

Public Health Reports

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

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UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever reported at Key West.

As this publication goes to press word has been received that Dr. Sweeting, quarantine officer at Key West, Fla., reports 2 cases of yellow fever in that city. Guards have been placed over the cases, and other measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease from Key West.

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

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

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

August 24: Surgeon Vickery telegraphs that disinfection is advancing rapidly and that Dr. Tuten left to-day.

August 26: Surgeon Vickery reports that both immune surgeons are gone and 200 hospital patients are in tents for the disinfection of their quarters.

Yellow fever on steamship Mayo.

[Telegram.]

SHIP ISLAND, MISS., August 29, 1899.

Steamer *Mayo*, from Vera Cruz, 5 cases fever while there, 1 case en route—now apparently convalescing in hospital. No other cases on steamer.

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

*The storm in Porto Rico.*SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *August 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, as reports come in from the various parts of this island, the recent hurricane has not caused so much damage to life and property as at first estimated. The total number of lives lost, principally by drowning, is a little over 600. Land communication with Ponce and other towns is still cut off, and wires are down.

This station had 1 small boarding boat destroyed, which, though securely anchored, was broken adrift by a stray barge drifting against it. The frame warehouse building at the quarantine station was completely wrecked, and the small house sheltering the steam chamber damaged. I inclose herewith official weather report.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure.]

U. S. Department of Agriculture—Porto Rico section, climate and crop service, Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore, Chief United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

As the details of the hurricane of August 8 are received, the more apparent becomes the appalling nature of the calamity. From every side reports are brought in of lives lost, houses destroyed, people injured, and in addition to this the utter destruction of those fruits and vegetables which form the staple food of a teeming population. Reports are as yet but meager, all telegraph wires being down and the roads impassable. The chapter of horrors is yet far from complete. The storm center apparently passed directly over the southern part of the island, and in these districts the damage was correspondingly severe. The extreme northeastern part suffered less, but the destruction south of Fajardo was immense. There is no doubt that the loss of life will reach into the thousands, and the value of property destroyed many millions. In Ponce, in addition to the destruction wrought by the wind, was added that produced by floods. The rains were torrential in their character, and the water in the streets was many feet deep, many unfortunates losing their lives from drowning. The observer of this Service at Juana Diaz reports a rainfall of 11.20 inches between 6 a. m. of the 8th and 6 a. m. of the 9th. His lowest barometer was 28.11. At Guayama the lowest barometer observed was 27.75.

The following meteorological conditions prevailed at San Juan during the week ended August 12, 1899:

Mean temperature for the week, 80.0°. Highest temperature, 87.0° on the 7th. Lowest temperature, 71.1° on the 8th. Total rainfall, 6.43 inches.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., August 20, 1899.—I have to report that during the week ended August 10 there arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad 2 passengers from Tampico and 1 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, neither of them having certificates or mark of disinfection on their baggage.

The tickets of the passengers from Tampico showed that they had been absent the prescribed time. The passenger from Vera Cruz left there on August 6. All their baggage was disinfected by immersion in 1-1000 bichloride solution.

Since the Mexican authorities have made it optional with passengers to have certificates or have their baggage disinfected or not at the different stations in the Republic of Mexico, I meet the incoming Mexican Central Railroad train 40 miles out every day, which gives me plenty of time to investigate thoroughly the sanitary status of every passenger, and where they come from.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Laredo, Tex., August 19, 1899.—The inspection of persons passing the frontier by ferry or small boats is now in good working order. There were 162 persons passed on ferryboats yesterday, the 18th instant, and it requires a guard there all day. Eight persons who left the train this morning at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, were not allowed entry by the guard who watches the ferryboats. They claimed to come from noninfected points, but had no evidence where they had been during the preceding ten days, and they came on the train from between Monterey and the City of Mexico. I, therefore, think it necessary that I keep a guard at the ferry as well as on the international foot bridge during the present quarantine season. It only requires a guard during daylight, as the Mexican authorities allow the ferryboats to run only during daylight.

Laredo, Tex., August 22, 1899.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended August 19, 1899: Inspected and allowed entry at the international foot bridge, 2,594; refused entry, 8. Inspected and allowed entry over the international ferryboats for August 18 and August 19, 294; refused entry, 9. Passengers inspected and allowed entry over Mexican National Railroad: From City of Mexico, 41; San Luis Potosi, 2; Monterey, 71; other points, 60; total entered for the week reported, 174.

August 15: Took a passenger from the train claiming to be from City of Mexico, but with no other evidence, and placed him in the detention camp. The person had very little money and gave references of having been working here, and from them I procured evidence of his not having been in an infected locality. I released him on 16th instant. Up to the present date, he is in perfect health, working at his trade. Two of the persons detained at the foot bridge were from Pueblo, and they telegraphed to the United States consular agent there for certificates which arrived in due time, but they were seven days in detention all together, as they would not telegraph for evidence upon their arrival.

On the 14th instant, 33 noninfection certificates were issued to persons entering Mexico. On the 15th instant, 73 certificates were issued. I instructed them to get inspected at Monterey, San Luis Potosi, and City of Mexico before returning. They are now returning daily, which will increase the weekly entries into the United States that much. On the 15th instant, 2 persons from Jalapa with noninfection certificates from the United States consul-general at City of Mexico, countersigned L. E. C., were detained by the State quarantine inspector. They left Jalapa on the 10th instant, had their baggage inspected at City of Mexico, and arrived here on the 15th with a clean bill of health from the above-named persons, but were detained until the 20th instant. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

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

Smallpox on the Rio Grande.

ON THE RIO GRANDE, *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: Since writing you, I have visited the following American and Mexican towns on the Rio Grande, viz: (a) American—Toslingo, Polvo, Presidio, Spencers Ranch, Depot, Piedral, Riodosa, Condalario, Copata, and Commanche Springs; (b) Mexican—Presidio del Norte, Malata, San Antonio, Barago, Santa Lina, and San Carlos. Besides these towns, there are numerous small ranches and settlements on both sides of the river. I found smallpox prevalent in every form and stage and the situation alarming.

My investigation discloses the fact that on the American side, in the towns above mentioned, there are at least 500 cases of smallpox, including convalescents. My investigation on the Mexican side leads me to believe (it is a very hard matter to learn anything accurately on the Mexican frontier) that 1,500 cases exist.

In the towns of San Antonio, Barago, Santa Lina, and Malata, the greater percentage of cases were found to be of the hæmorrhagic type, or as the Mexicans say, "viruelas negras." The mortality rate at these towns is about 25 per cent. No medical attention is ever had by the poorer class of Mexicans, hence the large mortality percentage. In Mexico the disease is allowed to expend itself without medical interference.

As previously stated, we have 6 United States sanitary guards stationed along the river for a distance of 125 miles which cover the infected districts; and here I would recommend, in order to make the Service more efficient and to satisfy the people, that the collector of customs be authorized to appoint 4 additional guards. (a) Having the best interests of the Department in mind, I have suggested to Mr. Drake the immediate appointment of 4 additional sanitary guards (United States Marine-Hospital Service) to serve until such time as he can get regular authority from you. Will you kindly wire Mr. C. C. Drake to Marfa, Tex., your approval or disapproval of these additional men.

In reference to vaccination, I will say that I have as yet found but 1 family who refused to be vaccinated. The majority of these people very much desire vaccination. We have, in a great measure, quieted the Texas people by the vigilance of our guards and the activity displayed by the Bureau. Will keep you fully advised as to the developments. The guards are all scouting and giving instructions to the people to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

Respectfully, yours,

LEE HUME,

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

^a These were authorized August 22.

VACCINATION REPORTS FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1899.

Station.	Week ended—	No. vaccinated.	Station.	Week ended—	No. vaccinated.
Baltimore, Md.....	May 27	125	Cleveland, Ohio.....	May 20	435
Boston, Mass.....	May 20	6	Do.....	May 27	442
Do.....	June 10	6	Do.....	June 3	280
Do.....	June 17	5	Do.....	June 10	136
Do.....	June 24	42	Do.....	June 17	109
Do.....	July 1	22	Do.....	June 24	62
Do.....	July 8	2	Do.....	June 30	22
Total.....		83	Total.....		1,617
Buffalo, N. Y.....	May 13	65	Detroit, Mich.....	May 20	36
Do.....	May 20	291	Do.....	May 27	0
Do.....	May 27	249	Total.....		36
Do.....	June 3	306	Duluth, Minn.....	May 20	15
Do.....	June 10	196	Erie, Pa.....	do.....	88
Do.....	June 17	171	Milwaukee, Wis.....	May 27	82
Do.....	June 24	98	Do.....	June 7-17	85
Do.....	July 1	55	Total.....		167
Do.....	July 8	24	New York, N. Y.....	May 29	48
Do.....	July 15	20	Do.....	June 10	31
Do.....	July 22	29	Do.....	June 17	38
Do.....	July 29	33	Do.....	June 24	23
Do.....	Aug. 5	26	Do.....	July 1	57
Do.....	Aug. 12	26	Do.....	July 8	20
Do.....	Aug. 19	24	Do.....	July 15	27
Do.....	Aug. 26	24	Do.....	July 24	195
Total.....		1,637	Do.....	July 29	144
Charleston, S. C.....	^a May 31	17	Total.....		556
Do.....	June 7	4	Savannah, Ga.....	June 17	20
Total.....		21	Do.....	June 24	8
Chicago, Ill.....	May 22	615	Do.....	July 1	17
Do.....	May 29	478	Do.....	July 8	16
Do.....	June 5	460	Do.....	July 15	36
Do.....	June 12	300	Do.....	July 22	29
Do.....	^b June 15	124	Total.....		121
Total.....		1,977			
Cleveland, Ohio.....	May 13	131			

^a Period to.

^b Three days.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to September 1, 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. 21...	13	0	
Shreveport.....	do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....		16	0	
Maryland :				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 28.....	14		
Total for the State.....		32		
Massachusetts :				
Boston.....	June 27-Aug. 26...	7	3	
Everett.....	Aug. 7.....	1		
Fall River.....	June 27.....	1		
Total for the State.....		9	3	
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-Aug. 24...	14	0	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8		
Total for the State.....		22		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri:				
Barry County.....	April 6-July 20...	35		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	9		
Scott County.....	do.....	25		
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.....			Smallpox reported.
Hertford County.....	do.....	4		
McDowell County.....	do.....	1		
Moore County.....	do.....	1		
Nash County.....	do.....			Do.
Northampton.....	do.....	1		
Rockingham.....	do.....	14		
Rowan.....	do.....	1		
Wake.....	do.....	4		
Wayne.....	do.....	7		
Total for the State.....		68		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	July 7-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.....	June 3-June 26...	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:				
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8		
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...			Many cases reported.
Brenham, Wash'gton County.....	do.....	1		
Dallas.....	do.....	1		
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40		
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2		
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5...	25		
Taylor.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
Total for the State.....		78		
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		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Almira	July 3.....	9		
Seattle.....	July 19.....	1		
Spokane	July 8-Aug. 19...	7		
Tacoma.....	July 23-Aug. 5...	2		
Walla Walla	June 29.....	8	0	
Total for the State.....		27		
West Virginia:				
Benwood	July 5.....	1	0	
Elkhorn, McDowell County...	Aug. 19.....	1		
Total for the State		2		

Vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore during the week ended August 26, 1899.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 26, 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 26, 1899 :

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
Aug. 23	German.....	Steamship Catania.....	Daiquiri.....	Aug. 17	Ore.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING,
Acting Deputy Collector.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 26, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, August 28, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 26, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 20	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	316
Aug. 21	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	138
Do.....	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre.....	222
Aug. 22	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	353
Do.....	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	367
Aug. 23	Steamship California.....	Naples.....	278
Do.....	Steamship Neustria.....	Marseilles, Naples, and Gibraltar.....	267
Do.....	Steamship Barbarossa.....	Bremen.....	439
Do.....	Steamship Aurania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	120
Aug. 24	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen.....	299
Do.....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	413
Aug. 25	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen.....	108
Do.....	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	213
Aug. 26	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	190
Do.....	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	92
Do.....	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	359
	Total.....		4,174

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 26, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, August 26, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 26, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 21	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	125
Aug. 22	Steamship Assyrian.....	Glasgow.....	1
Aug. 25	Steamship La Hesbaye.....	Antwerp.....	2
	Total.....		128

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	Aug. 26			
3	Beaufort, N. C.....				
4	Brunswick, Ga.....	Aug. 19			
	Cape Charles, Va.....	Aug. 26	Barge Marjorie.....	Aug. 20	Hampton, Va.....
			Nor. ss. Krim.....	Aug. 21	Havana.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	Nor ss. Deramore.....	Aug. 25	Daiquiri, Cuba.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Aug. 19			
7	Delaware Breakwater	Aug. 26			
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.				
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Aug. 19			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship	do.....	Am. sc. Jas. H. Dudley.....	Aug. 14	Havana.....
	Island, Miss.		Dan. ss. Flandria.....	Aug. 15	Cienfuegos and
					Santiago.
			Am. sc. Carrie A. Lane.....	Aug. 18	Vera Cruz.....
			Nor. bk. Homeward.....	do.....	Montevideo.....
			Am. sc. Magnolia.....	Aug. 19	Progreso.....
			Am. sc. Palos.....	do.....	do.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Aug. 26			
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Aug. 19			
14	Reedy Island Quarantine,	Aug. 26			
	Del.				
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Aug. 19			
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....			
17	Savannah, Ga.....	Aug. 26	It. bk. San Antonio de	Aug. 18	Pointe à Pitre.....
			Padova (a).		
18	South Atlantic Quarant-	Aug. 19	Nor. bk. Oxford (a).....	July 24	Pernambuco.....
	tine, Blackbeard Island,				
	Ga.		Sp. bk. Triunfo (a).....	Aug. 6	Havana.....
		Aug. 26	Nor. bk. Graafstrom.....	Aug. 13	Rotterdam.....
			Nor. bk. Ringhorne.....	Aug. 22	Rio and Pernam-
					buco.
			Nor. bk. Allegro.....	Aug. 23	St. Paul de
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key	Aug. 19	Sp. ss. Enskaro (a).....	Aug. 10	Havana and
	West, Fla.				other Cuban
			Nor. bk. Simeon (a).....	Aug. 12	ports.
			U. S. ss. Potomac.....	Aug. 16	Bahia.....
					Guantanamo via
20	Washington, N. C.....	Aug. 26			Key West.
CUBA:					
21	Cardenas.....	Aug. 19			
22	Cienfuegos.....	do.....			
23	Daiquiri.....	Aug. 12			
24	Gibara.....	July 15			
25	Guantanamo.....	Aug. 5			
26	Havana.....	do.....			
27	Manzanillo.....	Aug. 12			
28	Matanzas.....	Aug. 22			
29	Santiago de Cuba.....	Aug. 12	Br. ss. Sutherland.....	Aug. 7	Havana.....
PORTO RICO:					
30	Ponce.....	do.....			
31	San Juan.....	do.....			

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report	
3				do.	
4					9
5	Petersburg, Va.	Held for disinfection.	Aug. 25		9
6	Norfolk	do	do.		
7	do	do			
8				No report.	
9				Baggage of immigrants and steerage from ss. Columbia and Monmouthshire disinfected.	3
10	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.			9
11	Mobile	do		1 case enteric fever left in quarantine.	1
12	Carrabelle	do			1
13	Ship Island	Held for disinfection.			1
14	Handsboro	Disinfected and held.			1
15	Pass Christian	do			
16				No transactions.	
17					1
18					8
19					22
20					2
21				29 Asiatic steerage passengers from ss. China bathed and their baggage disinfected.	23
22	Savannah	Disinfected and held.		1 death at sea; cause unknown.	2
23	Sapelo	do	Aug. 16		
24	Brunswick	do	Aug. 13	1 case yellow fever confirmed by necropsy.	
25	Sapelo	Inspected and held.	Aug. 15		
26	do	Held for disinfection.		4 deaths from yellow fever at sea between Rio and Pernambuco; 10 others convalescent or well; 2 cases beriberi.	1
27	do	Held.			
28	Pensacola	Disinfected and held.	Aug. 13		
29	Carrabelle	Held for discharge of ballast and disinfection.			
30	Key West	Disinfected and held.	Aug. 19		
31				No transactions.	
32					11
33					14
34					1
35					10
36					5
37				No report.	
38					12
39					9
40	Baltimore	Inspected and quarantined		1 case yellow fever.	9
41				No report.	
42					5

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Aug. 26			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	Aug. 19			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	Aug. 26			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.	Nor. ss. Gyller.....	Aug. 23	Ponce
			Br. ss. Eric.....	do.	St. Vincent.
			Br. ss. Vala.....	do.	Vera Cruz.
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.			
12	Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	do.			
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Aug. 19			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Aug. 12	Am. sc. Jeanie Lippett (a).....	Aug. 1	Cartagena.....
			Br. ss. Widdrington (a).....	Aug. 3	Havana.....
			Dan. ss. Flandria.....	Aug. 10	Santiago, Manzanillo, and Cienfuegos.
		Aug. 19	Dau. ss. Flandria (a).....	do.	do.
			Sp. ss. Alava.....	Aug. 17	Porto Rican ports
			Nor. ss. Normandie.....	Aug. 18	Progreso.....
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.....	Aug. 26			
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.....	do.			
26	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.			

a Previously reported.

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					3
4				No report.....	
5				do.....	
6					2
7					1
8				No report.....	
9					12
10	Galveston.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 26		
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 24		7
	do.....	do.....			
11				No report.....	
12					9
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 7		15
	do.....	Held for observation.....	Aug. 6	1 case malarial fever.....	
	do.....	do.....		1 case fever.....	
	do.....	Remanded to Gulf Quarantine on account suspicious fever.	Aug. 14		10
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	Held for observation.....			
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23					1
24					3
25				No report.....	
26				do.....	

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

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 112, including enteric fever, 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 1,650,000. Total number of deaths, 2,360, including diphtheria, 47; enteric fever, 41; measles, 19; scarlet fever, 20; whooping cough, 10, and 198 from phthisis pulmonalis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 604, including enteric fever, 16; measles, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 71 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 541,000. Total number of deaths, 842, including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 66 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 541,000. Total number of deaths, 1,032, including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 10; whooping cough, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5, and 70 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended August 12, 1899, from 61 observers, indicate that remittent fever, measles, dysentery, cholera infantum, and erysipelas increased, and typhoid fever and inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 181, enteric fever at 54, scarlet fever at 23, measles at 21, whooping cough at 18, diphtheria at 11, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 1 place.

Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended August 19, from 76 observers, indicate that intermittent fever, typhoid fever, and inflammation of bowels increased, and erysipelas and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 190, typhoid fever at 81, scarlet fever at 32, whooping cough at 17, diphtheria at 14, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 3, and smallpox at 1 place—Battle Creek.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Estimated population, 384,784. Total number of deaths, 776, including diphtheria, 16; enteric fever, 4; measles, 4; whooping cough, 4, and 75 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Passaic.—Two weeks ended August 19, 1899. Census population, 13,028. Total number of deaths, 28. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Paterson.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 116,752. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths, 120, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia*.—Six weeks ended August 5, 1899. Census population, 1,046,964. Three hundred and twenty-three cases of enteric fever and 46 deaths have been reported, and 8 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, with 7 deaths.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allentown, Pa.	Aug. 19.	25,228	12	1						1				
Do.	Aug. 26.	25,228	11	2								1		
Ashtabula, Ohio.	do.	8,338	3											
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	187	9						7		5		
Bay City, Mich.	do.	27,839	5											
Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	35,005	20	1										
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,447	219	21		1				4	1	1		4
Bristol, R. I.	do.	5,478	4	1										
Brockton, Mass.	Aug. 12.	27,294	8	1										1
Bucyrus, Ohio.	Aug. 19.	5,974	2											
Cambridge, Mass.	Aug. 26.	70,028	33	1						1				
Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 19.	a 54,955	b 43	4						2				1
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	14									1		1
Chicopee, Mass.	Aug. 26.	14,050	8	1										
Chillicothe, Ohio.	do.	11,288	6	1										
Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	261,353	99	1						4				1
Concord, N. H.	Aug. 19.	17,044	6											
Dayton, Ohio.	Aug. 26.	61,220	17							1				
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Aug. 12.	9,416	4											
Do.	Aug. 19.	9,416	6	1										
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	6							1				
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	12								1			
Evansville, Ind.	Aug. 26.	50,759	19	1										
Everett, Mass.	Aug. 19.	11,068	7											
Fall River, Mass.	Aug. 26.	74,398	50	4										
Fitchburg, Mass.	Aug. 19.	22,037	11	3										
Galveston, Tex.	July 7.	29,084	20	2						1				
Do.	July 14.	29,084	17	2										
Do.	July 21.	29,084	17	2										
Do.	July 28.	29,084	22							4				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 12.	60,278	21									1		1
Do.	Aug. 19.	60,278	22											
Do.	Aug. 26.	60,278	17	1										
Greenville, S. C.	do.	8,607	3											
Hoboken, N. J.	Aug. 19.	43,648	25	3						2				
Do.	Aug. 26.	43,648	23											
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	17	1										
Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	17,201	22	2						2				
Jersey City, N. J.	Aug. 20.	163,003	58	6								1		
Johnstown, Pa.	Aug. 26.	21,805	14							3				
Lancaster, Pa.	Aug. 19.	32,011		1										
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	44,654	32	1										1
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	21	4						1				
Louisville, Ky.	Aug. 24.	161,129	69	6						10		1		1
Lowell, Mass.	Aug. 26.	77,696	28	4							1			
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	10	1						2				
McKeesport, Pa.	Aug. 22.	20,748	15											1
Do.	Aug. 29.	20,748	14									3		
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Aug. 26.	11,286	6											
Malden, Mass.	do.	32,031	3											
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	24											
Massillon, Ohio.	Aug. 19.	10,092	1											
Medford, Mass.	Aug. 26.	11,079	6	1										
Michigan City, Ind.	do.	10,776	6											
Middletown, N. Y.	Aug. 15.	11,977	6	1										
Do.	Aug. 23.	11,977	15											
Do.	Aug. 26.	11,977	11	2										
Mobile, Ala.	Aug. 26.	81,076								2				
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	45							1		1		
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733		1							1			
Newburyport, Mass.	Aug. 19.	13,947	6	1										
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,089	104	12						4				
Newton, Mass.	Aug. 26.	24,379	5									1		

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

b White, 17; colored, 36.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 1, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	59	1		.77		.37
Portland, Me.....	65		1	.81		.41
Northfield, Vt.....	62	6		1.03		1.03
Boston, Mass.....	68		4	.91	.49	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	70		2	1.07	.03	
Nantucket, Mass.....	67		1	.74		.54
Woods Hole, Mass.....	67	1		.93	.37	
Block Island, R. I.....	67	1		.77		.07
New Haven, Conn.....	68	2		1.06		.46
Albany, N. Y.....	69	5		.87		.47
New York, N. Y.....	71	5		1.03		.83
Harrisburg, Pa.....	71	3		.99	2.11	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	72	4		.94		.14
New Brunswick, N. J.....	70	4		1.13		.33
Atlantic City, N. J.....	71	1		1.08		.58
Baltimore, Md.....	73	3		.91	1.69	
Washington, D. C.....	73	3		.84		.41
Lynchburg, Va.....	74	2		.91	1.14	
Cape Henry, Va.....	75	3		1.19		1.19
Norfolk, Va.....	75	3		1.31		1.31
Charlotte, N. C.....	76	4		1.14	2.56	
Raleigh, N. C.....	75	5		1.59		.69
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	77	0		1.45		1.45
Hatteras, N. C.....	77			1.45		
Wilmington, N. C.....	78	2		1.62		.52
Columbia, S. C.....	77	5		1.45	1.25	
Charleston, S. C.....	80	2		1.67	.43	
Augusta, Ga.....	79	3		1.13		.33
Savannah, Ga.....	80	2		1.73	1.87	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	1		1.47		.57
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	1		1.28		1.28
Key West, Fla.....	84	0		1.18		.28
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	76	4		1.04		.34
Tampa, Fla.....	81	1		2.08	.12	
Pensacola, Fla.....	80	4		1.75		1.15
Mobile, Ala.....	80	4		1.53		.93
Montgomery, Ala.....	79	3		.90	1.50	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	79	5		.77		.67
New Orleans, La.....	81	3		1.33		.53
Shreveport, La.....	80	8		.56		.46
Fort Smith, Ark.....	75	11		.84		.84
Little Rock, Ark.....	77	5		.89	.81	
Palestine, Tex.....	79	7		.63		.63
Galveston, Tex.....	83	1		1.38		1.38
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	4		.95		.95
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81	1		.86		.86
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	78	4		.82		.02
Nashville, Tenn.....	76	4		.78		.78
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	75	7		.84		.64
Knoxville, Tenn.....	74	6		.85		.75
Louisville, Ky.....	75	5		.76		.76
Indianapolis, Ind.....	72	6		.70		.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	74	4		.79		.69
Columbus, Ohio.....	71	7		.70		.60
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	71	5		.86		.86
Pittsburg, Pa.....	72	2		.69		.09
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	67	3		.60		.30
Rochester, N. Y.....	67	5		.69		.49
Buffalo, N. Y.....	67	5		.74		.54
Erie, Pa.....	68			.77		.77
Cleveland, Ohio.....	68	2		.70		.60
Sandusky, Ohio.....	70	2		.70	.60	
Toledo, Ohio.....	69	3		.56		.16
Detroit, Mich.....	69	3		.58		.28
Lansing, Mich.....	68	4		.63		.63
Port Huron, Mich.....	66	2		.60		.60
Alpena, Mich.....	62	2		.78		.68
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	61	3		.70		.20
Marquette, Mich.....	63	3		.70		.70
Green Bay, Wis.....	65	5		.67		.47

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 1, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	aDefic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	66	4		.65		.65
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67	5		.63		.63
Chicago, Ill.....	70	4		.63		.63
Duluth, Minn.....	63	3		.80	.30	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	68	6		.70		.20
La Crosse, Wis.....	69	5		.80	.30	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	70	4		.72		.22
Davenport, Iowa.....	71	5		.77		.37
Des Moines, Iowa.....	71	3		.70		.20
Keokuk, Iowa.....	73	5		.58		.38
Hannibal, Mo.....	73	5		.42		.42
Springfield, Ill.....	72	6		.57		.57
Cairo, Ill.....	76	6		.63		.63
St. Louis, Mo.....	75	7		.77		.77
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	74	4		.60		.20
Springfield, Mo.....	71	11		.84		.54
Kansas City, Mo.....	74	4		.84	1.56	
Topeka, Kans.....	74	4		.96		.26
Wichita, Kans.....	74	8		.81		.81
Concordia, Kans.....	71	9		.63	.17	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	72	4		.63		.13
Omaha, Nebr.....	72	4		.70		.60
Sioux City, Iowa.....	69	5		.76		.76
Yankton, S. Dak.....	71	3		.70		.60
Valentine, Nebr.....	67	7		.43		.23
Huron, S. Dak.....	67	7		.54		.34
Pierre, S. Dak.....	71	5		.34		.34
Moorhead, Minn.....	65	5		.56		.56
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	66	2		.42		.42
Williston, N. Dak.....	65		1	.21		.21
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	64		8	.28	.32	
Helena, Mont.....	65		9	.14	.26	
Miles City, Mont.....	69		1	.21		.11
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	68	4		.28		.28
Spokane, Wash.....	67		11	.10	.60	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	74		12	.07	1.13	
Baker City, Oreg.....	65		11	.05		.15
Winnemucca, Nev.....	68		10	.05		.05
Boise, Idaho.....	69			.07		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	72		4	.21		.21
Lander, Wyo.....	65		5	.18		.18
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	63	3		.33		.33
North Platte, Nebr.....	70	4		.54		.54
Denver, Colo.....	69	5		.32		.32
Pueblo, Colo.....	69	7		.46		.46
Dodge City, Kans.....	73	9		.59		.39
Oklahoma, Okla.....	79	5		.73	.07	
Amarillo, Tex.....	72	6		.69		.69
Abilene, Tex.....	78	10		.63		.63
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	64	6		.46		.36
El Paso, Tex.....	77	7		.39		.39
Phoenix, Ariz.....	86	2		.18		.18
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	63		5	.14	.46	
Tacoma, Wash.....	61		5	.21	.09	
Fort Canby, Wash.....	60		2	.34	.06	
Portland, Oreg.....	65		7	.18	1.02	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	65		7	.07	.13	
Eureka, Cal.....	56	0		.06		.06
Redbluff, Cal.....	80		6	.00		.00
Carson City, Nev.....	66		6	.07		.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	72		3	.00		.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	59	0		.00		.00
Fresno, Cal.....	82		8	.00		.00
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	64	0		.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70		2	.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	68		4	.00		.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	89		1	.07		.07

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

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to September 1, 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 25.....		5	
Calcutta.....	May 13-July 15.....		102	
Madras.....	May 20-June 9.....	0	9	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 10-June 17.....	1	1	
Yokohama.....	July 16-July 29.....	2	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....		4	
	June 1-June 30.....		8	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-July 21.....	172	82	
Para.....	June 1-June 30.....		19	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 17.....		60	
St. Felix.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24.....	2	2	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8.....	88	45	
	Aug. 15-Aug. 22.....	20		
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. 24.....	58	14	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Aug. 12.....	9	2	
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27.....	2		1 Doubtful.
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
Puerto Principe.....	To Aug. 9.....	39	13	
Santiago.....	June 10-Aug. 12.....	204	45	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2		
Mexico:				
Amealco.....	Aug. 24.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cinchnapa.....	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.
La Junta.....	Aug. 24.....			Do.
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24.....		11	
	Aug. 29.....	6		
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-Aug. 9.....		25	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-Aug. 24.....		178	
San Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 30-Aug. 1.....	3	1	

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

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Djiddah	June 30.....			Plague reported.
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 25.....		438	
Calcutta.....	May 13-July 15.....		149	
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, 2,463 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.....	Aug. 16.....			Do.
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Aug. 21.....	39	13	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 14.....	137	104	
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		
	July 31-Aug. 6.....	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 10-Aug. 5.....	15	5	
Ghent.....	June 23-July 1.....		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-July 15.....	3		
Sancti Spiritu.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 7.....	144	122	
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-Aug. 5.....	5	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. 12.....	107	24	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-July 25.....		60	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10.....		2	
Madras.....	May 20-July 21.....		8	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Aug. 20.....		5	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Aug. 13.....	70	50	
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:				
Khabarovsk	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	1	.....
Moscow.....	May 27-Aug. 5...	109	47	
Odessa.....	June 10-Aug. 5...	83	10	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	89	29	
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	.....

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Sanitary report from Belize.*BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *August 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of Belize good for the week ended August 18, with warm, rainy weather. There is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or surrounding colony.

The following steamers have sailed for United States ports during the week ended this day: Steamship *Breakwater*, for New Orleans, with A. E. Merland as passenger; steamship *Managua*, for Mobile, no passengers. Both vessels have complied with the regulations.

Very respectfully,

C. W. KNIGHT,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

*List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 11th instant to date.*BELIZE, *August 17, 1899.*

Certified by medical practitioner—

Debility.....	1
Senectus.....	1
Senile debility.....	1
Tetanus	1
Certified by district commissioner or police.....	0
Certified by coroner—Heart failure due to acute alcoholic poisoning.....	1
Uncertified.....	0
Total.....	5

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

HONDURAS.

*Sanitary reports from La Ceiba.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *August 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to present report for week ended August 12. Number of deaths for the week, 7, 4 adult—2 from catarrhal pneumonia, 2 from phthisis pulmonalis. Among children, 1 from meningitis, 2 from gastro-enteritis. Malarial fever in mild form is on the increase. Whooping cough on the decline. Health conditions in the main satisfactory. Have had no rain now in several days.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. T. HAMILTON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *August 20, 1899.*

SIR: In transmitting this, my report for the week ended the 19th instant, I have the honor to report the health conditions existing here as generally satisfactory. There is little sickness here now, none of a very serious nature. Three deaths reported this week, 2 young children—marasmus, and gastro-enteritis, 1 male adult—intestinal hemorrhage. Malarial fever now not so much in evidence. Have had this week several heavy rains and severe thunder storms.

Respectfully,

WM. T. HAMILTON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

*Report—List of vessels inspected week ended August 19, 1899.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *August 20, 1899.*

August 14, steamer *Alliance*, Norwegian, Neilson, master, New Orleans, crew, 15; passengers, 10. August 17, steamer *Condor*, Norwegian, Colwig, master, New Orleans, crew, 15; no passengers.

*Sanitary report from Puerto Cortez.*PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *August 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report a continuance of the exceptionally healthy condition of this port and vicinity. There have been no deaths since last report, and but 4 cases of sickness of any kind have come to my knowledge. Some dysentery and diarrhea reported from the interior of mild type. Daily temperature, 90°, with occasional light showers.

Two vessels have been inspected, *Foxhall*, fruit steamer, to New Orleans; crew, 26; no passengers, and *Breakwater*, mail and fruit, New Orleans; crew, 30; passengers, 4.

Respectfully, yours,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

*Sanitary reports from Bocas del Toro.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *August 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, August 12, 1899:

The following steamer cleared for the United States: August 9, steamship *Yumuri*, Boe, crew, 16; passengers, 3; for Mobile.

This port and the adjacent country continue free from any contagious or infectious disease. On the whole the sanitary conditions continue to be satisfactory. Malarial fever is more or less prevalent among the natives and foreigners, equally. Although, as a rule, the type of the fever is mild, a few rather severe cases have been brought up from the plantations in the lagoon, where new land is being broken. Several pronounced cases of pneumonia have been brought here from the lagoon during the past few weeks, and, as I have reported, some deaths have occurred.

The deaths that have come to my knowledge this week are as follows: One male native, pneumonia; 1 female native, alcoholism.

Advices from Panama, from reliable sources, are to the effect that no cases of yellow fever have occurred there since July 21. Colon has continued free from infection. All restrictions against Colon have been removed, and the passenger traffic between Colon and this place is again quite large.

Several steamers plying between Bocas and Mobile are now taking cargoes of cattle to Havana from Mobile, then coming to this port for fruit. These vessels all bring certificates of disinfection and arrive here in good sanitary condition.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *August 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, August 19, 1899:

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared during the week: August 13, steamship *Kitty*, Olsen, crew, 17; no passengers, for Mobile; steamship *Utstein*, Aarsvold, crew, 15; passengers, 3, for Mobile. August 14, steamship *Habil*, Gudmundsen, crew, 15; passengers, 7, for Mobile. August 16, steamship *John Wilson*, Olsen, crew, 17; no passengers, for Mobile. August 18, *Iberia*, Jakobsen, crew, 14; passenger, 1, for New Orleans.

The *Utstein* and the *Habil* on the voyage from Mobile stopped at Havana, Cuba, with cargoes of cattle, after discharging which they were disinfected by the United States Marine-Hospital Service. Both vessels were four days out from Havana to this port, and arrived and left here in good sanitary condition.

The sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country is very satisfactory. The only cases of sickness that I have seen were a few cases of intermittent fever. No deaths have occurred during the week.

This being the season for the planting of new lands, large numbers of negro laborers are being brought here from Jamaica and from Colon.

These immigrants are allowed to land without being inspected, and are sent out at once to the different plantations.

The United Fruit Company has established a hospital in the Chiriqui Lagoon, in charge of a competent physician, Dr. C. G. Probert, of Cleveland, Ohio, for its employees. This arrangement will enable me to obtain accurate and reliable information regarding the sanitary conditions existing on the large estates of that company.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

COSTA RICA.

Sanitary report from Port Limon.

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

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Thursday, August 17, 1899.

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

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.
Aug. 11.....	Franklin.....	Rasmussen.....	14	New Orleans.....	2
Do.....	Olympia.....	Leslie.....	35	.....do.....	1
Aug. 14.....	Alleghany.....	Lowe.....	40	New York.....	13
Aug. 15.....	Holstein.....	Jardin.....	20	New Orleans.....	0
Aug. 17.....	Hispania.....	Frockberg.....	22	.....do.....	1

I have also to report that the sanitary condition of this port remains excellent, only 3 deaths having occurred within the week in the entire department of Limon, and the causes of death were, respectively, from valvular disease of the heart, cerebral apoplexy, and 1 death from cause unknown—a colored male, who was discovered in an unconscious state in a mountain path a few miles distant from Port Limon.

The local hospitals have fewer inmates than for many weeks past, and there is no suspicion as to the presence of contagious or infectious diseases to be attached to them. The prevailing disease at this port is a mild malarial fever of an intermittent type.

I have been informed through reliable sources that the sanitary condition at Alajuela, which I reported on the 11th instant as being infected with yellow fever, has very much improved, and that no new cases of the said disease have occurred recently.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

GUATEMALA.

Sanitary report from Livingston.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report no change in the general health conditions of this coast. During the past week we have had 3 deaths—1

adult, middle age, of phthisis pulmonalis, and 2 children of about five years. These children contracted whooping cough some months ago, and never recovered from it. The fatality in the whooping cough epidemic here has been very heavy, due entirely to indifference and inattention on the part of parents.

The following vessels cleared during the week :

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	No. of crew.	No. of passengers.	Laborers.	Destination.
Aug. 16...	Managua.....	Gundersen..	16	3	20	Mobile, Ala., via Belize.
Aug. 17...	Breakwater ...	Rivera.....	34	7	22	New Orleans, La., via Belize.

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

NICARAGUA.

Sanitary report from Bluefields.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the week ended to-day: Number of vessels inspected and cleared 2, of which 1, the *Rover*, bound for New Orleans carried 1 passenger, the other, the *Hiram*, bound for Mobile carried 4 passengers. The ships were in good sanitary condition, and the crews and passengers in good health and all had complied with rules of United States Marine-Hospital Service.

The records of Bluefields show 2 deaths this past week, both colored infants, 1 of fever, the other of marasmus. I consider the town and vicinity in a very healthy condition.

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

SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

AZORES.

Quarantine against New York on account of false report of yellow fever.

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

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a dispatch from the United States chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at Lisbon relative to the Azores quarantine against New York.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, August 10, 1899.

SIR: I respectfully beg to draw attention to Department's cablegram received August 8, 1899, viz:

"GOVERNMENT, Washington, D. C.

THIERIOT, *Chargé, Lisbon*: Consul Azores reports passengers by *Trojan Prince* and *Donna Maria* quarantined Porta Delgada because supposed yellow fever New York. Represents that but 1 case imported there early season. Treated in quarantine. No cases New York or vicinity either imported or sporadic.—ADEE, *Acting*."

And to my reply to the same sent August 9, 1899, viz:

"SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington: Free pratique granted all American vessels Azores.—THIERIOT, *Chargé*."

Two days ago the Department of the Interior here received a telegram from an agency in Madrid called Fabras Agency which stated that "Yellow fever had declared itself in New York City, and out of 4 cases 1 had proved fatal, and to be careful with all vessels arriving from New York."

Upon this, and no other motive, quarantine was declared against the *Trojan Prince* and *Donna Maria*. The *Peninsular*, which left New York July 30, arrived at Fayal last night just in time to benefit by the revocation of the quarantine declaration. This vessel had some 300 passengers on board returning to the Azores. Had the Government there upheld their orders to place this vessel in quarantine, like the others, the owners here tell me that they would have been obliged to transport them all to Lisbon, support them, and take them back to their homes when free pratique had again been allowed. No doubt the other two ships would have undergone some similar nuisance.

There is no use denying the telegram, as Mr. Azulay, of Beusande & Co., owners of steamers plying between here and New York, read the telegram himself and copied it. The name of the agency is Fabras.

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

J. H. THIERIOT,
Chargé d'Affaires.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Weekly sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro, also from the State of Sao Paulo for March and April.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended July 14.

There were 278 deaths from all causes, the same as before if compared with the preceding week; 4 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 6 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 3; 11 deaths from small-pox, a decrease of 16; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 1; no death from scarlet fever, a decrease of 1; 2 deaths from diphtheria, an increase of 1; 2 deaths from measles, the same as before; 3 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 1, and 53 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 1.

From the State of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the months of March and April. The total number of deaths during March was 2,979, an increase of 405 as compared with the month of February. From tuberculosis there died 116 persons, an increase of 3, and from malaria, 102, an increase of 15. From typhoid fever there died 46 persons, 11 at the city of Sao Paulo, an increase of 7. From yellow fever there died 6 persons, 3 at Sao Paulo, 1 each at Itu, Indaiatuba, and Magy Guassu an increase of 6; from smallpox, 2 persons, at Sao Paulo and Jahu, the same as before.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were in the State of Sao Paulo 59 deaths from whooping cough, 11 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from diphtheria, 5 deaths from erysipelas, 30 deaths from dysentery, 4 deaths from septicæmia, 7 deaths from influenza, 9 deaths from leprosy, 1 death from cholera, and 1 death from hydrophobia.

The total number of deaths during the month of April was 3,144, an increase of 165 as compared with the month of March. From tuberculosis there died 147 persons, an increase of 31, and from malaria 127, an increase of 27. From typhoid fever there died 60 persons—12 at the city of Sao Paulo and 8 at Santos—an increase of 14; from yellow fever, 32 persons—1 at Sao Paulo, 3 at Lampis, 1 at Amparo, 3 at Sundiahy, 1 at Capivary, and 23 at Indaiatuba—an increase of 26; from smallpox, 1 person at Sao Paulo, a decrease of 1.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were 10 deaths from measles; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 4; erysipelas, 5; dysentery, 19; septicæmia, 7; influenza, 8; leprosy, 3, and 1 from cholera.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: July 19, steamship *Lassell*, British, for New York. July 21, steamship *Manica*, British, for New York. July 22, steamship *Dalecarlia*, German, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

COLOMBIA.

End of yellow fever in Panama.

PANAMA, August 15, 1899.

SIR: Since July 21 there have been no new cases of yellow fever. There was a new case reported on the 8th instant but it proved to be a case of simple fever and leaves Panama with a clean record since the 21st ultimo.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. GUDGER,
United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

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

CUBA.

Sanitary reports from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, August 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose my weekly report of the health conditions of this port.

A house-to-house inspection, so to speak, was made of all the vessels in the port the first of the week, and no yellow fever found on any of them. In fact, the sailing crafts—the dangerous ships—are but poorly represented in the harbor at present; I do not know when I have known it so empty of vessels of this class.

Two deaths from yellow fever occurred on the 18th, not, of course, reported in the inclosed table. The quarantine of premises where cases of yellow fever are developed still continues. The mortality, as is

seen, keeps low, and the weather is very bright and dry with a steady wind blowing continuously, or almost continuously.

Save a provost guard, the soldiers have practically been moved from the city, although a body of artillery, about 500 or 600 men, is in Cabanas Fortress, across the bay. They, however, are rigidly isolated from Havana proper. The marines, also, left for New York yesterday. There have been 3 cases of yellow fever in this body of men since early in June, and it was judged best to remove them from town. As far as one can judge by the number of people met in the streets, clubs, restaurants, etc., the number of American civilians has suffered marked diminution during the last two weeks, and there are but few of them in town. The number of arrivals from Spain for the month, so far, is 64, of whom a considerable number are old Spanish residents returning. There would seem no reason to fear, then, any special increase in the amount of yellow fever at present prevailing, which, I judge, is as small as we have ever seen at this time of the year.

The health conditions of the port, as satisfactory as they unquestionably are, add considerably to my work.

Unquestionably, there is enough yellow fever here to require careful disinfection of baggage, vessels, etc., bound for the United States, and this is being done; yet there is certainly not enough to justify the neglect of precautions to prevent further introduction, which requires the disinfection of baggage and many other precautions against vessels coming from places where yellow fever is prevalent. This work, of course, is done by the *Protector*, and together with the disinfection of fishing smacks going into the Gulf, and the cattle vessels requiring it, keeps her very fully occupied. I expect that she is doing more steam disinfection (bedding and clothes) than any quarantine plant on earth.

The putting in place of the shore plant will be begun as soon as practicable, but I do not think that I can get it in in time to be of service this year.

I have made all arrangements that seem necessary and practicable for guarding against the introduction of the plague by the vessels of the Spanish Transatlantic Line. Of course, I do not regard this danger as imminent, but it is not easy to tell when it will be. I have been expecting to have to do so for some time.

Very respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report of the city of Havana, for the week ended August 18, 1899.

Diseases--	Number.
Tuberculosis.....	7
Enteritis.....	8
Malaria.....	13
Pernicious fever.....	5
Enteric fever.....	3
Pneumonia.....	7
Dysentery.....	2
* Yellow fever.....	2
Measles.....	1
Deaths from all causes.....	118

* One from barge *Henry L. Gregg* lying at Tallapiedra Wharf. One living in Marine Palace. Both died at hospital.

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward my weekly report of the sanitary conditions of this port, together with the mortality report for the week ended August 24, 1899:

There is some increase in the number of cases of yellow fever, 12 cases being reported last week. Four cases have occurred among the artillery in Cabanas, and 2 previously. Another case developed on the schooner *Gregg* four days after disinfection. All cases of yellow fever are hospital cases; and, save the soldiers, all are Spaniards of less than sixteen months residence. There has been none among the so-called "American Colony."

Quarantine precautions to prevent the introduction of plague have occupied my attention much of the past week. The risk is probably not great, as immigrants from Portugal seldom come; but Vigo Bay, one of the ports of clearance for vessels coming here, is not far from the northern border of Portugal. We propose to throw all doubt on the side of safety. I purpose to board all these vessels myself.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the city of Havana for the week ended August 24, 1899.

Diseases—	Number.
Tuberculosis.....	12
Enteritis.....	19
Pernicious fever.....	7
Pneumonia.....	9
Malaria fever.....	5
Yellow fever.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1
Measles.....	1
Enteric fever.....	1
Deaths from all causes.....	153

Sanitary reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Caibarien, and Sagua.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of Matanzas for the week ended August 19, 1899: Twenty deaths occurred during this period, representing a mortality of 26.10 per thousand. This is a marked improvement over the previous week, and in fact, is equal to the best record since the establishment of this office, made during the week ended May 6, 1899.

The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 9; enteritis, 2; heart disease, 2; dysentery, 1; other causes, 6.

The following cases of an infectious character were reported: infectious fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; dysentery, 1; yellow fever, 1. The diagnosis in the last case was not definitely determined.

Twenty-six vessels were inspected, to 11 of which bills of health were issued. The increase in the number of vessels is due to the fact that since August 15 all coastwise vessels, without exception, have been inspected. The steamship *Hermann* was disinfected on the 12th instant, and the steamship *Helios* on the 17th, both bound for Mobile, Ala.

Seventeen pieces of baggage were inspected and passed, 71 were disinfected, 7 of which were disinfected at the request of the military authorities.

The reports from Cardenas and Caibarien are satisfactory. Sagua reports 43 cases of measles and 1 case of varioloid, the latter at Isabela de Sagua.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Sanitary reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following sanitary report of Santiago for the week ended August 12:

During the week there was a total of 15 deaths among the civil population, a decrease of 9 from the preceding week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malarial diseases, 4; tuberculosis, 3; intestinal diseases, 3; elephantiasis, 1; other causes, 4; total, 15. Population, 34,000; mortality, 22.9 per 1,000. This is the lowest weekly death rate reported during the past eleven years.

During the week 2 cases of yellow fever were reported in the city and isolated, 1 case was brought here from Havana; this makes a total of 3 cases and 3 deaths for the week. There have been previously reported 200 cases and 40 deaths; the list corrected is 200 cases with 47 deaths. With the addition of this week's report it makes a total of 203 cases and 50 deaths since June 16.

The British steamship *Sutherland* arrived August 7 from Havana with 1 case of fever on board, this was promptly isolated and the ship disinfected and detained in quarantine; though several were almost constantly exposed, and others at times, no new cases developed.

Manzanillo reports that there were but 5 deaths—1 from tuberculosis, 1 from tetanus, and 1 from chronic enteritis. Guantanamo and Daiquiri reports contain nothing of special interest.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Report on inspection and establishment of quarantine at certain Cuban ports.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *August 9, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have hurriedly visited all the ports between Cienfuegos and here, and that I have organized a quarantine service at the ports of Baracoa, Mayari, and Puerto del Padre.

At Santiago the troops are back in the hills; the Americans have either had the fever, or have left; nonimmunes are not allowed in town; therefore, there are but few left who can take the disease. At Manzanillo the disease did not spread; it was confined to a detachment of one company; this detachment had been in Santiago about six weeks previously. The troops are out of town. There are but few Americans in the city. A total of 7 cases and 3 deaths were reported. The diagnosis in 2 of the cases was doubtful.

At Puerto Principe there has been a total of 39 cases and 13 deaths from yellow fever to date. Almost all of the cases were in Americans, a few in Spaniards who had been in Cuba less than five years. The number of new cases is rapidly decreasing, and the situation is well in hand. The troops are quarantined about 5 miles away, under canvas. Few nonimmunes remain in the city. There are several foci of infection.

Nuevitas has so far had no cases, although in close communication with Puerto Principe. The troops are camped on a hill out of town and communication with the city is forbidden. Nonimmunes are not permitted to leave Puerto Principe for Nuevitas without disinfection and five days' detention in camp. There is also a camp on an island in this bay for stragglers. At present 5 are in quarantine there awaiting transportation to New York.

The season all over the island is very backward. Little rain has fallen and there is a serious lack of water in many cities.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Weekly report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 9, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 9, 1899, the following ships were inspected:

On August 4, the steamship *California*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 235 steerage passengers. The steamship company was advised to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 10; hydrocephalus, 1; corneal ulcer, 1. There were also inspected 60 pieces of large, and 200 pieces of small, baggage.

On August 5, the steamship *Neustria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 275 steerage passengers. The steamship company was advised to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 2; there were also inspected 37 pieces of large, and 240 pieces of small, baggage.

The United States consul-general, Mr. De Castro, made an informal visit this week and expressed himself as being highly gratified with the improvement that has taken place at this port, in the inspection of emigrants.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Weekly report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 16, 1899, the following ships have been inspected:

On August 12, the steamship *Hesperia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and

passed 218 steerage passengers. The steamship company was advised to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 5; cataract of both eyes, 1. There were also inspected 50 pieces of large, and 181 pieces of small, baggage.

On August 14, the steamship *Sempione*, of the Italian Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 823 steerage and 9 cabin passengers. The steamship company was advised to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 9; poor physique, 2; hip-joint disease, 1; marasmus, 2; heart disease, 1; partial blindness, both eyes, 1. There were also inspected 280 pieces of large, and 885 pieces of small, baggage.

On August 12, 7 cases of plague with 2 deaths were reported to have occurred at Oporto, Portugal. The United States consular agent has been written to with the request that he telegraph in the event of there being any emigration or other means by which there might be danger of conveying the plague to the United States.

Sufficient time having elapsed to permit of a telegraphic reply being sent and none having been received, it is inferred that the danger is not considered imminent.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

MEXICO.

Yellow fever on steamship Mayo at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on Sunday, the 13th, 3 cases of yellow fever appeared aboard the Spanish steamship *Mayo*. The sick were brought ashore to the hospital, and the quarters in the vessel were fumigated and disinfected. The bedding, clothes, and fabrics were brought ashore and put through the steam disinfecting plant of the Government. I visit the vessel daily, and will watch for any more suspicious cases. The vessel is bound for Mobile, but as the sick are the 3 engineers, it is not likely that she will leave under two weeks. I will order her to Ship Island for quarantine, and send along an intelligent bill of health. None of the crew had been ashore, and the only contact was from the laborers from shore, a condition common to all the vessels that enter the port. It is worth noting that the only vessels that have become infected while in port have been Spanish. The other was the Spanish bark *Dolores Romano*. Two others have had outbreaks of the fever after leaving here, the British steamship *Lombard*, bound for Mobile, and the Norwegian steamship *Transit*, for the same port.

An American died to-day in Cordoba of yellow fever. * * *

The official mortality this week will be very small, and as I wrote you a few days ago, I think that the epidemic will officially be over in another two weeks. * * *

It is something to our credit to have kept the fever out of Havana, considering that 964 passengers have left here during the past two months, during the worst part of the epidemic.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Sanitary report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, August 17, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 1 more case of fever has developed aboard the Spanish steamship *Mayo*, and that the case was brought ashore and put in the hospital. Of the 3 engineers that were first attacked, the second will make a quick recovery, but the prognosis in the other 2 is unfavorable. The ship is evidently thoroughly infected, and I will have her fumigated and disinfected before she leaves here for Mobile.

The British steamship *Mira* came to Vera Cruz last week and stayed about five days, and then proceeded to Tampico to finish unloading her cargo. Before arriving in Tampico an apprentice boy was seized with a bilious (?) attack that did not succumb to calomel and quinine, and he was left in the hospital in Tampico. The vessel arrived here yesterday morning with all well aboard, but in the evening 1 man had very high fever, and this morning when I examined him he had a temperature of 40° C., no albumen, pulse 62, eye injected, and headache. I diagnosed it suspicious and had the man sent to the hospital. The apartments were fumigated as soon as the patient was out of the ship.

The ship is loading cattle for Havana, and from there will proceed to New Orleans. Should the case be yellow fever, I will have all the compartments fumigated and let the vessel proceed to Havana, where she can discharge the cattle in quarantine and proceed to Tortugas for her quarantine and fumigation.

The question of an early diagnosis is a very important and difficult proposition, in that it is doubly dangerous to make a mistake. In the first place, if a suspicious case is sent to the hospital and the fever is not "yellow," you then have a nonimmune patient in an infected ward, and the chances are that if he recovers from the initial fever he will become infected before convalescence is established. Should the diagnosis be postponed until diagnostic symptoms appear, then the whole crew are liable to infection before the original case is removed and the apartments fumigated.

If calomel, castor oil, and quinine do not reduce the fever within eighteen hours, yellow fever is a safe diagnosis here in the city, and will answer in the majority of cases aboard ship, but there is an uncertainty about the diagnosis when the vessel is in port only a few hours. The rule in Vera Cruz is to only report cases as "yellow" when albumen appears in the urine.

The mortality from yellow fever has decreased considerably during the past week, but I think that the city is as thoroughly infected as at any time during the epidemic. * * * There is now 1 infected and 1 suspected vessel in the harbor, and there is no evidence that there was any communication from the ships ashore, and only the laborers from ashore to the ships (a thing common to all vessels in the port). Judging from the records of the previous epidemics, when the fever was started in the shipping, it is safe to predict a serious condition, as the crews are nonimmune foreigners who are more susceptible to infection than any other class of people.

In regard to the passenger traffic to Havana, there is one feature of the business that I think extremely dangerous, and that is the carrying of passengers from here to Progreso mixed with the Havana passengers. The Progreso passengers are not under my control, and they are not personally examined by the Mexican authorities, and as these pas-

sengers or similar passengers have spread the fever from Tampico to Coatzacoalcos it is reasonable to suppose that they might take it to Progreso, and at the same time infect the ship, crew, and fellow-passengers en route. I have tried to figure out a remedy for this condition, but without success. The safety of Havana lies in sending only immunes from here. Of those nonimmune, noninfected individuals from noninfected localities, that pass through here, I am skeptical, especially as they travel with immune passengers from an infected locality.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Sanitary report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *August 19, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following statistics for the week ended August 17:

Cases of yellow fever, 28; deaths from yellow fever, 9; deaths from all causes, 40; deaths from pernicious fever, 2; from remittent, 5.

There are now 4 infected vessels in the harbor having had a total of 7 cases aboard. All the sick have been brought ashore to the hospital, and the compartments of the sick have been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

I inspected the steamship *Vittoria* yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and at 3 wrote her a bill of health declaring all well aboard. At 4 I was called aboard and found a very suspicious case in the person of the cook, who is an Italian. At 6 this morning the case had not yielded to the antibilious treatment, and I suggested to the captain to leave the man ashore, as the case was suspicious and the vessel would leave port in a few hours to load along the coast where there was no medical assistance obtainable. My suggestion was complied with, and the bill of health was made out in accordance with the facts. The fever having appeared among the shipping has caused considerable uneasiness among those most concerned.

Three of the 4 cases taken from the Spanish steamship *Mayo*, are convalescent. The last case is in the fourth day, but will recover. I will have the whole vessel thoroughly disinfected, and all bedding, clothing, and fabrics put through the Government steam disinfector. This vessel (*Mayo*) is bound to Mobile via Ship Island Quarantine. I will incorporate a full report in the consular bill of health.

I have just heard that an American physician, who was trying his yellow fever specific, died of the disease in Cordoba. The consular officer is investigating the report.

The mortality for the past week shows a lack of material in the city, but the appearance of the fever in the shipping among the nonimmunes shows that the infection is as prevalent as ever. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

*Concerning yellow fever at Cosamaloapan.*CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *August 21, 1899.*

SIR: The report of the presence of yellow fever at Cosamaloapan, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, situated on the Papaloapan River, which was telegraphed to you to-day, came from a telegraphic report received by the governor of the federal district here. I am informed that the inhabitants of that place must make a two days' journey before reaching the new railway now under construction from Port San Juan, from which place they must proceed by boat to Vera Cruz, thence to the United States or Cuba. Until the new railroad to Orizaba is completed no especial danger may be looked for from this source.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

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

*Weekly inspection service at the City of Mexico, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.*CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *August 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: At City of Mexico, for the week ended August 21, 105 passengers for the United States via the Mexican-Texas border were inspected, 97 passed, and 8 detained, and 13 pieces of baggage disinfected. Of passengers for Havana and New York via Vera Cruz, 12 were inspected and 1 detained and baggage disinfected. Of passengers for New Orleans and New York via Tampico, 1 was inspected and passed. At Monterey, for the week ended August 18, 39 passengers were inspected, 37 passed, and 2 detained and baggage disinfected. The health of Monterey is still reported good. At San Luis Potosi, for the week ended August 19, 8 passengers were inspected and passed.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

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

PERSIA.

*Further concerning plague at Bushire.*TEHERAN, PERSIA, *July 3, 1899.*

SIR: Supplementary to my consular dispatch of the 22d ultimo, regarding the appearance of the plague at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, I beg to inform you that I have made further inquiries into the sanitary conditions of that port. Mr. Spring Rice, the secretary of the British legation, has just transmitted to me the latest reports on the subject received from their own consul-general. Mr. Spring Rice states that on the 4th and 5th of June the consulate doctor and his assistant at Bushire actually saw cases of plague, and from the description given, the council of doctors here thought there was no doubt as to the nature of the disease. It appears that the first case was introduced from Muscat, but as it was not reported on the arrival of the ship, the quarantine regulations were not put in force, consequently the city became infected.

Since the 5th ultimo no fresh case has been seen by foreign doctors, but they report a high rate of mortality. The priests absolutely refuse to allow the doctors to see any affected patients, and the Government here maintains that the plague does not exist. The great heat and the very unusual dryness of the atmosphere will probably circumscribe the effects of the disease, and, it is to be hoped, put a stop to it altogether.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN TYLER,

Vice-Consul-General, In Charge.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

[Report No. 224.]

Sanitary report from Constantinople—Plague in Djiddah.

THE LAST PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN DJIDDAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July 29, 1899.*

SIR: The sanitary reports sent by the sanitary physicians who acted in the Red Sea during the last pilgrimage are at hand. I am consequently able to give some further details on the pilgrimage, namely, on the last outbreak of plague in Djiddah.

The number of pilgrims who have undergone quarantine in the lazaretto of Camaran, on their way to the Holy Land of Tslam, is 14,074. They were transported by 24 steamships and 12 sailing vessels. The steamers were English, 19; Dutch, 3; and Ottoman, 2. The sailing vessels were Ottoman, 11, and French, 1.

These 14,074 pilgrims were embarked at the harbors of Singapore, Chittagong, Bassorah, Soerabuya, Probolingo, Muscat, Makalla, Bahrein, Udjira, and Aden. During the quarantine of said pilgrims, 460 disinfecting operations by the disinfecting oven were performed. In every operation of disinfection the wearing apparel and the belongings of 30 pilgrims were disinfected.

Besides the presence of pneumonic plague cases on which I have already laid stress in my report No. 217, dated May 12, there were 3 smallpox deaths, 2 from enteritis chronica, 2 from dysentery, 6 from heart disease, 1 from sunstroke, and 2 from typhoid fever. Dr. Creudiropulos, who gives the above-mentioned details, says in his general report dated Camaran, April 25, 1899, "a complete bacteriological laboratory in Camaran is indispensable." He expresses his opinion in a masterly way, stating that many times the sanitary physician could not make a diagnosis without the aid of the microscope. Bronchitis, as well as pneumonia, for instance, could not be known as having their origin in plague without seeing the microbe in the microscope. This he writes is a real danger for the sanitary physician, because said illnesses can not be otherwise recognized. It is not the question of cholera, the symptoms of which are striking and very easily recognizable. A slight diarrhea, a slight bronchitis, or a rising of the body temperature, would it not be suspicious? But how to ascertain it? How could he reasonably oblige a thousand or more pilgrims to undergo a ten or fifteen days' longer quarantine only because among them there are a few who suffer from a light bronchitis or single fever; or if we suppose that among said thousand pilgrims there are 2 or 3 presenting buboes, how could he know that there is a question of plague? Said fact has occurred at the lazaretto of Camaran where very stringent steps have

been taken as excessive or useless. The duration of quarantine has been lengthened and all that, as it has been seen *a posteriori*, without any reason.

Thanks to experimental sciences, the veil by which medicine did like to cover itself has been torn off. Said experimental sciences have traced to medicine a new way, more difficult certainly, not quite undiverted, but undoubtedly sure. "We must," Dr. Crendiropulos says in his report, "follow said way. It is not possible to stop and stay where we are."

"Camaran is an exceptional place," he continues, "unique for the scientific problems to be solved. Science will profit very much from the bacteriological experience at Camaran, which must not be fitted only for epidemiological, but for hygienic work also." It must, therefore, be completely furnished with all the indispensable apparatus for the multifarious work of scientific investigation.

The question of diagnosis must be quite a secondary one. Clinic must not give the precedence to the microscope. "It is only," he continues, "in those cases where diagnosis is difficult and where by his judgment and imagination the sanitary physician has to reconstitute the clinical picture (*le tableau clinique*). It is not, we must avow, the surest way to make a diagnosis. The only way is to have recourse to the microscope, which only can decide." We have a convincing example in what has occurred at the lazaretto of Tor in 1897. Mr. Ruffer, the president of the International Sanitary Commission in Alexandria, separated from the dejecta of simple diarrhea a comma bacillus which gave all the reactions of the cholera bacillus.

This discovery was an embarrassing one indeed, but at the same time the most interesting for epidemiology. He concludes by insisting upon the indispensable necessity of instituting a bacteriological laboratory (against the institution of which a member of the superior council of health has protested) which will demonstrate how the different epidemic diseases enter the lazaretto and the influence of the climate and water on the different microbes, and, finally, the action of the disinfecting furnace on them. I recall that Dr. Crendiropulos is the sanitary inspector of Camaran, who has diagnosed plague by examining the sputa of pilgrims who were suffering from bronchitis. (See my report 217, May 12.)

PRESENT PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN DJIDDAH.

Dr. Ferid Ibrahim reports about the plague in Djiddah under date of June 17 last. He states the outbreak of the epidemic of plague this year is not due to importations. Very probably the very first case of plague was that of a beggar from Assyr, who was at the same time a gravedigger. Said beggar fell ill about ten days after he dug a grave. It is not possible to ascertain whether said grave did not belong to somebody dead last year from plague. No care has been taken to bury separately the corpses of persons dead from plague. All the corpses have been indifferently buried in the three graveyards of Djiddah.

The same carelessness still exists and the gravediggers dig indiscriminately among graves containing these corpses months or one or more years since. It is known how resistant is the Yersin-Kitasato microbe. The disease spreads very quickly in all the quarters of Djiddah, especially among the low class, which is composed of Hadramouts. It was very difficult to make a study of the disease on account of the fanatical resistance of the population. The physicians of Djiddah have been

hardly able to observe 10 plague cases during life; the rest have been after death.

The spread of the epidemic has been direct from patients, and it has been easy to follow the spread of the malady among the different members of a family living separately. This year no epidemic among rats has been observed as in the epidemics of previous years; not a single dead rat has been brought to the sanitary authorities, though 2 piasters for each rat had been promised. The carcasses of some mice or rats found by the physicians, did not present any plague sign in the post-mortem examination. Dr. Ferid Ibrahim does not attribute to fleas the spread of the epidemic in Djiddah, as Dr. Yersin admits for the epidemic of plague at Natrong, for, he states, fleas in Djiddah are but very few comparatively.

THE BACILLUS OF PLAGUE.

The pathogeny of plague in Djiddah is due to a short bacillus found in all the suspected cases examined during the present epidemic. It presented morphological as well as experimental characters like the Yersin-Kitasato bacillus. In the human organism said bacillus exists always alone. When taken from the buboes it is shorter than that taken from the blood. Sometimes it presents itself in a conical shape. Dr. Ferid Ibrahim has not met that shape of which Dr. Yersin gives a description, according to which said bacillus looks like it is bordered by a capsule. The plague bacilli inoculated in rabbits look longer and sometimes joined two together.

It is colored with the different aniline dyes which it loses by the Gram or Claudius process. It does not liquefy gelatine nor coagulated serum, nor milk, in which it does not grow easily. It is in said liquids that cultures become characteristic, namely, when they stay long enough to develop fully. Thirty-five hours after, flakes are formed which settle on the walls of the tube. The best temperature for said development is between 31° and 33° C. It was on 13 corpses that Dr. Ferid Ibrahim studied said plague bacillus. Of these 13 corpses, 12 were in Djiddah and 1 in Mecca. Nearly all of them presented the path of entry on the member corresponding to the bubo. Only once Dr. Ferid Ibrahim has been able to isolate the bacillus from a patient. It was from that patient on whom serotherapy was tried. On three out of four said bacillus has been found in the foam which was in the mouth and nose of the corpses, as well as in the sputa of an Indian woman.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

The illness begins by a chill followed by fever. The temperature of the body is 39.5° to 41° C. Very rarely it is below 39°. A few hours later the bubo appears. In some cases the bubo appears before the above-mentioned symptoms. The tongue is furred, presenting a red ribbon in the middle. The other symptoms resemble those of nearly all the grave zymotic diseases. Of more than 100 bubonic plague cases the bubo was single in the groin. Said bubo appears rather rarely in the neck or in the armpit. The buboes on the neck have been observed in a large number of cases after a strong south wind blew—very damp—in consequence of which the city of Djiddah was for several days in a whirlwind of dust. Dr. Ferid Ibrahim believes that said buboes on the neck must be attributed to said dust, full of plague bacilli, laid on the

skin, wherefrom they were carried by the lymphatic afferent vessels to the lymphatic ganglia of the neck. The duration of the disease was rather long. Death generally occurred the fifth or the sixth day after the outbreak.

INJECTIONS OF SERUM IN A CASE OF PLAGUE.

In 1 case only it has been possible to apply treatment. It was on a colored man, in whom 130 c. c. of serum were injected—serum anti-pestoxine, prepared at the Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg, and brought to Djiddah by Dr. Sokoloff. Said injection was performed 4 times at intervals of twenty or twenty-four hours. The result of said serotherapy in the first days was remarkable. Delirium, as well as the bubo, evidently subsided. The temperature, which was 41.1°, dropped to 37.8° C. after the third injection. Everything was all right and the physicians thought they ought to interrupt the treatment. Next day the temperature rose again, and the fourth injection could not prevent the case proving fatal.

PROGNOSIS.

Not knowing exactly the number of the surviving patients, it is not possible to have an idea of the death rate of plague; but the author of the report, Dr. Ferid Ibrahim, believes it was not less than 70 per cent.

Concluding, Dr. Ferid recapitulates and states that the outbreak of plague in Djiddah this year is not to be attributed to importation, but to the recrudescence of the germs of last year. Its spread has been by direct contamination from man to man. The bacteriological researches prove the identity of said epidemic to the epidemics of India as well as to that of last year in Djiddah. Said illness does not look as contagious as it is generally thought. The bacillus pestis is a microbe essentially septicæmic in many animals. In man it causes frequently but a local disease. It can not enter man's organism except through a solution of continuity in his integuments, which can be constantly found in the patients. The course of the illness is a little longer than it was in Bombay. The prognosis very grave.

POSSIBILITY OF PLAGUE IN MECCA.

About Mecca, Dr. Ferid Ibrahim says that though he has not been able to thoroughly consider the question of the possibility of the outbreak of plague in the latter city, he thinks that the climatic condition of said city does not allow the growth and development of plague bacilli to which it is refractory like Versailles in France is refractory to cholera. In fact, and in spite of the uninterrupted communications between Djiddah and Mecca, plague has not made its appearance there. The 4 plague cases observed this year, of which 1 was in Mina, were on persons who arrived from Djiddah.

SANITARY NEWS FROM THE OTHER PROVINCES OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

From the sanitary reports received here from the other provinces of the Turkish Empire we know that the public health there is good. The sanitary physician at Trebizonde states that the epizooty in oxen (*pestis bovina*) which broke out in the surroundings of Trebizonde in the beginning of last May has been stifled by the injections of serum prepared in the bacteriological institute at Constantinople.

I have the honor to forward a French copy of three reports of Dr. Cozzonis, the inspector-general of the sanitary service about the epidemic of plague in Djiddah and the lazarettos of Tor and Clazomen. One of these three reports is printed. A French copy of the Sanitary News concerning the plague manifestations at Bushir in Persia, forwarded by Dr. Moschides the Bassorah sanitary physician. A French copy of the decision of superior sanitary council of Constantinople concerning the sanitary service to be established on the Nedjid coast. A French copy of the decision of the Alexandria International Sanitary Commission concerning the transit, in quarantine, of the Suez Canal, and a French copy of epizootic bulletin, as well as the decision of the superior sanitary council of Constantinople, by which the duration of quarantine against Egypt is reduced to ten days. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales*—*Sydney*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 426,950. Total number of deaths, 454, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 2, and 3 from whooping cough.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 18, 1899. Census population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended August 18, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases reported.

Green Turtle Cay—*Abaco*.—Two weeks ended August 17, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended August 21, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BERMUDA—*Hamilton*.—Two weeks ended August 4, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Manitoba*—*Winnipeg*.—Week ended August 19, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

CHILE—*Iquique*.—Four weeks ended July 29, 1899. Estimated population, 33,106. Total number of deaths, 95, including 2 from enteric fever.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 208, including diphtheria, 1, and 5 from enteric fever.

Nice.—Month of July, 1899. Census population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 154, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; measles, 3, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Roubaix.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 126,721.

Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever and 6 from measles reported.

GERMANY—*Saxony—Chemnitz*.—Two weeks ended August 5, 1899. Estimated population, 172,840. Total number of deaths, 140. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Glauchau.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 52, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 26. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 12, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 24.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 36.3, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 13.6.

London.—Two thousand and sixty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 54; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 26; whooping cough, 16; enteric fever, 12, and diarrhea and dysentery, 463. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 23.7 a thousand. In Greater London 2,912 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 23.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 18 from diphtheria, 8 from measles; 1 from scarlet fever, and 16 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 12, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Portadown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Queenstown, viz, 28.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 214 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 9, and whooping cough, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 12, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 11.5, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 20.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 598, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 5, and whooping cough, 8.

ITALY—*Florence*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 199,080. Total number of deaths, 390, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Genoa.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 221,589. Total number of deaths, 344, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Malta.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 217, including 2 from enteric fever.

RUSSIA—*Siberia—Vladivostock.*—Three months ended May 31, 1899. Estimated population, 13,050. Total number of deaths reported, 6, including 1 from diphtheria.

Khabarovsk reports 10 deaths, including measles, 1, and 4 from scarlet fever.

South Ussuri and *Nikolsk* report 5 deaths, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 3 from whooping cough.

VENEZUELA—*Maracaibo.*—Two weeks ended August 12, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 42. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Acapulco.....	Aug. 12.....	6,000	4										
Aix la Chapelle.....	do.....	132,780	75										
Alexandria.....	July 30.....	325,000	a 182										
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 12.....	518,506	168					4					
Antwerp.....	Aug. 5.....	287,462	124			1			2	2	1		
Athens.....	Aug. 12.....	200,000				2		1					
Barmen.....	Aug. 5.....	137,000	57								2		
Barranquilla.....	Aug. 6.....	40,000	30		1								
Batavia.....	July 15.....	150,000											
Belfast.....	Aug. 5.....	350,000	156					8	2	2	2	3	
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	350,000	165										
Belize.....	Aug. 17.....	13,000	5						7	3	5	1	
Bergen.....	Aug. 9.....	57,000	22										
Berne.....	Aug. 5.....	55,000											
Birmingham.....	Aug. 12.....	514,956	263					1			6	3	
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,013	2										
Bombay.....	July 25.....	821,764	b 577	2		9					9		
Bradford.....	Aug. 5.....	231,260	84							1			
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	231,260	91					1	1		1	2	
Bremen.....	July 29.....	145,000	46					1		1	1		
Do.....	Aug. 5.....	145,000	53										
Breslau.....	do.....	433,933	241						4	1	1		
Bristol.....	do.....	320,911	129					1			1		
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	320,911	105										
Brussels.....	Aug. 5.....	551,611	168					2	1				1
Budapest.....	Aug. 6.....	640,000					1		5	1			
Cairo.....	July 22.....	570,000	483			4	7	4		7			
Do.....	July 29.....	570,000	463			5	9	6		5			
Calcutta.....	July 15.....	681,560	c 321	3									
Catania.....	Aug. 10.....	124,000	55				2	1					
Chaudiere Junction.....	Aug. 19.....	500											
Chihuahua.....	Aug. 20.....	24,000	36			1				1			
Christiania.....	Aug. 12.....	221,255	98										
Coburg.....	Aug. 5.....	19,675	7										
Cognac.....	do.....	20,400	14										
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	20,400	8										
Colm.....	do.....	8,000	4										
Cologne.....	Aug. 5.....	360,625	304							1	7	1	
Colombo.....	July 8.....	130,000	78								2		
Do.....	July 15.....	130,000	92								3		
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 5.....	351,000	116					1		3	1	1	
Crefeld.....	do.....	*108,183	48			1			2				
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	108,183	64							2	4		
Dresden.....	July 29.....	395,300	187					1	1	1	1		3
Do.....	Aug. 5.....	395,300	159							1	2	1	4
Dublin.....	do.....	349,594	223					3			18	3	
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	349,594	214			1	4			2	9	3	
Dundee.....	do.....	166,072	56										1
Dusseldorf.....	Aug. 5.....	203,553	129			1							

a Plague, 3.

b Plague, 68.

c Plague, 3.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Stettin	Aug. 5.....	153,000	156										
Stockholm.....	do.....	291,518	117						1	4			
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 10.....	162,934	81										
Sunderland.....	Aug. 5.....	145,613	52										
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	145,613	49					1	1		1	1	
Tampico.....	Aug. 18.....	12,000	18										
Trieste.....	Aug. 5.....	165,000	96					1	3	1			
Utilia.....	Aug. 12.....	800	0										
Venice.....	Aug. 5.....	171,023	64					1		1			
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 17.....	25,000	40		9								
Warsaw.....	Aug. 5.....	601,408	351			3		5	3	8	8	3	
West Hartlepool.....	Aug. 12.....	60,000											
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Aug. 19.....	3,000	0										
Yokohama.....	July 29.....	189,455		1									
Zurich.....	Aug. 5.....	163,388	50							1			

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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