do it.

The matter of the cattle vessels, taken up at the urgent request of the military governor and the collector of customs, presents no great difficulty. They especially fear the infection of these vessels with anthrax; whether this be threatened or not, these vessels running trip after trip without any cleansing, as some of them do, are a menace to the health of their crew, as well as to that of the ports they visit.

The statement that yellow fever does not occur on cattle ships is untrue. I have knowledge of five instances of such infection. They lie a short time, a few hours usually, in port, and to this their general exemption is doubtless due. At any rate it is to the interest of general

maritime sanitation that these vessels should be specially looked after, certainly those that leave Havana.

Very respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HAVANA, CUBA, August 7, 1899.

To the captain of the port, Havana, Cuba:

SIR: As authorized by the Executive order of January 17, 1899, I purpose to inspect, and, if necessary, disinfect all "viveros" leaving this port, and I would respectfully request that from and after the 15th instant you allow no "viveros" to leave port without a certificate of inspection of an officer of this Service. I inclose form of certificate.

Very respectfully,

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

[Copy.]

HAVANA, CUBA, August 11, 1899.

SIR: At the urgent request of Colonel Bliss I have issued the contained notice, as part of the quarantine regulations of the harbor.

Please see that these vessels have the certificates referred to prior to leaving port. I inclose copy of certificates.

Very respectfully,

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

Lieut. Commander LUCIEN B. YOUNG, United States Navy,
Captain of the Ports of Cuba, Havana, Cuba.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NOTICE.

On, and after, August 17, 1899, all cattle vessels at this port, after unloading, will be required to put themselves in good sanitary condition; and a certificate from the United States Marine-Hospital Service that she is in a satisfactory sanitary condition will be required as a prerequisite to leaving port. Such certificate can be obtained without charge at the barge *Protector*, or at the *Capitania del Puerto*.

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

[Inclosure No. 3—Form of "vivero" certificate—Copy.]

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

The "vivero" _____ is granted permission to leave this port _____ in crew
_____ probably immune _____ disinfected _____.

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

[Inclosure No. 4.]

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

I certify that the cattle vessel _____ is in a satisfactory sanitary condition,
and has permission to leave port.

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

*Inspection of Jucaro, Tunas de Zaza, Sancti Spiritu, and Casilda.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 10, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with the plan given in my letter of July 28, I left this port on the evening of that day on the Menendez steamer in the company of Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau. At Casilda and Tunas, where the boat stopped about half an hour, the Service officers were seen, and at Jucaro, the next port, I went ashore. I left Jucaro the next evening, July 30, after having visited Ciego de Avila, making the trip to Tunas in a small sailboat chartered for the purpose. From there I visited Sancti Spiritu, staying there one day. I left Tunas on a schooner the night of August 3, arriving at Casilda (Trinidad) the next morning. The following morning, August 5, I took the Menendez steamer for Cienfuegos, arriving there at noon. Concerning the places visited, I would report as follows:

JUCARO.

This is a town of between 100 and 200 persons, of whom 3 are Americans. It derives its only importance from being at the southern end of the Jucaro-Moron trocha and railroad (68 kilometers long) which crosses the island in almost a straight line. The principal city on this railroad is Ciego de Avila.

As a port Jucaro is of small importance, its entire shipping consisting of the regular coasting passenger vessels, 3 a week, and coasting schooners of which an average of 2 or 3 a month come from Santiago or Manzanillo occasionally carrying passengers. No vessel from a foreign port has entered here since January 1.

The port is naturally protected by its bad anchorage, the coasting steamers drawing 12 feet having to anchor over 3 miles from shore.

The representative of the Service here is a sanitary guard who remains on board the regular boats while they are in port and allows only those with proper certificates to land and gives identification cards to those going on board. He will require also certificates from passengers coming on schooners from Santiago or Manzanillo.

Ciego de Avila is a town of 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, formerly of importance from being the headquarters of the trocha garrison. It now has 1 batalion of the Fifteenth United States Infantry in barracks, formerly a Spanish hospital, and although there was considerable yellow fever among the Spanish troops there, no case has appeared among the American troops.

TUNAS DE ZAZA.

This is a town of 400 or 500 inhabitants, and is the port of Sancti Spiritu, about 30 miles distant, with which it is connected by a railroad. The regular coastwise steamers, many coasting schooners, and some vessels from foreign ports, touch here. Of the latter, 10 have entered this port since January 1, 7 of which were from Jamaica, mostly sailing craft, 1 from New York, 1 from England, and 1, on April 5, from Vera Cruz, six days out, with cattle. During the last nine years an average of 23 vessels per year from foreign ports have entered here, but many of these were from the United States or touched first at other Cuban ports.

Dr. Francisco Ravella is at present quarantine officer at this port, having been sent from here (Cienfuegos) to act in that capacity.

SANCTI SPIRITU.

Sancti Spiritu, one of the oldest settlements on the island, is a city of about 11,000 inhabitants, situated some 30 miles from the southern coast, and having outside communication almost solely through Tunas de Zaza. The sanitary history of this place is bad, especially during the revolution when the city was crowded with Spanish troops. I inclose a table of deaths from smallpox and yellow fever that occurred in this city during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898. These are obtained from the civil records and probably are less than actually occurred. I am informed by Dr. Lawrence, United States Army, that shortly after the American occupation of this city several cases of yellow fever occurred among the troops with 6 deaths. The disease was controlled, however, and no cases have occurred since this outbreak. There is at present one company of the Second United States Infantry (Captain Freemont) in barracks here. Their health is excellent.

CASILDA.

This is the port of Trinidad, 3 miles distant, affording it the only means of outside communication that it has. Trinidad is also a very old city of some 12,000 inhabitants, having, however, a very good sanitary history, with the exception of a very bad epidemic of smallpox that occurred two years ago.

The health of the inhabitants and troops—one company, Second United States Infantry, Captain Pickering—since January 1 has been excellent. One case, suspected to be yellow fever, occurred in the town the middle of July, but the patient has now recovered, disinfection has been done, and no other cases have developed.

Dr. Alejandro Cantero is quarantine officer for the Service at this place, and makes all necessary inspections according to the special instructions for these ports.

Since January 1, 13 vessels, besides coasters, have entered this port, all but 7, however, being from the United States.

SANTA CRUZ.

I did not visit Santa Cruz, but got the following information from Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau: This is an unimportant seaport on the southern coast of Puerto Principe Province, connected by an almost impassable road, some 60 miles long, with the city of Puerto Principe. Dr. Juan R. Xiques is the quarantine officer of the service here, and is, I believe, carrying out his instructions faithfully.

It can be seen that all these ports are important from a quarantine standpoint only because the steamers direct from Santiago and Manzanillo touch here, and the general plan carried out with the aid of Assistant Surgeon Parker at Santiago and his assistant at Manzanillo is as follows: Only such passengers are allowed to embark at these places as can obtain either immunity certificates or certificates of nonexposure to infection; at the other ports, being noninfected, identification certificates are given to passengers going aboard westbound boats and a certificate is required of each one going ashore. In this way anyone going aboard without a certificate will be carried on to Batabano and kept on board there one day to make five days since the boat left Santiago. It is the intention to disinfect baggage of all Santiago passengers at Santiago and of American passengers at Manzanillo, and the officers

at the ports where they land will see that such baggage is disinfected; if not, sending it on to this port for disinfection. Such baggage for Cienfuegos and Batabano can be disinfected here or at the ports of departure. At Santa Cruz and at Cienfuegos all persons, including the crew, on these westbound boats are inspected; at the intermediate ports only the passengers going on and coming off are seen.

Apparently, this system is working satisfactorily, giving protection from Santiago to healthy ports, with little hindrance to travel. The steamship companies naturally assist in allowing on board only those having certificates, and they complain only of not being allowed to come to the wharf to discharge.

The east-bound coastwise steamers are subjected to no restraints except that at the various ports the passengers are inspected before they are allowed to land.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

MUNICIPALITY OF SANCTI SPIRITU.

Statement of deaths from yellow fever and smallpox registered in the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Months.	1896.			1897.			1898.		
	Yellow fever.		Small-pox.	Yellow fever.		Small-pox.	Yellow fever.		Small-pox.
	Spaniards.	Cubans.		Spaniards.	Cubans.		Spaniards.	Cubans.	
January	15		35	3			3	1	
February	3		9	3					
March			16	3				1	
April	1		4	2					
May			25	8			6		
June	2		16	17	1	1	1		
July		1	17	88	10	1	4	1	
August	2		11	163	18	4	16		
September	2		7	125	9		29		
October	8		1	100	2		2		
November	11		2	53	1		1	1	
December	7		2	18	4		1		
Totals	51	1	145	588	45	6	63	4	

Sanitary report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the two weeks ended August 12, 66 deaths occurred in this city. Of these, 13 were from malaria and 12 from intestinal diseases. No cases of yellow fever have been reported.

The steamship *Domingo de Larrinaga*, from Cuban ports, was not allowed to sail on August 12, as was intended, on account of illness of the second officer, who presented some symptoms considered suspicious. The next day, however, the aspect of the case changed, and the vessel was cleared for Cardenas.

The usual inspection and supervision of foreign and coastwise shipping has been continued.

Santa Cruz.—Juan R. Xiques, quarantine officer, United States Marine-Hospital Service, reports 10 deaths during the week ended August 4, all children, of which 3 were from malaria and 7 from measles.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Deaths from yellow fever in Cienfuegos from January 1, 1894 to July 15, 1899.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a table of the deaths from yellow fever that occurred among the civilian population of Cienfuegos from January 1, 1894 to July 15, 1899.

This is compiled from the civil records.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths caused by yellow fever in Cienfuegos from January 1, 1894, to July 15, 1899. (Among the civilian population.)

Month.	Year—						Total.
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	
January.....	5		4	3	1	1	14
February.....		1	2				3
March.....	1						1
April.....	1		1	1			3
May.....	1			1			2
June.....	1	1	20	3	2		27
July.....	10	2	60	40			112
August.....	14		39	41	1		95
September.....	8	7	48	17			80
October.....	3	8	64	5	1		81
November.....	1	10	45	2			58
December.....	1	5	18	2	2		28

[Cablegram.]

Two cases of yellow fever at Sancti Spiritu.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *August 24, 1899.*

Two cases of yellow feyer at Sancti Spiritu.

GRUBBS, *Assistant Surgeon.*

Letter from Matanzas—Inspection of Cardenas, Isabella de Sagua, Caribarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my tour of inspection along the north coast of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, with the object of taking the necessary measures to protect it as far as possible against the introduction of quarantinable diseases: There are 4 ports of importance on the above-mentioned coast—Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien. Quarantine stations had been established at Matanzas and Cardenas, but

there were no quarantine officers at the latter ports, that is to say, at Sagua and Caibarien.

I will briefly state the conditions of the ports examined from a maritime-quarantine point of view :

CARDENAS.

Population, about 20,000. The anchorage for vessels of deep draught is 12 miles from the city ; that for vessels drawing 12 feet or less is from one-half to a mile from the city docks.

Much delay and difficulty is experienced in boarding vessels that anchor in the outer bay, as there are no certain means of communication. The custom-house has a small sailboat which is at the disposal of the quarantine officer, but which frequently takes from twelve to twenty-four hours to make the trip to the anchorage and back. The office of the quarantine officer is located in the building occupied by the captain of the port.

For the reasons already mentioned, the quarantine officer's time is wholly taken up in the performance of his duties, sometimes as late as 11 and 12 o'clock at night. Dr. Enrique Saez makes an excellent officer, and does his work faithfully and intelligently. * * *

The commerce of Cardenas is considerable, being but slightly less than that of Matanzas. A great part of it is carried on in small coasting vessels touching at the different ports on the north coast of the island, a number of them coming from Havana. There is also a line of passenger steamers plying biweekly between Havana and Cardenas and other ports on the north coast. The sanitary condition of Cardenas is fairly good.

ISABELLA DE SAGUA.

This is the port of Sagua la Grande, is part of the municipal district of the same name, having a population of 18,000, and is distant from the main part of the town some 12 miles, and connected with it by rail. The suburb of Isabella is supposed to have about 2,000 inhabitants. The commerce of the port is considerable, especially its coasting trade. In the month of June there were 12 foreign and 117 coastwise entries. The line of steamers from Havana before mentioned touch at Isabella, proceeding thence to Caibarien.

CAIBARIEN.

This is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, distant some 6 miles from the city of Remedios with a population of 12,000, and of which municipal district it is the seaport. The commercial activity of the place is about equal to that of Isabella de Sagua. The line of steamers above mentioned make their final stop at Caibarien before starting on the return trip to Havana.

The 3 ports of Cardenas, Sagua, and Caibarien may be considered as clean ports. Yellow fever is comparatively rare, and as far as I could learn, always imported. From time to time epidemics result from these imported cases. During the present summer no case of yellow fever or other quarantinable disease has occurred in the above-mentioned ports. Quite an epidemic of measles has prevailed in Sagua la Grande.

My inspection of Sagua and Caibarien left no doubt in my mind as to the advisability of establishing quarantine offices at both points. In

fact, these offices existed during the old régime, and I could see no reason why they should not exist under the present government.

I have, therefore, appointed subject to your approval, quarantine officers at both points, and have instructed them as to their duties. At Sagua and Caibarien office room has been obtained for the quarantine officer through the courtesy of the collector of customs. In case a vessel should arrive at any of these ports with a case of quarantinable disease aboard, arrangements have been made to isolate and care for it, and if practicable, to disinfect the vessel at once, and if this be impossible, that the vessel be sent to the nearest port equipped with the necessary facilities for disinfection. In this connection I would recommend that the stations at Cardenas, Sagua, and Caibarien (especially Cardenas) be supplied with an autoclave and a carboy of chloro-glycol formol. Sulphur can usually be easily obtained here at a fair price.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in stating that throughout my tour of inspection I have received every courtesy and attention from the officers of the various military posts and custom-house officers. They are interested in our work and will cooperate with us in every way. My thanks are also due to the Munson Line who insisted in refusing payment for passage on their line. I availed myself of this courtesy in going from Matanzas to Cardenas.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary reports from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith sanitary report for the week ended August 5, 1899. During this period there were 33 deaths in this city, showing a death rate of 44.38 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 8; tuberculosis, 10; enteritis, 4; heart disease, 3; dysentery, 1; other causes, 7. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 1; diphtheria, 2.

Eleven vessels were inspected, 4 of which were given bills of health. Nine certificates of health were issued, 3 via Havana. Seventeen pieces of baggage were inspected, passed, and sealed, and 14 disinfected and sealed, 9 of which were disinfected at the request of the military health authorities.

The case of yellow fever reported July 27 (in which diagnosis I did not concur) died on the 6th instant. The necropsy demonstrated that the case was not one of yellow fever, but of acute tuberculosis complicated with a grave malarial infection. I had previously pointed out to the attending physicians that the patient was suffering from tuberculosis. The case of yellow fever reported August 7 succumbed to the disease on the 9th instant. There was no doubt as to the diagnosis in this case. The deceased was an American saloon keeper. Careful disinfection was carried out, clothing, bedding, etc., being disinfected by this office, and so far no new cases have appeared.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended August 12, 1899: Twenty-seven deaths were reported in the city of Matanzas during this period, representing a mortality of 35.24 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 8; enteritis, 3; heart disease, 3; tuberculosis, 2; yellow fever, 1; infectious fever, 1; meningitis, 1; other causes, 8. The following cases of an infectious nature were reported: Diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 2. Fourteen pieces of baggage were inspected, sealed, and passed, and 35 pieces were disinfected. Of the latter, 33 pieces were disinfected at the request of the military health authorities. Twelve personal health certificates were issued. Eight vessels were inspected, 4 of which were given bills of health.

Eight days have elapsed since the case of yellow fever reported on the 7th instant, was isolated and the house and contents disinfected, and it is reasonable to suppose that this source of infection has been removed. During the past two weeks the weather has been very dry and warm.

The reports from the subports in the district under my command are satisfactory, and show them to be free from any quarantinable disease.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Sanitary reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Daiquiri, and Guantanamo.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 5, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the city of Santiago for the week ended August 5, 1899:

During the week there was a total of 24 deaths, a decrease of 3 from the preceding week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 7; malarial diseases, 2; intestinal diseases, 6; other causes, 9; total, 24. Population, 34,000; mortality, 36.7 per 1,000.

During the same week there was a total of 31 vessels inspected—17 on arrival and 14 on departure. None were detained in quarantine.

During the week 2 steamers were disinfected—the Norwegian steamer *Gyller* prior to departure for Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, Porto Rico, and the Danish steamer *Flandria* prior to departure for Mobile, Ala.

The yellow fever situation as to number of cases is improving, there being 7 cases with 2 deaths for the week, a decrease of 1 both in cases and deaths. One hundred and ninety-three cases and 38 deaths were previously reported; this makes the total 200 cases and 40 deaths, a mortality of 20 per cent.

A Spaniard, by name Gonzales, whom the engineer of the launch had assisting him, was taken sick on Tuesday with the disease and has since died. He contracted the disease at his boarding house on lower Enramadas street.

The disinfecting bark *Rough Rider* is running continuously and giving excellent satisfaction.

Plans have been made for the disinfecting house on the dock, and work will be commenced immediately.

P. A. Surg. M. J. Rosenau arrived at the station on Monday and left on Thursday, after inspecting the plant.

MANZANILLO.

Sanitary Inspector Socarras reports for the week ended August 5, as follows: Four deaths from noninteresting causes.

A total of 13 vessels was inspected—9 on arrival and 4 on departure.

During the week there was 1 new case of yellow fever; it was sent to the hospital. One suspected case was also removed, but subsequent events proved it to be paludal fever. The health of the city is excellent.

DAIQUIRI.

Sanitary Inspector Jongh reports the following for the week ended July 29: Two vessels were inspected; both on arrival and departure. No deaths during the week.

For the week ended August 5 he reports that no vessels were inspected and no deaths occurred.

GUANTANAMO.

Sanitary Inspector Espin reports for the week ended July 29 a total of 5 vessels inspected—4 on arrival and 1 on departure.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of yellow fever on British steamship Sutherland at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the British steamer *Sutherland* Monday, August 7, 1899, at this station from Havana with 1 case, the captain, of yellow fever on board. While in Havana the vessel lay at Casa Blanca, the captain being the only one on shore. The case was at once removed to the yellow fever hospital, where he died Tuesday night. Energetic measures were taken to protect the balance of the crew. As the captain was unconscious when the vessel arrived in port no history could be obtained.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER.

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Weekly report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 2, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships: On July 28, the steamship *Aller* of the North German Lloyd Company, bound for New York with passengers and cargo was inspected.

There were inspected and passed 624 steerage passengers, and the steamship company was advised to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 15; anæmia, 3; favus, 4; heart disease, 2; humpback, 1; poor physique, 5; partial opacity of cornea, 1; tinea barbae, 1; senility, 3; cataract both eyes, 1; suppurating inflammation of eye, 1. There were also inspected 213 pieces of small, and 1,020 pieces of large, baggage.

July 28, there was issued a bill of health to the steamship *Talbot* bound, with water ballast, for Baltimore, Md.

August 1, the steamship *Spartan Prince* bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 740 steerage and 21 cabin passengers. The steamship company was advised to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 10; hydrocephalus, 1; anæmia, 1; blindness, 1; lameness right leg, 1; poor physique, 2. There were also inspected 615 pieces of small, and 213 pieces of large, baggage.

August 1, a bill of health was issued to the steamship *Inchkeith*, bound in ballast for Norfolk, Va.

In view of the fact that my suspicions are being constantly verified, that the quarantines of some of the Mediterranean ports against the plague are rather lax, it was deemed advisable to subject the cabin passengers who leave this port for the United States to a more rigid inspection. The passengers are now required to give an account of their whereabouts for the fifteen days prior to their embarkation. It has been the constant aim to conduct the inspection with as little friction as is consistent with thoroughness.

I have just been informed by Mr. Chas. M. Caughy, the consul at Messina, Italy, that the water supply at that port is considered bad, and further, that several ships a week leave there bound for the United States with the water supply obtained at that port. He desires that your representative visit that port and report on the same.

Respectfully, yours,

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

JAPAN.

Dysentery, cholera, and plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *July 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a report of epidemic dysentery in Japan, for period July 11 to July 25, inclusive. Although the weather during this month has been exceptionally cool, a comparison with my last report (July 1 to July 10) will show that the epidemic has considerably extended and increased.

A few cases of supposed cholera have been noted in the native papers between the 11th and 25th, but are not included in the official returns of the home department as published. They are as follows: Tokyo, 9 cases, 3 deaths; Ishikawa Ken, 1 case; Kanagawa Ken, 5 cases, 1 death; Saga Ken, 1 case. I am inclined to consider these cases to be all or chiefly of cholera nostras, or instances of the ptomaine poisoning frequent among poor, fish-eating people, notwithstanding that some of the cases are reported to have been bacteriologically diagnosed.

Of the plague in Formosa I have been utterly unable to obtain any recent statistics. It is, however, stated to be abating. In this connection I may say that, of the several cases of this disease recently landed at the quarantine stations of Japan, and which have been duly reported to you, not one has transmitted the infection.

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 11 to July 25, 1899.

Locality.	Dysentery.		Plague.		Cholera.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	59	7						
Osaka Fu.....	47	8						
Tokyo Fu.....	299	54						
Aichi Ken.....	223	29						
Akita Ken.....								
Awomori Ken.....	13	15						
Chiba Ken.....	243	53						
Fukui Ken.....	159	11						
Fukuoka Ken.....	223	19						
Fukushima Ken.....	735	78						
Gifu Ken.....	202	32						
Gumma Ken.....	546	123						
Hiogo Ken.....	121	21						
Hiroshima Ken.....	65	14						
Ibaraki Ken.....	430	84						
Ishikawa Ken.....	32	7						
Iwate Ken.....	21	4						
Kagawa Ken.....	28	3						
Kagoshima Ken.....	196	26						
Kanagawa Ken.....	279	93						
Kochi Ken.....	81	9						
Kumamoto Ken.....	197	34						
Miyagi Ken.....	22							
Miyazaki Ken.....	56	9						
Miye Ken.....	43	8						
Nagano Ken.....	527	68						
Nagasaki Ken.....	100	22						
Nara Ken.....	27	3						
Niigata Ken.....	707	88						
Oita Ken.....	95	25						
Okayama Ken.....	101	14						
Okinawa Ken.....	2							
Saga Ken.....	6	1						
Saitama Ken.....	372	75						
Shizuoka Ken.....	396	87						
Shiga Ken.....	16	2						
Shimane Ken.....	48	9						
Tochigi Ken.....	138	18						
Tokushima Ken.....	18	1						
Tottori Ken.....	16	3						
Toyama Ken.....	44	10						
Wakayama Ken.....	83	12						
Yamagata Ken.....	39	6						
Yamaguchi Ken.....	33	3						
Yamanashi Ken.....	592	97						
Yehime Ken.....	92	12						
The Hokkaido.....	1	1						
Taiwan (Formosa).....								

MEXICO.*Weekly reports of inspection service in Mexico.***MEXICO, MEXICO, August 8, 1899.**

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: At City of Mexico, for the week ended August 7, 59 passengers for the United States via the Mexican-Texas frontier were inspected, 56 were passed, and 3 were detained, and 5 pieces of baggage disinfected. For the same period, 3 passengers for Havana and New York via Vera Cruz were passed, after their baggage, amounting to 5 pieces was disinfected. At Monterey, for the week ended August 5, 42 passengers were inspected and passed without detention or disinfection. The health of Monterey is still reported good. In accordance with orders issued from this office, the inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service at Monterey labels, for the information of the quarantine officers at the border, all box cars coming from and remaining in noninfected territory. At San

Luis Potosi, for the week ended August 5, 8 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.

MEXICO, MEXICO, *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 14, 1899, 67 passengers bound for the United States were inspected at City of Mexico. Of this number, 66 were passed without detention or disinfection, and 1 was detained and baggage disinfected. For the same period, 10 passengers bound for Havana and New York via Vera Cruz were inspected and passed. On August 14 the effects of a man who died of yellow fever in one of the hotels here were thoroughly disinfected by this office. The man was an American who contracted the fever at Vera Cruz and was on his way to the border at the time the disease developed. The possible chance of this baggage being forwarded to the States was the reason for the action taken. At Monterey, for the week ended August 11, 51 passengers bound for the United States were inspected and passed. At San Luis Potosi, for the week ended August 12, 8 passengers bound for the United States were inspected and passed. The inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service at Monterey reports the health of that place and also of Tampico to be good. I have notified all quarantine officers of the supposed existence of yellow fever at Tuxpan.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

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

Report of inspection of Jalapa.

MEXICO, MEXICO, *August 9, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on my inspection of the town of Jalapa, at which place I arrived on the morning of August 8: Jalapa lies on the line of the Interoceanic Railroad, at a distance of 81 miles from Vera Cruz, and 257 miles from the City of Mexico. It is situated on the mountain side at an altitude of 4,383 feet, and at an average grade of 5 per cent. These conditions insure, respectively, an evenness of temperature and a perfect natural drainage, which tend to substantiate the reports of the remarkable healthfulness of this town. The annual death rate from all causes is purported to be about 1,200 out of a population of about 25,000. This is probably not correct. I called upon the district treasurer at Jalapa, and after stating my business and explaining that I had visited the town in the interest of passenger traffic between Mexico and the United States, and wanted to learn the truth from the official records, that I might correct any erroneous reports as to the presence of yellow fever in Jalapa, which would naturally exist by reason of the proximity of this town to Vera Cruz, I requested permission to examine the health statistics in the registrar's office. This request was elaborately and courteously refused, and I was informed that no cases of yellow fever had existed in Jalapa this year. In view of the fact that only a few moments before this the clerk of the hotel where I was stopping had told me of 1 case

of yellow fever which had died in the house only three weeks before; I was left in doubt. Despite the fact that the people of Jalapa were unusually reticent about discussing yellow fever, I found from various sources that there had been so far 5 deaths from the disease, and that all of these cases had come from Vera Cruz. I was unable to determine either the accuracy of this report or the presence of cases at this time in the town. While I was unable to gather much information during my visit to Jalapa, I am certain that we have not been wrong in our practice of requiring detention of passengers and disinfection of baggage coming from this place and destined for the United States, for in quarantine work even negative information may have a positive significance, and a town must be regarded as uncertain when its inhabitants maintain such a unanimity of silence regarding the health conditions at a time like this. From every other standpoint, however, I regard Jalapa as a model little town, and I do not believe that yellow fever could get a foothold there.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

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

[Telegram.]

Case of yellow fever at Cosamaloapan.

CITY OF MEXICO, *August 21, 1899.*

There is a case of yellow fever reported at Cosamaloapan. Border notified.

COFER,
Assistant Surgeon.

[Telegram.]

Yellow fever in other Mexican towns.

CITY OF MEXICO, *August 23, 1899.*

Yellow fever in Tapona, Juchitan, San Geronimo, and Hidalgo.

COFER,
Assistant Surgeon.

[Telegram.]

CITY OF MEXICO, *August 24, 1899.*

Yellow fever in Amealco, Cinchapa, San Juan, La Junta, and San Lorenzo.

COFER,
Assistant Surgeon.

Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *August 11, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the unsanitary conditions, and the fever situation continues to remain bad in this place.

For the week ended August 10 there were 33 new cases and 17 deaths from yellow fever, and 48 deaths from all causes. There are many cases of bilious remittent, pernicious, and calentura. Paludic is another favorite diagnosis, and, in my opinion, if the cases terminate fatally, yellow fever is the cause of death. * * *

During the past week I have inspected and signed with the vice-consul, the consular bills of health of 10 vessels, and have examined 91 passengers and issued them certificates. Most of the passengers are immune Cubans returning home.

I cabled you yesterday that 1 death from yellow fever had occurred in Tuxpan. This information I received from a relative of the deceased who received a telegram to that effect a few minutes before. I considered the information of sufficient importance to cable, on account of the constant relation between that place and Tampico. The places are connected by a lagoon which is navigable by the smallest crafts, and I am quite sure that an effective quarantine will not be maintained by Tampico.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

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

TURKEY.

[Report No. 223.]

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

PLAGUE CASES OFF BASSORAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have already reported about the arrival at Bassorah of the steamship *Haidari* coming from Djiddah with 1,212 pilgrims, among whom bubonic plague broke out. According to the regulation ruling the Mohammedan pilgrimage to the Holy Land of the Isken, pilgrims who on their way home, are going to Yemen, Nedjid, and Bassorah (Mesopotamia) must undergo a quarantine at the lazaretto of Camaran. The proprietor of said ship *Haidari*, in order to elude said quarantine, declared in Djiddah that the ship was bound to Mohamara, Persia.

She proceeded to Bassorah, where the agent of the steamship wanted to land the pilgrims, but the sanitary authorities would not allow him. She went to Mohamara, where she landed only 7 pilgrims, and then she came back to land the others. According to the report of Dr. Moschides, the sanitary physician at Bassorah, the landing of the pilgrims began May 26; 78 pilgrims landed that day, among whom a man, aged 40, died as soon as landed. At the post-mortem examination which was held (a very superficial one) the physician found only oedema in the face. He inquired of the physician of the steamer into said sudden death, and the answer was, said death should be attributed to asthma or pneumonia. The following day the sanitary guardians, who were on the *Haidari*, notified Dr. Moschides that a dead body was on board. He had it immediately landed, and found the body of a young man about 25 years old, presenting very accentuated rigor mortis, premature decomposition, and oedema of the face, arms, and legs.

The latter were bluish, the lips as well as the tongue were black, and the abdomen distended. He stated that petechiæ existed on the latter as well as on the breast, the forearms, and all along the spine. The maxillary glands were swollen. It was a plague death which certainly was not alone. Inquiring of the captain of the *Haidari*, Dr. Moschides understood that said death occurred twenty-four hours previously. According to the captain's declarations, the responsibility of the facts falls on the steamer's physician, who failed to report the case. Continuing the inquiry, the sanitary physician found out that 4 more plague cases were on board and that all said plague cases were present since the departure from Djiddah.

SANITARY DEFENSE OF THE COAST OF NEDJID.

A very long discussion took place at the last setting of the sanitary commission concerning the sanitary defense of the coast of Nedjid (Persian Gulf). In my previous reports I have already mentioned said subject and showed how it is difficult, nearly impossible, to protect that shore which is so long and so inhospitable. There is no harbor, not a city on the seashore which is most unhealthy on account of malaria, which is most severe in its symptoms. It would be very interesting to have a consular report from the United States consul at Bassorah on said coast, by which he could inform us about the possibility of instituting there a sanitary service. The sanitary board has already had an unhappy experience of it. Sometime ago several sanitary officials were appointed at Adjir, opposite the island of Bahrein. One of said officials died a few days after his arrival there; the others, among them the sanitary physician, were obliged to run away in order not to be buried there, and finally nobody could stay there on account of their health and their life, which were in danger. As I have already mentioned, the discussion was very long because of the difference of opinion.

The Ottoman members of said commission, as well as the Prussian sanitary representative, were in favor of the establishment of a sanitary service on said coast. The French, the Italian, and the British sanitary representatives were of a quite contrary opinion, alleging, among other arguments, that it would be inhuman to oblige passengers to undergo quarantine in places where they would certainly die from malaria. Unhappily, the experience we have from the lazaretto of Bassorah forces me to be of the same opinion of the latter members of the sanitary commission, though I thought better not to express at all any opinion during said discussion. Said discussion has not ended, it will be continued in next sitting.

RATS MAY SPREAD THE PLAGUE IN SPITE OF THE SANITARY STEPS.

A notice has been sent to the sanitary board, dated June 24, from the direction of the custom-house, stating that in spite of the quarantine steps taken concerning cereals, rats have been found between the straw in which said cereals, namely, rice, are transported. Said cereals are unloaded expressly at Tuzla or at Cavak, in order not to allow rats to land at the custom-house of Stambul. From said lazarettos Cavak or Tuzla, the lighters in which the cereals have been loaded are tugged to the town. In spite of said quarantine steps, rats have been found in said cereals. They had been immediately killed, as it is stated in the above-mentioned notice. Among the belongings of the pilgrims arrived from Mecca mice also have been found.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN TURKEY.

The sanitary news from the provinces of the Turkish Empire state that public health there is good.

LAZARETTO OF BEIRUT.

Several times I laid stress on the lazaretto of Beirut, which does not present the necessary conditions required by the needs of the sanitary service.

It has been decided to build a new one at Stimpalia or Astropalia, an island in the archipelagos between 36° and 37° latitude and 29° longitude, a little north of the island of Rhodes and south of the island of Amorgos.

I have the honor to inclose herein a French copy of the report on said question. At the same time I forward a copy of some remarks of the British and French sanitary representatives concerning the budget of the sanitary board, as well as a printed copy of the general instructions given on disinfection to be performed in the lazaretto of Turkey. I join the bulletin Epizootique, dated 21-23d instant.

PLAGUE IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Ottoman sanitary representative at the International Sanitary Commission in Alexandria reports, July 8, a plague case of a young man who arrived at the latter town from Damanhour. He is employed in a grocery at the latter place, where no plague cases have yet been reported. Upon inquiry, it was found that said grocery was supplied from a grocery in Alexandria where plague cases have already occurred.

In spite of the official inquiry it has not been yet found out the true origin of the plague outbreak in Alexandria. A special commission, composed of members of the International Sanitary Commission, has been appointed in order to make a new inquiry on the subject. Said members are the Greek, the Italian, and the French sanitary representatives, and the inspector-general of the sanitary service of Egypt. These members have been appointed because the plague cases occurred in Alexandria on Greek, Italian, French, and Egyptian subjects.

DEATHS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from the 19th of last June to the 17th instant is 823, of which 10 were from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 3 from smallpox, 75 from typhoid fever, and 59 from acute inflammation of the respiratory apparatus.

Respectfully, yours,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Victoria—Melbourne.*—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 469,882. Total number of deaths 540, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 16; whooping cough, 3, and 59 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRAZIL—*Bahia.*—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths 632, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; smallpox, 1, and 54 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Sherbrooke.*—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 10,110. Total number of deaths, 26. No deaths from contagious diseases.

DANISH WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Three months ended June 30, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 90, including diphtheria, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—*Puerto Plata.*—Six weeks ended August 5, 1899. Estimated population, 5,600. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 5, 1899,

correspond to an annual rate of 24.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Sheffield, viz, 37.4, and the lowest in Croydon, Derby, and Gateshead, viz, 12.7.

London.—Two thousand two hundred deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 60; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 44; whooping cough, 27; enteric fever, 13, and diarrhea and dysentery, 477. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 25.2 a thousand. In Greater London 2,959 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 23.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 14 from diphtheria, 11 from measles; 2 from scarlet fever, and 12 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 5, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo and Carrickfergus, viz, 00.0, and the highest in Dublin, viz, 32.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 220 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 18, and whooping cough, 4.

JAMAICA.—Two weeks ended July 29, 1899. Estimated population, 694,866. No deaths reported and no contagious diseases.

JAVA.—Two weeks ended July 8, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

NICARAGUA—San Juan del Norte.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 1,156. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of May, 1899. Census population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 494, including diphtheria, 9; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 3; smallpox, 25, and 48 from phthisis pulmonalis.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Singapore.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 784, including smallpox, 7, and 123 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Aix la Chapelle.....	Aug. 5.....	132,900	64										
Alexandretta.....	July 22.....	7,200	3										
Do.....	July 29.....	7,200	1										
Awoy.....	July 8.....	350,000	(a)										
Do.....	July 15.....	300,000	(b)										
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 5.....	517,595	156										1
Antwerp.....	July 29.....	287,462	85					2					
Athens.....	Aug. 5.....	200,000				3							
Barmen.....	July 29.....	137,000	51			1	1						
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	19										
Belle.....	Aug. 10.....	13,000	2										
Belleville.....	Aug. 14.....	10,442	1										
Bergen.....	Aug. 2.....	87,000	21										
Berlin.....	Aug. 5.....	1,818,404	666					3	10	10	13		
Birmingham.....	Aug. 8.....	514,956	241					1	1	1	2		1
Bluefields.....	Aug. 5.....	3,018	1										
Bombay.....	July 20.....	821,764	c517			5						16	
Bradford.....	July 29.....	231,260	74						2			1	
Breslau.....	do.....	433,938	251						1	1	2		
Brunswick.....	Aug. 7.....	130,000											
Brussels.....	July 29.....	452,185	182					3	1	1	1		
Calcutta.....	July 20.....	681,560	d 945	4									
Caliso.....	July 16.....	25,000	22										
Do.....	July 23.....	25,000	19										
Cartagena.....	June 29.....	25,000	10										
Catania.....	Aug. 3.....	124,000	70					3					
Chaudiere Junction.....	Aug. 12.....	500											
Chihuahua.....	Aug. 14.....	18,000	23			1					1		
Christiana.....	July 29.....	221,073	93						1	1			
Do.....	Aug. 5.....	221,073	95						1				
Coburg.....	July 29.....	19,678	7										
Colon.....	Aug. 5.....	8,000	7										
Cologne.....	July 29.....	360,625	233								3	4	
Copenhagen.....	do.....	369,000	115					1	2				4
Curaçao.....	July 22.....	29,029	7										
Do.....	July 29.....	29,029	12										
Do.....	Aug. 5.....	29,029	8										
Dundee.....	do.....	166,070	49										1
Dusseldorf.....	July 23.....	208,563	111						1				2
Flushing.....	Aug. 5.....	18,371	9										
Frankfort on the Main.....	July 29.....	253,900	87							1	1		
Funchal.....	July 30.....	36,982	25										
Geneva.....	July 22.....	95,348	20								1		
Gibraltar.....	July 30.....	25,900	8							1			
Girgenti.....	July 29.....	24,428	10										
Quayaquil.....	July 1.....	50,000	53										
Do.....	July 8.....	50,000	52										
Do.....	July 15.....	50,000	52										
Do.....	July 22.....	50,000	53										
Do.....	July 29.....	50,000	63										
Halifax.....	Aug. 12.....	45,000	19										
Hamburg.....	Aug. 5.....	675,351	284					1		3			5
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Aug. 1.....	15,013	1										
Do.....	Aug. 8.....	15,013	2										
Hamilton, Canada.....	Aug. 12.....	51,000											
Havre.....	July 29.....	119,470	88										1
Kingston.....	Aug. 11.....	18,800	5										
Do.....	Aug. 18.....	18,800	7										
La Paz.....	July 29.....	4,800	7					1					
Do.....	Aug. 5.....	4,800	2										
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	4,800	6										
La Rochelle.....	June 25.....	30,000	14										
Do.....	July 2.....	30,000	11										
Do.....	July 9.....	30,000	5										
Do.....	July 16.....	30,000											
Leeds.....	Aug. 5.....	423,889	199					2	1	9	4		8
Licatal.....	July 29.....	20,000	12					1					
Livingston.....	Aug. 5.....	1,500	0										
Lyons.....	July 29.....	466,028	194					2					1
Madras.....	July 14.....	452,518	284			2							
Magdeburg.....	July 8.....	225,062	89							2	3		

a Plague, 300.

b Plague, 275.

c Plague, 53.

d Plague, 7.

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.	
Mannheim.....	July 29	126,824	68										
Maracaibo.....	June 29	50,000	21									5	
Do.....	July 1	50,000	16										
Do.....	July 8	50,000	12										
Do.....	July 15	50,000	23										
Do.....	July 22	50,000	18										
Do.....	July 29	50,000	19										
Marseilles.....	Aug. 7	447,844	207										
Matamoras.....	Aug. 11	16,304	14										
Mazatlan.....	Aug. 3	16,700	16										
Melbourne.....	July 1	450,000											
Do.....	July 8	450,000						2	1	3			
Messina.....	Aug. 5	107,000	38					6			1		
Mexico.....	Aug. 6	344,377	299			3	9		1			1	1
Milan.....	Aug. 5	481,297	9										
Monterey.....	Aug. 14	25,000	66										
Montevideo.....	July 15	215,061	55								2		
Moscow.....	July 22	983,610	811			4	1	4	4	6	9		1
Nice.....	July 31	114,000	40					1	4	1	2		
Nuevo Laredo.....	Aug. 5	6,000	4										
Odessa.....	July 29	414,800	205			1		3	1		8		
Ottawa.....	July 22	60,000	29										
Do.....	July 29	60,000	38										
Do.....	Aug. 5	60,000	28										
Do.....	Aug. 8	60,000	35										
Do.....	Aug. 15	60,000	44				1						
Palermo.....	July 29	300,000	128										
Panama.....	Aug. 8	16,000			1								
Prague.....	July 29	190,260	98						1	1	2	2	3
Puerto Cortes.....	Aug. 9	2,000	0										
Plymouth.....	Aug. 5	99,848	63										1
Quebec.....	Aug. 12	73,000											
Rheims.....	July 29	107,709	58					1					
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 7	768,000	298		3	27		1	1	1	2		
Rotterdam.....	July 29	315,305	126					3		2			
Do.....	Aug. 5	315,305	125							1			
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	July 29	2,150	1										
Do.....	Aug. 8	2,150	2										
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Aug. 12	3,000	1										
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	July 21	18,319	13										
Singapore.....	July 8	97,111	167										
Smyrna.....	July 30	300,000	49										
Solingen.....	July 29	300,000	8										
Southampton.....	do	108,168	29										
Stettin.....	do	153,000	156							1	2		
Stockholm.....	do	291,580	141					1	3	9	1		1
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 3	162,934	56										
Tampico.....	Aug. 11	12,000	12										
Trieste.....	July 29	165,000	82					1	1	1			
Tuxpam.....	Aug. 7	11,000	25		5						3		
Utila.....	Aug. 5	8,000	1										
Venice.....	July 29	170,025	76					2		1			
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 3	25,000	49		16								
Do.....	Aug. 10	25,000	48		16								
Victoria, British Columbia.....	July 8	20,000	3										
Do.....	July 15	20,000	3										
Do.....	July 22	20,000	3										
Do.....	July 31	20,000	5										
Vienna.....	July 29	1,623,134	661		1	5	2	15	5				
Warsaw.....	July 15	601,408	287		2		2	11	4	3		4	
Do.....	Aug. 12	601,408	384		1	1		7		12		2	
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Aug. 29	3,000	1										
Winnipeg.....	do	50,000									1		
Zurich.....	July 29	168,838	39			1					1		1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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