

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 in Key West, Fla., and other places.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

September 8: Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith reports his arrival with Steward Olsen at Key West, en route to Tortugas, to take charge of detention camp.

September 9: Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports his arrival at Key West. He reports to Assistant Surgeon McAdam, in charge of the marine hospital.

Surgeon Carter was directed to wire all details regarding transportation to and from Tortugas.

Surgeon Carter reports:

Thirty-one new cases and 2 deaths. Tortugas will be a creditable camp—20 guests in now, and 13 more gone to-day. Arrangements for transportation are complete and satisfactory.

With reference to the transfer of persons to the detention camp at Tortugas, Surgeon Carter reports as follows:

At present *Powhatan* and *Glazier*, supplemented by the tug *Bolivar*, take refugees to Tortugas. When the refugees are ready to leave, will disinfect the *Powhatan* and *Glazier*, bring refugees in pratique in them to Plant and Miami steamers in Key West Harbor, thence to mainland. The *Bolivar* will continue two trips per week to take refugees to Tortugas. Am trying to keep all 3 vessels clean, but redisinfect those bringing returning refugees to avoid possible contamination en route.

September 10: Surgeon Murray telegraphs from Jackson, Miss., that 1 case of yellow fever is reported in that place at noon by the health officer.

Dr. H. A. Grant, State health officer of Mississippi, reports from Mississippi City no new cases, and that the isolation of cases is perfect.

Assistant Surgeon McAdam reports from Key West 23 cases, 2 deaths, 1 death at marine hospital. Twenty-four refugees sent to Tortugas yesterday.

September 11: Assistant Surgeon Trotter is directed to remain at Port Tampa as chief representative of the Service.

Assistant Surgeon McAdam reports for to-day, 12 new cases—several physicians not heard from.

Surgeon Carter reports from Key West as follows:

Leave for New Orleans to-night. Vessels not quarantined will take by lighter only immune passengers, of whom there will be very few, and freight incapable of conveying infection—both under certification. Freight will be cigars.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter telegraphs:

Acting Assistant Surgeon Altree reports a death from yellow fever this morning in hospital at Port Tampa City—necropsy confirms diagnosis. Five under observation, no symptoms—3 from tug *Maria Louisa* in harbor, 2 from *Mascotte*. *Maria Louisa* remanded to Mullet Key Quarantine. Body buried before report. There is a panicky feeling prevailing—exodus begun. House-to-house inspection to-day.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ballard is telegraphed at Natchez as follows:

* * * Begin at once personal inspection of all vessels arriving at Natchez from New Orleans. If anything found, report by wire.

The same orders are sent Acting Assistant Surgeon Robbins at Vicksburg as to vessels from New Orleans for Vicksburg, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Laws regarding vessels arriving at Memphis from New Orleans.

Surgeon Magruder is telegraphed as follows:

Have ordered Carter to New Orleans. In meantime establish at once train-inspection service on all trains leaving New Orleans. Nydegger ordered to report to you.

September 12: Surgeon McIntosh, at Mobile, was directed to make arrangements to give certificates as to freight originating in noninfected territory and sealing cars for Texas via New Orleans, and have railroads pay for labor, pasters, and other expenses.

Dr. Souchon, president of the Louisiana board of health, telegraphs that there have been 7 cases of yellow fever in all in New Orleans. Assistant Surgeon McAdam reports from Key West 29 new cases and 1 death for September 12. Surgeon Murray reports for New Orleans 2 fatal cases, 1 recovery, and 6 being treated.

September 13: Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports all well in camp at Port Tampa.

Assistant Surgeon McAdam reports for Key West 35 cases, no deaths. Two guests for Tortugas to-night.

September 14: Surgeon Murray reports at Mississippi City 4 new cases, no deaths. Two other houses suspected.

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

YELLOW FEVER IN THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, NEAR HAMPTON, VA:

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

September 10: Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf reports as follows:

I have the honor to state that the guards were promptly removed at 6 p. m. yesterday, in accordance with instructions contained in Bureau telegram dated September 5, 1899. The conditions at the Home remain the same. Governor Woodfin informed me this morning that he would limit the issuance of passes to 6 for every 100 inmates instead of 6 for each company, as previously reported. He is refusing the admittance of any visitors, and is retaining his guard at the entrances to the Home. No one is leaving the Home reservation except by permit.

Precautions against yellow fever at Key West.

TORTUGAS, FLA., September 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to append herewith copy of circular letter this day sent to the superintendents of the Union Bridge Company at this station and at Key West.

During the prevalence of yellow fever in Key West your supply boat shall be required to observe the following restrictions:

1. That the crew of said boat shall not be allowed on shore in Key West.
2. That she shall bring no passengers other than those with certificates that they have had yellow fever. All baggage must be disinfected.
3. No clothing or fabrics shall be allowed to land unless disinfected.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Yellow fever suspected on Norwegian bark Dina.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE, September 4, 1899.

SIR: I have to report the arrival at this station of the Norwegian bark *Dina*, crew of 15, from Para, with sand ballast. The captain reports 1 man with fever sent to hospital in Para, 4 cases of fever treated on board while lying in the harbor, and 2 cases of fever on passage here; making in all 7 cases among the crew. There were no deaths. The duration of the fever was from three to five days. I could obtain no clinical record of any case. The bill of health issued to the vessel showed 13 deaths from yellow fever for the two weeks previous. I believe the vessel infected and have remanded it to South Atlantic Quarantine.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to September 15, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:			
Key West.....	Aug. 31.....	6	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 4...	28	3
	Aug. 31-Sept. 5...	50	6
	Sept. 6.....	14	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 8...	96	8
	Sept. 9.....	31	2
	Sept. 10.....	28	1
	Sept. 11.....	12	.....
	Sept. 12.....	29	1
	Sept. 13.....	35	0
Miami.....	Sept. 5.....	1	.....
Port Tampa City.....	Sept. 10.....	1	1
Louisiana:			
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 12...	7	2
Mississippi:			
Jackson.....	Sept. 10.....	1	.....
Mississippi City	Sept. 1.....	1	1
	Sept. 14.....	4	.....

Smallpox precautions in Texas.

AUSTIN, TEX., September 1, 1899.

DEAR DOCTOR: Your attention is called to the inclosed copy of the quarantine law and opinion of the attorney-general construing the same. You will observe that upon you devolves the sole responsibility of administering quarantine in your county, and upon me the responsibility of seeing that it is enforced. It has frequently occurred that misunderstandings between county and city authorities have resulted in failure to properly isolate and treat infectious diseases at the outset, thereby allowing the infection to gain such headway that it has required great effort to check it, and the outlay of several times as much in expenses as would have been required if prompt action had been taken. I would, therefore, suggest that you take this matter up with your commissioners' court and obtain from them authority to declare quarantine temporarily when smallpox or other quarantinable diseases occur, without having to wait for their court to assemble.

Smallpox is now known to exist at 16 places in the State, and it may appear in your county any day, therefore promptness is required in attending to this matter. The law also makes it the duty of the State health officer to prescribe rules and regulations for the management of such local quarantine, and in the performance of this duty I call your attention to the inclosed rules and regulations. Great decision and firmness are required to thoroughly carry out the measures therein indicated, but these can easily be acquired if you but reflect on the magnitude of the responsibility imposed upon you. The State health officer is anxious to assist you in every way possible, and he will heartily support you in every necessary and reasonable measure for the protection of your public health, and you are solicited to advise with him freely.

Respectfully, yours,

W. F. BLUNT, M. D.,
State Health Officer.

I. J. JONES, M. D., Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

Rules and regulations for local smallpox quarantines.

AUSTIN, TEX., August 31, 1899.

To the county health officers of Texas:

You will hereafter enforce the following rules and regulations in the management of local smallpox quarantines, together with such additional precautions as the interests of the public health may demand:

First. On the discovery of smallpox in your county, immediately isolate the case or cases. If there is a doubt in the diagnosis give the public health the benefit of that doubt. The diagnosis will soon develop itself.

Second. Notify the commissioners' court of your county and ask them to declare quarantine.

Third. Notify the State health officer, giving all the particulars, especially of the source of the contagion, if possible.

Fourth. On declaration of quarantine by commissioners' court, arrest and detain all persons who have been exposed.

Fifth. Locate a suitable pesthouse, remote from other houses and from public travel, and remove all cases to it.

Sixth. Locate a detention camp in the same manner, and remove all persons to it who have been exposed and hold them therein for eighteen days from date of last exposure.

Seventh. Sterilize all the clothing of those detained, either by boiling, soaking thoroughly in an acid solution of bichloride of mercury 1-500, or burn them.

Eighth. Disinfect the houses from which cases have been taken by boiling all the clothing, bedding, and other textile materials, washing down the walls with solution of 1-500 bichloride of mercury. Any furniture that can not be boiled or perfectly cleaned by the solution shall be burned. Great care should be exercised to see that every part of the surface of these rooms and the furniture in them is thoroughly cleansed by the solution. The rooms should then be aired for five days, when they may be occupied.

Ninth. The period of detention for those who have been exposed to the disease shall be eighteen full days from date of last exposure, and each person must be thoroughly examined and temperature taken before discharged.

Tenth. Those who have the disease should be held until desquamation ceases, then given a thorough bath with soap and water for two or three days in succession and discharged.

Eleventh. No one, not even the guards, should be allowed to enter the detention camp without your permission. Should anyone enter in violation of this rule, arrest and hold them in detention.

Twelfth. Your guards should be reliable men, immune to the disease if possible, and will prove more zealous if selected from the immediate community you are engaged in protecting.

Thirteenth. The physician in charge should wear, when visiting cases of the disease, a long rubber coat, and immediately on leaving the sick room should wash his face and hands in a solution of bichloride 1-1000, and brush his outer clothing with brush or whisk broom dipped in the same solution.

Fourteenth. Insist on the vaccination of every unvaccinated person in the community, especially insist on the vaccination and revaccination of those in detention camp.

Fifteenth. Make weekly reports of your operations to the State health officer.

W. F. BLUNT, M. D.,
State Health Officer.

End of smallpox epidemic in Colorado.

DENVER, COLO., September 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Colorado is now free from smallpox. The following is a statement of the cases which have occurred since last report:

Smallpox in Colorado.

Place.	Date.	Number cases.	Number deaths.
Boulder.....	May 29 and June 1.....	2	0
Colorado Springs.....	April 28 to May 17.....	12	4
Cripple Creek.....	April 9 to June 1.....	4	0
Denver.....	April 3 to July 21.....	51	4
El Paso County.....	May 11 and May 13.....	2	0
Engleville.....	April 13 to April 26.....	3	0
Evergreen.....	July 6.....	1	0
Fowler.....	May 28.....	1	0
Fruitdale.....	March 27.....	1	0
Gardner.....	May — to —.....	2	0
Greeley.....	May 26 to June 23.....	6	0
Gunnison County.....	May 7 to May 28.....	3	0
Lake City.....	June 15 to August 10.....	13	4
La Veta and vicinity.....	March 25 to May 29.....	48	12
Leadville.....	June 20 to July 13.....	14	2
Pueblo.....	April 18 to June 10.....	11	3
Pueblo County.....	May and June.....	36	4
Salida.....	June 15.....	1	0
Silver Plume.....	April 16.....	1	1
South Canon.....	May 20 to June 9.....	14	1
Trinidad.....	June 10 to June 17.....	4	0
Victor.....	April and May.....	18	0
Villa Grove.....	April 22.....	1	0
Walsenburg and vicinity.....	April 11 to May 5.....	9	1
	March 25 to July 21.....		
Total.....		258	36

Respectfully, yours,

G. E. TYLER, M. D.,
Secretary, Colorado State Board of Health.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection along the Rio Grande River.

Eagle Pass, September 4.—I have the honor to submit the following, it being a report of the trip made by me to Presidio and other points on the Rio Grande River, in order that proper precautions be taken to prevent the spread of an epidemic of smallpox, which exists along the border in the vicinity of the subport of Presidio, Tex.

I arrived, in accordance with orders from Collector Drake, at Marfa, Tex., on Friday, August 4, and was met at the train by Mr. Drake, who informed me that I was to go immediately to Shafter and Presidio and investigate the places and the country about them, hence I took the stage for Shafter (the stage leaving just one hour after the arrival of the train) that morning. After traveling 50 miles over a rough and mountainous country in a stage drawn by 4 broncho mules, I reached Shafter, when I immediately called upon the State quarantine inspector who was stationed there temporarily. From this gentleman I learned that he then had under his charge 18 cases of smallpox, that the disease was of a varioloid type and that all of the cases were in the pesthouse. No treatment was instituted for these cases, the Mexicans (all of the cases were among the Mexican population) desiring to treat themselves. Hygienic precautions were not taken regarding the sick, but patients were allowed to get well the best way they could, the only requirement being that the sick individuals were not under any circumstances to leave the pesthouse, and that no persons were allowed entry to the pesthouse except the physician in charge and nurses. When a patient is discharged from the pesthouse, he or she is given new wearing apparel, the old garments being burned. In this way the disease is kept under fairly good control.

Finding that I could do nothing in Shafter, the State of Texas having

the smallpox patients in charge at that place, I left the next day for Presidio, when upon arrival there I was met by the United States sanitary guards, Marine-Hospital Service (appointed on July 30, 1899). Finding that nothing could be done on that day, and being a little weary from my double stage ride, I retired early.

From August 6 to August 11 I spent making house-to-house inspections, and vaccinating all individuals needing same. During this time I discovered some 40 cases of smallpox and vaccinated some 300 people, all in the vicinity of Presidio. Besides this, I made several trips into Presidio del Norte, Mexico, and learned of many cases of smallpox in and around this place. I did not personally inspect these cases as I was in Mexican territory.

Very few people in Presidio del Norte have been vaccinated, the majority believing that smallpox was far preferable, as an attack of smallpox to them is a good omen, showing that God is kind in that He gives them the disease in order to clean their souls and bodies of sin, etc. I put on a quarantine against Presidio del Norte and permitted no person to come to this side of the river unless (a) they had health certificates from the presidente (mayor) of said Mexican city (the certificates stating that the individual had not been in any way exposed to smallpox), (b) and had been successfully vaccinated during the past year, or were immune by reason of a previous attack of the disease, (c) or would submit to vaccination.

On August 11 I received an order from Mr. Drake to "Visit all Mexican towns on the border;" hence, after having instructed the guards in vaccinating, I hired a horse, and, together with 1 of the guards, who acted as guide, interpreter, etc., I started on the roughest trip it has ever been my fortune to accomplish, said trip being a ride of about 500 miles on horseback through a mountainous country, over trails that seemed impossible for a horse to climb or slide down, and where houses were from 20 to 50 miles apart. At night we encamped in the open air, cooked our own meals, hobbled our horses, and in a region which abounded with every form of poisonous insects, etc., from an alecran to a rattlesnake, and with the melodious notes of the coyote as a hypnotic, we rolled up in our blankets and slept.

In twelve days the trip was finished, many little towns and settlements having been visited and smallpox found all along the river for a distance of 200 miles. Upon my return to Presidio I stationed the guards at the most frequented crossings and left orders for them to ride from 15 to 20 miles daily when the occasion justified same.

With only 10 men to patrol the river this great distance, the Service is doing admirably, and it is my belief that the disease will gain no further ground in this country as no one is allowed to leave the border without a certificate of health from one of the guards.

Because of the fact that river crossings are mostly situated at little towns the guards can accomplish a great deal. Were it not for the location of the river crossings the present number of guards would be inadequate; as it is now, the force is quite sufficient.

Were it not for the establishment of a proper quarantine along the border, the chances for the spread of smallpox to railroad connections would have been very great. As it is now, it is practically impossible for anyone to leave the border without a proper certificate of health. Should smallpox reach any railroad town between San Antonio and El Paso, the ravages of the disease would be felt over the whole State.

Respectfully, yours,

LEA HUME.

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

El Paso, Tex., August 27, 1899.—I have the honor to report that during the week ended August 26, 1899, there was no arrival of passengers from Tampico, Mexico, and but 1 passenger from Vera Cruz, with proper certificate, and his baggage was marked "disinfected."

Respectfully, yours,

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

El Paso, Tex., September 3, 1899.—I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 2, 1899, there arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad 3 destitute laborers from Tampico, Mexico, only four days absent from that city. I detained them at Juarez and provided for their meals. One passenger arrived from Vera Cruz with certificate seven hours ahead of the limited time, being in perfect health and having only the means to reach his place of destination, Denver, Colo. I let him pass. I disinfected 1 package from Vera Cruz, addressed to Hamburg, Germany.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Laredo, Tex., August 30, 1899.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended August 26, 1899:

August 20: Refused entry to a person from Tampico, who had a certificate stating that he had been there on the 14th instant. This person entered August 24.

August 24: Refused entry to a person from the City of Mexico on account of insufficient evidence of not being from infected point. Refused entry to 5 persons from the City of Mexico for want of evidence as to previous whereabouts.

August 25: Received a telegram from United States Marine Hospital Service inspector at Mexico that the persons from there were noninfected and they were allowed to enter on the 25th instant.

The persons refused entry at the international footbridge are persons said to be from Monterey or beyond that point and who have no evidence of their whereabouts for the previous ten days before presenting for inspection. They are persons who get off the train at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to possibly avoid inspection while on the train at the International Railroad Bridge. I have 2 guards to meet this train in Mexico. One goes on day duty at the footbridge and the other inspects outgoing trains from Laredo, Tex. In that manner I have a double inspection. I also personally inspect the trains leaving Laredo, Tex., north and east, as well as trains from Mexico.

Respectfully, yours,

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

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of international footbridge and ferry for the week ended August 25, 1899: Inspected and passed at footbridge, 2,545; refused entry and returned, 21; total inspected, 2,567; inspected and passed at the ferry, 950. The above include 17 immigrants.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Laredo, Tex., September 3, 1899.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 2, 1899:

At the international foot and tramway bridge, inspected and passed, 2,209; refused entry, 7; total inspected, 2,216. The above include 27 immigrants.

At the international ferry, inspected and passed, 958; Mexican National Railroad passengers from City of Mexico, 59; San Luis Potosi, 16; Saltillo, 20; Monterey, 47; other points, 49; total, 191. Passengers listed from other points are, with very few exceptions, poor Mexicans from points close to Laredo. No persons from points beyond the City of Mexico have presented during the week for entry.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to September 15, 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-Sept. 2...	7		
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.....		74		
Georgia:				
Brooks County.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 30...	2	1	
Montgomery County.....	July 15-Aug. 10...	31		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7		
Total for the State.....		40		
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.....	104		
Louisville.....	June 23-Aug. 31...	16	0	
Total for the State.....		120		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26...	14	0	
Shreveport.....	do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....		17	0	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 23.....	14		
Total for the State.....		32		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	June 27-Sept. 2...	9	3	
Everett.....	Aug. 7.....	1		
Fall River.....	June 27-Aug. 26...	2		
Roxbury.....	Aug. 30.....	2		
Total for the State.....		14	3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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		
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-Sept. 1...	13		
Cleveland.....	June 24-Sept. 2...	17		
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1		
Dayton.....	July 15-Aug. 5...	3		
Total for the State.....		34		
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		
Sixteen places.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 9...	79	4	
Total for the State.....		157	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia:				
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1	.....
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4...	19	0	
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Sept. 9...	11	0	
Augusta County.....	July 1-July 31...	1	.....
Brunswick County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Charles City County.....	.....do.....	8	.....
Gloucester County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Goochland County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Greensville County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hanover County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Ile of Wight County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Princess Anne County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Prince George County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Scott County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Surry County.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Sussex County.....	.....do.....	7	.....
Wise County.....	.....do.....	33	.....
Total for the State.....	.....	119	.....
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	.....

*Inspection of immigrants at Astoria, Oreg., during August, 1899.*COLUMBIA RIVER QUARANTINE STATION,
Astoria, Oreg., September 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 50 alien immigrants were inspected at this station during the month of August; all Japanese. There were no rejections.

Very respectfully,

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

*Inspection of immigrants at Baltimore during August, 1899.*BALTIMORE, MD., *September 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the inspection of immigrants at this station for the month of August, 1899, as follows, viz: August 3, steamship *Roland*, 285 passengers, no sickness. August 10, steamship *Willehad*, 376 passengers, 1 rejection, girl, 9 years of age, ankylosis knee, tubercular disease. August 15, steamship *Dresden*, 413 passengers, 2 rejections, 1 for loss of leg, 1 for loss of arm. August 24, steamship *Criefield*, 360 passengers, no sickness. August 29, steamship *Munchen*, 537 passengers, no sickness. Total passengers, 1,971.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Inspection of immigrants at Boston during August, 1899.*BOSTON, MASS., *September 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that at this station there were inspected during the month of August, 1899, 1,363 alien immigrants, 5 of whom

were rejected, as follows, viz: Mute, 1; trachoma, 1; dementia, 1; ovarian cyst, 1, and epilepsy with pregnancy, 1.

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

Inspection of immigrants at New York during August, 1899.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *September 8, 1899.*

SIR: Report of number of immigrants examined by medical examiners at the port of New York during the month of August, 1899, and rejected as suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease: Number of steerage passengers examined during during month, 20,746; rejected as suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious disease and detained pending action of Commissioner of Immigration, 34.

Disease.	Certified.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deserted.	Remaining.
Trachoma.....	32	20	a 3	2	7
Favus.....	2	2			

a Landed by board of special inquiry upon evidence of citizenship.

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

Inspection of immigrants at New Orleans during August, 1899.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the month of August, 1899, 26 immigrants arrived and were inspected at this port. There were no rejections.

Respectfully, yours,
J. A. NYDEGGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended September 9, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, September 9, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 9, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 2	Steamship Barrowmore.....	London, England.....	4
Sept. 3	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	190
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	129
Sept. 4	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	200
Do.....	Steamship Chicago.....	London, England.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Peruvian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	46
Sept. 5	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	10
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	82
Do.....	Steamship Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England.....	23
Do.....	Steamship Michigan.....	do.....	4
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	2
Sept. 6	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	80
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	80
Sept. 7	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	41
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	150
Do.....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	244
Sept. 8	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	60
Sept. 9	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	82
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	73
Do.....	Steamship Derbyshire.....	Liverpool, England.....	187
Do.....	Steamship Pavonia.....	do.....	426
Total.....			2,064

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 2, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, September 6, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 2, 1899 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 28	Steamship Numidian	Glasgow	11
Do ...	Steamship Ethiopia .....	.....do.....	144
Aug. 29	Steamship Bulgaria	Hamburg	79
Do ...	Steamship Koenigin Luise	Bremen	519
Do ...	Steamship Southwark	Antwerp	511
Do ...	Steamship Werkendam	Amsterdam	527
Aug. 30	Steamship Teutonic	Liverpool and Queenstown	542
Aug. 31	Steamship Pompeji	Hamburg	52
Do ...	Steamship Sempione	Genoa and Naples	879
Sept. 1	Steamship Palatia	Hamburg	302
Sept. 2	Steamship Campania	Liverpool and Queenstown	493
Do ...	Steamship St. Paul	Southampton	233
Do ...	Steamship Lahn	Bremen	350
Do ...	Steamship Hesperia	Naples	217
Do ...	Steamship Auguste Victoria	Hamburg	249
Total .....		.....	5, 108

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended September 9, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, September 9, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 9, 1899 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 3	Steamship Rhynland	Liverpool and Queenstown	173
Do	Steamship Corean	Glasgow	2
Total .....		.....	175

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
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.....	Sept. 9			
3	Beaufort, N. C.....				
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Sept. 9	Sp. bk. Jose Fargos (a).....	Aug. 30	Pernambuco.....
			Nor. bk. Dina.....	Sept. 3	Para.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	Br. ss. Skidby.....	Sept. 6	Alexandria, Egypt.
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Sept. 2			
7	Delaware Break water				
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.				
8	Eureka, Cal.....	do.....			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship	do.....	Nor. bk. Homewood (a).....	Aug. 18	Montevideo.....
	Island, Miss.		Sc. Anna M. Stammer (a).....	Aug. 21	Havana ..
			Sc. Millie Williams (a).....	Aug. 23	Vera Cruz.....
			Am. sc. Eleanor.....	Aug. 28	Havana.....
			Am. sc. Robert Ruff.....	do.....	Caibarien.....
			Am. sc. S. G. Haskell.....	do.....	Sagua la Grande..
			Sp. ss. Mayo.....	do.....	Vera Cruz.....
			Am. sc. L. N. Dantzler.....	Aug. 29	Coatzacoalcos.....
			Nor. bk. Urania.....	do.....	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Am. sc. H. J. Powell.....	Aug. 30	Manzanillo.....
			Am. sc. Asa T. Stowell.....	do.....	do.....
			Am. bktn. Shawmut.....	do.....	Kingston, Ja-
			Br. ss. Sturton.....	do.....	maica.....
			Br. sc. Anita.....	Sept. 1	Tampico.....
			Am. s. Nan M. Dantzler.....	do.....	Caibarien.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Sept. 9			Vera Cruz.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Sept. 2			
14	Reedy Island Quarantine,	Sept. 9			
	Del.				
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Sept. 2			
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	U. S. transport Grant.....	Aug. 29	Manila.....
17	Savannah, Ga.....				
18	South Atlantic Quarant-	Sept. 2	Nor. bk. Ringhome (a).....	Aug. 22	Rio via Pernam-
	ine, Blackbeard Island,				buco.
	Ga.		Nor. bk. Allegro.....	Aug. 23	St. Paul de Lo-
		Sept. 9	Nor. bk. Ringhome (a).....	Aug. 22	ando.
			Nor. s. Noreg.....	Sept. 3	Rio via Pernam-
					buco.
			Nor. bk. Dina.....	Sept. 4	St. Paul de Lo-
			U. S. s. Nezinscot.....	Sept. 6	ando.
			Nor. bk. Berghot.....	Sept. 8	Para.....
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key	Sept. 2	Am. ss. Delgado Parejo ..	Aug. 29	Key West, Fla....
	West, Fla.				Para.....
			Am. sc. B. Frank Neally...	Aug. 30	Cienfuegos.....
			U. S. s. Powhatan.....	do.....	Cardenas.....
					Tortugas.....
20	Washington, N. C.....	Sept. 9	Dredge Gen. Shelly.....	do.....	do.....
	CUBA:				
21	Caibarien.....	Sept. 2			
22	Cardenas.....	do.....			
23	Cienfuegos.....	do.....			
24	Daiquiri.....	Aug. 26			

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report	
3	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.			
	do	Remanded to South Atlantic Quarantine.		Five cases of fever in port of departure: 2 on passage; probably yellow.	
4	Newport News	Inspected and held	Sept. 8	Disinfected; released by authority of Bureau.	8
5					4
6				No transactions.	
7				No report.	
8					1
9				No transactions.	
10	Ship Island	Disinfected and held	Aug. 28		1
	Pascagoula	do	Aug. 31	Two cases yellow fever in quarantine; 1 died.	
	do	do	Aug. 28		
	do	do	Sept. 2		
	do	do	do		
	Pascagoula	do	Sept. 2		
	Mobile	do		1 case yellow fever in quarantine.	
	Scranton	do			
	Ship Island	do			
	Pascagoula	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
11				No transactions.	
12				do	
13					5
14					18
15					5
16	San Francisco	Inspected and passed	Aug. 29	1 case smallpox removed at Yokohama, and vessel disinfected; 194 Chinese and 46 Japanese, from ss. Nipon Maru, bathed, and their clothing and baggage disinfected; U. S. S. Newark passed on medical officer's certificate.	17
17				No report.	
18	Sapelo	Disinfected and held		4 deaths at sea; 10 cases yellow fever.	
	do	Held for instructions	Aug. 27	Authority Bureau telegram.	
	do	Disinfected and held	Sept. 7		
	do	Held for disinfection			
	Brunswick	do			
	Orders	Disinfected and held.			
	Sapelo	Held for disinfection.			
19	Key West	Disinfected.	Aug. 31	Left without pratique.	
	do	Disinfected and held.			
	Tortugas	Disinfected and held to remove the crew preparatory to their departure for Mobile.			
	Mobile	Disinfected and held.			
20				No transactions.	
21					11
22					17
23					17
24					1

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
25	CUBA—continued. Gibara.....	Aug. 5 Aug. 12 Aug. 19	.....	.....	.....
26	Guantanamo.....	do..... Aug. 26	.....	.....	.....
27	Havana.....	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
28	Manzanillo.....	Aug. 26	.....	.....	.....
29	Matanzas.....	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....
30	Nuevitas.....	Aug. 26 Sept. 2	St. Lighter Laura.....	Aug. 20	Miami, Fla.....
31	Santiago.....	Aug. 26	.....	.....	.....
32	POERTO RICO: Ponce.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
33	San Juan.....	do..... Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Sept. 2	Am. sc. B. W. Morse..... Am. bktn. Daisy Read.... Nor. ss. Simon Dumois ...	Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Sept. 1	St. Pierre, Martinique. Bahia..... Port Antonio, Jamaica, via Puerto Cortez.
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Providence, R. I.....	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	San Pedro, Cal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Sept. 2 Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
25					9
					2
					7
26					5
					7
27				No report	
28					16
29					39
30	Miami	Disinfected	Aug. 25		6
					5
31					15
32					4
33					13
					7

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6					4
7					1
8				No report	
9					8
10				No report	
11				do	
12					10
13				No transactions	
14				No report	
15	Mobile	Disinfected and held	Sept. 1		12
	do	do			
	do	Refused pratique unless disinfected; vessel left for New Orleans.	Sept. 1		
16				No report	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22				do	
23				do	
24					1
25					2
26				No report	
27				do	
28					12
					12

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

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 518, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 16; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5; phthisis pulmonalis, 85, and 5 from smallpox.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 8, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 19,303. Total number of deaths, 30, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Springfield*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 90, including enteric fever, 2, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Biddeford*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including whooping cough, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Holyoke*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 44,982. Total number of deaths, 70, including enteric fever, 1; meningitis, 2, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Newton.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 27,590. Total number of deaths, 37, including 1 from measles.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 2, 1899, from 71 observers, indicate that erysipelas, neuralgia, inflammation of kidney, intermittent fever, and influenza increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 200, enteric fever at 76, scarlet fever at 35, whooping cough at 19, measles at 15, diphtheria at 13, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 1 place—Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA—*Shakopee*.—Five weeks ended August 5, 1899. Estimated population, 2,000. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Winona.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 29. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 1 from diphtheria.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Meadville*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated pop-

ulation, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 43, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including enteric fever, 3, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Norfolk.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 98, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 2 from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

WISCONSIN—*Superior*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including 1 from scarlet fever.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 2	30,337	13	1									
Ashtabula, Ohio	Sept. 9	8,338	7										
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	160	10					5			4	
Baton Rouge, La.	Aug. 26	10,478	5										
Do.	Sept. 2	10,478	2										
Bay City, Mich.	do.	27,839	7								2		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Sept. 9	35,005	15	2									
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	168	14					6	1	1		2
Bristol, R. I.	Sept. 2	5,478	6										
Do.	Sept. 9	5,478	1										
Butler, Pa.	Aug. 29	8,734	4										
Cambridge, Mass.	Sept. 2	70,028	29	1								1	1
Do.	Sept. 9	70,028	27	5								1	
Charleston, S. C.	Sept. 2	54,955	27	2									1
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	8	1								1	
Do.	Sept. 9	27,909	13										
Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 2	1,099,850	475	40					22	9	15	2	6
Chicopee, Mass.	do.	14,050	5										
Do.	Sept. 9	14,050	8	1									
Chillicothe, Ohio	Sept. 2	11,288	1										
Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 25	296,908	13	10								1	
Do.	Sept. 1	296,908	16	10					2		3		
Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 2	261,353	148	4					3	1			2
Dayton, Ohio	Sept. 9	61,220	17	2									
Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 1	205,876	103										
Do.	Sept. 8	205,876	88							3	3		
Dubois, Pa.	Aug. 26	6,149	4										
Do.	Sept. 2	6,149	3										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	9,416	2										
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	9										
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	8	1									
Evansville, Ind.	Sept. 9	50,759	20	2					1				
Everett, Mass.	Sept. 2	11,068	2										
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	22,037	7										
Green Bay, Wis.	Sept. 3	9,069	6										
Hoboken, N. J.	Sept. 2	43,648	18	1								1	
Holyoke, Mass.	Sept. 9	35,637	18	1					1				
Jacksonville, Fla.	Sept. 2	17,201	12	1					1				
Jersey City, N. J.	Sept. 3	163,003	82	8					1				
Johnstown, Pa.	Sept. 9	21,806	12	1					2				
Lancaster, Pa.	Sept. 2	32,011	7	1									
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	44,654	31									3	
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	18	3					2				
Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 7	161,129	52	9					5			1	
Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 9	77,696	34	5								2	
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	8										
McKeesport, Pa.	Sept. 5	20,748	5										
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Sept. 2	11,286	5										

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

β White, 17; colored, 20.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Sept. 9	11,286	7										
Malden, Mass.	Sept. 2	32,031	10	1								1	
Do.	Sept. 9	32,031	6	2									
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 2	44,126	18										
Do.	Sept. 9	44,126	23	3									1
Massillon, Ohio.	Sept. 2	10,092	4						1				
Do.	Sept. 9	10,092	1										
Medford, Mass.	do.	11,079	4										
Melrose, Mass.	Aug. 26	8,519	2										
Do.	Sept. 2	8,519	2										
Michigan City, Ind.	Aug. 30	10,776	4										
Do.	Sept. 9	10,776	5										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 2	204,468	65	3					1				
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	164,738	50	1					2	1			1
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 9	31,076	19	2									
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,128	31	5					1				
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	24	2					1				
Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 2	13,947	8	1					1				
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,039	105	13	1				2				1
Newton, Mass.	Sept. 9	24,379	7					1					1
New York, N. Y.	Sept. 2	3,550,053	1,155	151					12	4	23	6	17
Do.	Sept. 9	3,550,053	1,306	159					21	4	26	9	16
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	3										
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074							2				
Oakland, Cal.	Aug. 12	48,682	17	1									
Do.	Aug. 19	48,682	17	2									
Do.	Aug. 26	48,682	21	2					1		1		
Do.	Sept. 2	48,682	20	3									
Omaha, Nebr.	do.	140,452	24										
Oneonta, N. Y.	Sept. 9	6,272	3										
Ottumwa, Iowa.	Aug. 5	14,001	5										
Do.	Aug. 12	14,001	4										
Do.	Aug. 19	14,001	9	1					1				
Do.	Aug. 26	14,001	4	1					1				
Do.	Sept. 2	14,001	2	2									
Petersburg, Va.	Sept. 3	22,680	9										
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 2	2,266,832	336	37					6	1	12		6
Do.	Sept. 9	2,266,832	405	61					7	2	15		4
Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 2	238,617	134	6					17	2			2
Pittsfield, Mass.	do.	17,281	9										
Pittston, Pa.	do.	10,302	7										
Do.	Sept. 9	10,302	5										
Plainfield, N. J.	Sept. 2	11,267	5										
Do.	Sept. 9	11,267	5										
Portland, Me.	Aug. 26	36,425	10										1
Do.	Sept. 2	36,425	21	3					2		1		
Portsmouth, Va.	Sept. 9	13,268	4										
Providence, R. I.	do.	152,146	54	5					1				1
Reading, Pa.	Sept. 4	58,661	19	1					2				1
Do.	Sept. 11	58,661	16	1					1		2		
Rockport, Tex.	Sept. 2	1,300	2										
Sabine Pass, Tex.	do.	500											
Salt Lake City, Utah.	do.	44,843	24						1				1
San Jose, Cal.	do.	18,060	7								1		
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do.	5,864	0										
Scranton, Pa.	Sept. 9	75,215	29						1		4		
Shreveport, La.	Sept. 2	11,979	10	2									
Do.	Sept. 9	11,979	10	1					1				
Somerville, Mass.	do.	40,152	9										
Steeltown, Pa.	Sept. 2	9,250	7	1									
Do.	Sept. 9	9,250	1										
Tacoma, Wash.	Sept. 2	36,006	0										
Taunton, Mass.	do.	25,448	19						1				
Waltham, Mass.	Sept. 2	18,707	4										
Do.	do.	5,973	2										
Do.	Sept. 9	5,973	3										
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 2	230,392	103	10					7		3		
West Tampa City, Fla.	do.	4,000	0										
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	34,522	12	1									
Wichita, Kans.	do.	32,853	10	3					1				
Wilmington, Del.	Sept. 9	61,431	17	3					1		1		
Winona, Minn.	Aug. 26	18,208	4	2									
Do.	Sept. 2	18,208	7										
Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 1	84,655	20	1									
Youngstown, Ohio.	Sept. 9	33,220	9										

a Estimated population.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 15, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	58		2	.70		.70
Portland, Me.....	62		2	.70		.50
Northfield, Vt.....	58		4	.73		.63
Boston, Mass.....	65		1	.65		.65
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	66	0		1.05		.85
Nantucket, Mass.....	65		1	.77		.67
Woods Hole, Mass.....	65		1	.71		.41
Block Island, R. I.....	66	0		.64		.54
New Haven, Conn.....	66		2	.87		.87
Albany, N. Y.....	66		2	.84		.44
New York, N. Y.....	68	0		.90		.10
Harrisburg, Pa.....	67	1		.98	.52	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	70	2		.82		.32
New Brunswick, N. J.....	67	1		.80		.30
Atlantic City, N. J.....	69	1		.84		.54
Baltimore, Md.....	71	3		.98		.88
Washington, D. C.....	70	4		.91		.84
Lynchburg, Va.....	72	4		.91	.19	
Cape Henry, Va.....	74	4		1.09		.79
Norfolk, Va.....	73	5		1.13		1.03
Charlotte, N. C.....	73	7		.84	.46	
Raleigh, N. C.....	73	7		1.05		.45
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	76	2		1.15		1.15
Hatteras, N. C.....	75			1.52		
Wilmington, N. C.....	75	5		1.57		1.57
Columbia, S. C.....	75	7		1.12	1.18	
Charleston, S. C.....	78	4		1.61		1.61
Augusta, Ga.....	77	5		1.03	.07	
Savannah, Ga.....	78	4		1.54		1.54
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79	3		2.01		2.01
Jupiter, Fla.....	80	2		2.04		1.64
Key West, Fla.....	83	1		1.62		.82
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	73	9		.94	.96	
Tampa, Fla.....	80	2		1.70	.80	
Pensacola, Fla.....	78	4		1.24		.84
Mobile, Ala.....	79	3		1.30		1.00
Montgomery, Ala.....	78	6		.73		.53
Vicksburg, Miss.....	78	4		.89	.51	
New Orleans, La.....	80	4		1.14		1.14
Shreveport, La.....	78	6		.85		.85
Fort Smith, Ark.....	75	9		.84		.84
Little Rock, Ark.....	75	7		.80	.60	
Palestine, Tex.....	78	6		.76		.76
Galveston, Tex.....	82	2		1.55		1.55
San Antonio, Tex.....	79	5		.87		.87
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	80	2		1.18		.78
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	75	7		.77		.57
Nashville, Tenn.....	74	8		1.02		.22
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	73	9		.88		.28
Knoxville, Tenn.....	72	10		.63		.13
Louisville, Ky.....	73	9		.70		.30
Indianapolis, Ind.....	70	6		.70	.40	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	72	6		.63	.97	
Columbus, Ohio.....	69	7		.63		.53
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	71	5		.77	2.43	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	70	2		.63	.17	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	64		2	.63		.53
Rochester, N. Y.....	65		3	.56		.36
Buffalo, N. Y.....	65		1	.77		.47
Erie, Pa.....	66	0		.89		.69
Cleveland, Ohio.....	67	1		.83		.83
Sandusky, Ohio.....	67	1		.70		.30
Toledo, Ohio.....	67	1		.56		.16
Detroit, Mich.....	66	0		.59		.49
Lansing, Mich.....	64	2		.71	.09	
Port Huron, Mich.....	64	2		.57		.37
Alpena, Mich.....	60	2		.84		.14
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	58		2	1.03	2.47	
Marquette, Mich.....	60	0		.86	1.64	
Green Bay, Wis.....	64	2		.71	1.09	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 15, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	64	2	.....	.83	.47	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	64	6	.....	.70	.....	.40
Chicago, Ill.....	67	5	.....	.70	.....	.40
Duluth, Minn.....	59	3	.....	.95	.65	.....
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	63	5	.....	.71	.....	.01
La Crosse, Wis.....	64	4	.....	1.01	.....	.81
Dubuque, Iowa.....	66	8	.....	.97	.....	.77
Davenport, Iowa.....	68	6	.....	.77	.....	.57
Des Moines, Iowa.....	66	8	.....	.77	.....	.37
Keokuk, Iowa.....	70	8	.....	.81	2.29	.....
Hannibal, Mo.....	69	7	.....	.55	.15	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	69	7	.....	.74	.46	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	73	7	.....	.61	.69	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	73	9	.....	.77	.....	.47
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	70	8	.....	.91	.09	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	70	10	.....	.97	.....	.87
Kansas City, Mo.....	70	6	.....	.84	.36	.....
Topeka, Kans.....	71	3	.....	.71	.19	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	73	3	.....	.63	3.27	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	70	4	.....	.56	.54	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	68	6	.....	.45	.....	.15
Omaha, Nebr.....	67	7	.....	.70	.....	.40
Sioux City, Iowa.....	68	2	.....	.28	.....	.08
Yankton, S. Dak.....	65	5	.....	.70	.....	.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	64	4	.....	.25	.....	.25
Huron, S. Dak.....	63	1	.....	.36	.....	.36
Pierre, S. Dak.....	67	1	.....	.24	.....	.24
Moorhead, Minn.....	59	3	.....	.49	.13	.49
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	59	3	.....	.29	.....	.29
Williston, N. Dak.....	58	1	.....	.21	.....	.21
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	56	2	.....	.28	.....	.28
Helena, Mont.....	57	1	.....	.28	.....	.28
Miles City, Mont.....	63	.....	3	.21	.....	.21
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	63	1	.....	.16	.....	.16
Spokane, Wash.....	60	0	.....	.21	.09	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	66	.....	2	.17	.43	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	57	.....	1	.14	.....	.14
Winnemucca, Nev.....	62	.....	4	.07	.....	.07
Boise, Idaho.....	63	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	66	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	60	.....	2	.14	.....	.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	58	4	.....	.21	.....	.11
North Platte, Nebr.....	64	4	.....	.30	.....	.10
Denver, Colo.....	64	4	.....	.21	.....	.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	67	1	.....	.09	.....	.09
Dodge City, Kans.....	70	2	.....	.35	.75	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.....	74	6	.....	.77	.....	.17
Amarillo, Tex.....	69	3	.....	.57	4.63	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	77	5	.....	.56	.....	.56
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	62	2	.....	.35	.05	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	75	3	.....	.28	.32	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.....	84	2	.....	.08	.32	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	59	1	.....	.51	.....	.51
Tacoma, Wash.....	58	2	.....	.43	.....	.43
Fort Canby, Wash.....	58	2	.....	.78	.....	.58
Portland, Oreg.....	62	2	.....	.30	.10	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	63	.....	1	.17	.13	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	55	1	.....	.21	.19	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	76	2	.....	.11	.....	.11
Carson City, Nev.....	63	.....	5	.07	.....	.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	71	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	2	.00	.....	.00
Fresno, Cal.....	77	.....	3	.00	.....	.00
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	64	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69	.....	1	.00	.....	.00
San Diego, Cal.....	67	.....	3	.00	.....	.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	87	1	.....	.05	.....	.05

*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 15, 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-Aug. 8.....		12	
Calcutta.....	May 13-July 29.....		225	
Madras.....	May 20-June 9.....	0	9	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 10-Aug. 12.....	3	2	
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-Aug. 12.....	177	85	
Para.....	June 1-June 30.....		19	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 21.....		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. 29.....	16	5	
Costa Rica:				
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4.....	12		
Heredia.....	do.....	1		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18.....	1	1	
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29.....	1	1	Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14.....	1		
Havana.....	June 15-Aug. 31.....	78	21	
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. 26.....	206	46	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2		
Mexico:				
Amealco.....	Aug. 24.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cinchapa.....	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.
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24.....		11	
	Aug. 29.....		18	
Progreso.....	July 25.....	2	1	
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
San Juan la Junta.....	Aug. 24.....			Do.
San Lorenzo.....	do.....			Do.
Tampico.....	July 1-July 7.....	1	1	
Tapona.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Tuxpan.....	July 30-Aug. 28.....		34	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-Aug. 31.....		192	
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-Aug. 5.....		500	
Hongkong	Apr. 11-July 29...	1,482	1,420	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 4-Aug. 13...	83	39	
French Ivory Coast Colony:				
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Aug. 8.....		577	
Calcutta.....	May 13-July 29...		169	
Japan:				
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 1-July 10...	2	1	
Nagasaki Ken.....	do.....	2		
Taiwan, Formosa.....	do.....	14	6	
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 26-July 26...	881	642	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases; 1,866 deaths.
Mauritius:				
.....	May 4-May 31...	1	5	
.....	July 14-July 20...	30	29	
Persia:				
Bushire.....	June 8.....			Plague reported.
.....	May 26-June 18...		40	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 16.....			Do.
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Aug. 27...	51	18	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	July 23-July 29...	1		
.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21...	49	39	
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-June 30...		2	
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2		
.....	July 31-Aug. 6...	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 10-Aug. 19...	16	6	
Ghent	June 23-July 1...		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-July 29...	4		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 21...	199	144	
China:				
Hongkong	May 6-June 10...	2	1	
.....	July 12-July 24...	2		
Colombia:				
Panama.....	July 26-Aug. 1...	1	1	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		1	
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1	
Sancti Spiritu.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8...	1		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 20-July 29...		24	
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. 19...	114	26	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Aug. 8...		79	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10...		2	
Madras.....	May 20-July 21...		8	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Sept. 3...		12	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Aug. 13...	70	50	
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-Aug. 26...		3	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	July 15-July 22...	1		
Russia:				
Khabarovsk	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	1		
Moscow	May 27-Aug. 11...	111	49	
Odessa.....	June 10-Aug. 18...	33	10	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	89	29	
Warsaw.....	June 3-Aug. 19...		11	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17...	1	1	
Spain:				
Valencia	Aug. 16-Aug. 29...	4	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Apr. 1-July 15...		22	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	June 27-July 1...	1		
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Aug. 12...	6		
Smyrna.....	May 27-Aug. 20...		10	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-July 30...	2		

On the influence of the drying process at various temperatures on the viability of the pest bacillus, by S. L. Rappoport, preliminary communication, from the laboratory of the Scientific Military Medical Committee.

[Translated from Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, St. Petersburg, October, 1898.]

Early in the past year I began, in compliance with the proposition of Dr. I. F. Rapchevsky in the laboratory entrusted to him, the study of the biological qualities of the bacillus of pest. The present communication relates only to the influence upon the organism of the drying process at various temperatures and under various circumstances.

Cultures of the bacillus pestis have been obtained through Dr. I. F. Rapchevsky from the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine. The hypodermic injection of 1 cubic centimeter of bouillon culture of the bacillus of pest to white mice, and injections performed in the abdominal region, killed the mice within two days, and the specific germs were found in the organs, as well as in the blood of the latter.

For drying experiments, the following materials were used: Silk threads, letter paper, filtering paper, linen, and cloth. All fatty substance was carefully eliminated from the silk threads, which were thoroughly sterilized. The other material was cut into rounds of similar size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ centimeter in diameter, and were also carefully sterilized. An emulsion from a two days' culture on agar-agar, in meat broth (with peptone and salt), was made of such consistency that large type could not be seen through it.

The material experimented upon was immersed for one-half an hour in this emulsion, and distributed after preliminary drying between sheets of filtering paper, in Petri dishes, sterilized beforehand and not hermetically closed. I arrived at my conclusions about the loss of the multiplying capacity from the fact that no growth could be noticed in the experimental vessels with broth in which the silk threads and rounds were put, even after a two weeks' stay in the thermostat.

In view of the absence of characteristic qualities of growth of the bacillus of pest in broth, each experimental vessel was also microscopically examined for control. Experiments to which some foreign matter has accidentally been admixed were not taken into account.

The following results have been obtained by me:

(1) Under the action of *sunlight at room temperature* (18° to 20° C.) growth was noticed on the silk threads until the nineteenth day; on rounds of letter paper, until the ninth day; on rounds of filtering paper, until the eleventh day; on rounds of linen, until the eighth day; on rounds of cloth, until the twelfth day.

(2) *In darkness and at room temperature* growth on silk threads was to be noticed until the twenty-third day; on rounds of letter paper, until the sixteenth day; on rounds of filtering paper, until the twenty-third day; on rounds of linen, until the twelfth day; on rounds of cloth, until the twenty-second day.

(3) *In the desiccator at room temperature* growth was noticed in the silk threads until the twenty-second day; in rounds of letter paper, until the tenth day; on rounds of filtering paper, until the ninth day; on rounds of linen, until the eleventh day; on rounds of cloth, until the twelfth day.

(4) *In the thermostat* (temperature 33° to 36° C.) on silk threads, growth was noticed until the eleventh day; on letter paper, until the fourth day; on filtering paper, until the sixth day; on linen rounds, until the third day; on cloth rounds, until the fourth day.

(5) At a temperature of 60° C. in dry bath, growth was noticed on the silk threads for sixty minutes; on rounds of letter paper the growth stopped after fifteen minutes; on rounds of filtering paper, after thirty minutes; on linen rounds, after fifteen minutes; on cloth rounds, after 45 minutes.

(6) At a temperature of 80° C. in a dry bath, after fifteen minutes, no growth was noticed either on the silk threads or on the rounds.

[The growth is designated by x ; absence of growth by $-$.]

[illegible]

TABLE II.—*Same experiment at room temperature in dark cupboard.*

Material.	After how many days' exposure to darkness in room temperature.				
	0.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Silk thread.....
Letter paper.....
Filter paper.....
Linen.....
Cloth.....

TABLE III.—Same experiment at room temperature in desiccator.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—Some experiment at thermostat temperature (31° – 36° C.).

[illegible]

TABLE V.—*Same experiment in dry bath at 60° C.*

Material.	After how many minutes action of dry air at 60°.												
	0	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180
Silk thread.....	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letter paper.....	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filter paper.....	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linen.....	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloth.....	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.—*Same experiment in dry bath at 80° C.*

Material.	After how many minutes action of dry air at 80° C.												
	0	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180
Silk thread.....	x	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|				
Letter paper.....	x	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|				
Filter paper.....	x	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|				
Linen.....	x	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|				
Cloth.....	x	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|				

Further, pieces of filtering paper of about 1 cm. wide and 4 cm. long were smeared with the organs of the white mice that had perished from the injection of the suspension of bacillus pestis. These pieces of filtering paper were put between sheets of folded letter paper; this paper was placed in an envelope of stout paper and the latter placed in a thick book. The book was placed in a dry bath at a temperature of 60° C. The growth was stopped after two hours. In a dry bath at a temperature of 80° C. the growth was stopped in eighty minutes.

The growth kept on for forty-eight days in room temperature. Under the influence of formalin steam, the growth was stopped in thirty minutes.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from Belize.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *September 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the health condition of Belize as very good, there is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or near surrounding colony. The steamship *Managua* sailed this a. m. for Mobile with 6 passengers, all in good health. The steamship *Breakwater* sails this p. m. for New Orleans with 2 passengers. Both steamers have complied with the regulations governing vessels engaged in tropical fruit trade.

Respectfully, yours,

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 25th instant to date.

BELIZE, August 31, 1899.

Certified by medical practitioner—	
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	1
Dysentery.....	1
Heart failure.....	1
Morbus cordis.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1
Certified by district commissioner or police.....	0
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified.....	0
Total.....	5

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.*Vessels sailing from Belize during August, 1899.*

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, September 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of August of vessels sailing from this port to the United States ports: August 2, Steamship *Sargassa* for Norfolk, Va. August 4, Steamship *Breakwater* for New Orleans, La.; Steamship *Managua* for Mobile, Ala. August 11, Steamship *Stillwater* for New Orleans, La.; Schooner *Margaret S. Smith* for Mobile, Ala. August 18, Steamship *Breakwater* for New Orleans, La.; Steamship *Managua* for Mobile, Ala. August 24, Steamship *Speroid* for Norfolk, Va. August 25, Steamship *Stillwater* for New Orleans, La. August 31, Steamship *Themis* for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours, C. W. KNIGHT.

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

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

COLOMBIA.

Sanitary report from Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, August 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, August 26, 1899.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared during the week:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers.	Destination.
Aug. 20	Baracoa.....	Liothun.....	15	0	Mobile.
Do.....	Colombia.....	Berg.....	18	0	New Orleans.
Aug. 23	Yumuri.....	Boe.....	16	2	Mobile.
Do.....	España.....	Danielsen.....	14	0	Do.
Aug. 24	Dudley.....	Eriksen.....	20	0	Do.

The health conditions of this port and the adjacent country continue satisfactory. Heavy rains during the week have replenished the supply of drinking water.

On some of the plantations where virgin lands are being cleared malarial fevers are on the increase. In one section, particularly where

creek water is used for drinking, the type of fever is severe and intestinal diseases are becoming prevalent. No deaths have been reported during the week.

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, *September 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, September 2, 1899.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared during the week:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	No. of passengers.	Destination.
Aug. 27.....	Utsein	Aarsvold	15	0	Mobile.
Do.....	Kitty	Olsen.....	16	0	Do.
Sept. 2.....	John Wilson .....	.....do	17	4	Do.

The health conditions here continue very good, and the reports from the plantations in the lagoon are very satisfactory. No deaths have been reported during the week.

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 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Thursday, August 24, 1899.

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

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	No. of passengers.	Destination.
Aug. 19.....	Phoenix.....	Sewell.....	17	0	New Orleans.
Aug. 20.....	Anselm.....	McFarlane.....	34	0	New York.
Do.....	Casos.....	Leng	22	0	Pensacola, Fla.
Aug. 21.....	Altai.....	Morris.....	41	15	New York.

I have also to report that both hospitals of this port, as well as the health conditions of the town in general, have received the closest attention and thorough investigation, but nothing so far as contagious or infectious diseases was in evidence—nothing bordering even on suspicion.

The case of yellow fever, of which the Department was notified by cablegram dated August 18 instant, died in the Limon Charity Hospital the same day, and the details as to the said case were forwarded August 20 instant.

Two deaths have been officially recorded as occurring in Port Limon during the past week, 1 white male on the 18th instant, due to yellow

fever, and 1 colored male on the 20th instant, due to rheumatic pericarditis. The prevailing disease in this section, which is by no means unusual as to the number of sick or alarming as to the type, is malarial (intermittent) fever. Most favorable reports have been received here as to the fever lately prevalent at Alajuela (Costa Rica), and the alarm incident to the late outbreak has entirely subsided.

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 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the absence of any contagion along this coast. During the week just ended we had 2 deaths in this town, an adult of 32 years, who died suddenly and whose body was found on the wharf; the other, a child of 3 years, of calentura.

During the past week the following vessels cleared this port:

Date.	Name.	Master.	Passengers.	Crew.	Laborers.	Destination.
Aug. 27	Jamaica	Highton...	1	34	.....	Liverpool via New Orleans.
Aug. 30	Managua.....	Gunderson	2	16	20	Mobile, Ala.....
Aug. 31	Breakwater	Rivera.....	15	34	22	New Orleans.....

Respectfully, yours,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from La Ceiba.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *August 27, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the condition that obtains here as to public health satisfactory. Two deaths were reported during the week just closed—an adult male, pernicious malarial fever, and a child of tender years, cholera infantum. Heavy rains and thunder storms along the coast this week.

Inspection of vessels, viz: August 21, steamer *Joe Oteri*, American, Marulo, master, New Orleans; crew, 19; passengers, none. August 24, steamer *S. Oteri*, American, De Lutz, master, New Orleans; crew, 27; passenger, 1. August 25, steamer *Bergensen*, Norwegian, Bentzow, master, New Orleans; crew, 15; passengers, none.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. T. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *September 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the current week that the health conditions here and along this coast remain in a satisfactory state.

Three deaths were reported here this week—1 male adult, continued form of malarial fever; 2 children of tender years, no medical attendant, cause of death unknown, probably cholera infantum.

Vessels inspected this week: August 29, steamer *Condor*, Norwegian, for New Orleans; September 2, steamer *Foxhall*, Mexican, for Newport News, Va.; 1 passenger on the first-named, 4 upon the last.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. T. HAMILTON,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Puerto Cortez.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *August 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report conditions of this port unchanged. No deaths since last report and the general health is excellent. Temperature 90° F.; daily light showers.

Have inspected the following vessels: August 23, steamship *Foxhall*, fruiter, Mobile, crew, 27, no passengers; steamship *S. Dumont*, fruiter, Mobile, crew, 27, no passengers; brigantine *Carib*, trade, New York, crew, 6, no passengers; steamship *Bunyan*, Havana, Cutter, crew, 25, 8 passengers. August 30, *Breakwater*, mail, fruit, crew, 30, 10 passengers.

Respectfully, yours,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields and Greytown quarantine against Port Limon.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *August 30, 1899.*

SIR: I learned from a press dispatch in the New Orleans Picayune of August 19, that Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson had reported the existence of yellow fever at Port Limon, Costa Rica. A conference with the health officials here was immediately held and suggestions made to them that a quarantine against that port be established at once by this place and Greytown. To-day I am officially advised by the port physician this has been done. I have informed United States consul Lusby at Greytown, by letter, of the fever being in Port Limon, of the quarantine to be put on, and asked him to write me the means and details used by the port physician at Greytown in enforcing his quarantine. Our communication with Port Limon, some 120 miles south, is at all times very limited, and only by sailing craft at this season of the year the northeast trade winds render travel hitherward slow. With Greytown we have more and quicker intercourse, often by small steamers, hence the importance of Greytown having a reliable quarantine against Port Limon.

Respectfully, yours,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Sanitary report from Bluefields.*BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *August 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my weekly report as follows: Four vessels, all for New Orleans, have been inspected and cleared, the *Alabama*, with 6, the *Breiford*, with 9, the *Hiram*, with 4, and the *Rover*, with 6 passengers. Both ships and passengers had complied with the rules of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

Two deaths were reported in Bluefields since my last week's report, both adults, 1 from chronic nephritis, the other from "fracture of the skull,"

A protracted and severe rainy season is showing its effects in the unusually large number of cases of malaria and catarrhal affections.

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.

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary reports from Rio and the State of Sao Paulo.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *August 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended July 21.

There were 266 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 12, as compared with the foregoing week; 3 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 1; no deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 6; 22 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 11; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 2; 2 deaths from diphtheria, the same as before; 3 deaths from measles, an increase of 1; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 2, and 38 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 15.

From the State of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of May. The total number of deaths was 2,776, a decrease of 368, as compared with the month of April. From tuberculosis there died 155 persons, an increase of 8, and from malaria 91 persons, a decrease of 38; from typhoid fever there died 43 persons (7 at the city of Sao Paulo), a decrease of 17; from yellow fever, 27 persons (1 at the city of Sao Paulo, 1 at Itu, 21 at Indaiatuba, and 1 at Casa Branca), a decrease of 8; from smallpox, 1 person (at Santos), the same as before.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were 9 deaths from measles, 3 deaths from diphtheria, 59 deaths from whooping cough, 1 death from erysipelas, 19 deaths from dysentery, 27 deaths from influenza, 5 deaths from leprosy, and 2 deaths from cholera.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: July 25, steamship *Etona*, British, for New York. July 26, ship *Noreg*, Norwegian, for Sapelo. July 28, steamship *Asiatic Prince*, British, for New York; bark *Turist*, Norwegian, for Brunswick. July 29, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York; bark *Figaro*, Norwegian, for Pensacola. July 31, steamship *Roma*, British, for Pensacola.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Vital statistics from Bahia.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, July 31, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the vital statistics of Bahia city for the months of March and April, 1899. These reports I have compiled from the monthly health reports published in the "Correio de Noticias," the official organ of the Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Vital statistics of Bahia for month of March, 1899.

Maximum temperature.....	30.5° C.
Minimum temperature.....	26° C.
Average temperature.....	27.98° C.
Average relative humidity.....	87.62° C.
Rainfall.....	125 mm.
Rainy days.....	10
Prevailing winds.....	NE, N., ESE.
Cases of infectious diseases—	
Yellow fever: (a)	
Male.....	15
Female.....	3
Smallpox:	
Male.....	2
Female.....	1
Nationality all Brazilian.	
Race not stated.	
Had at some time been vaccinated.....	0
Had never been vaccinated.....	3
Treated in residence.....	3
Died in residence.....	0
Lepers in hospital close of February—	
Male.....	15
Female.....	3
Entered during month, female.....	1
Died during month, female.....	1
Births, alive—	
Male.....	58
Female.....	40
Legitimate.....	60
Illegitimate.....	38
Births, stillborn—	
Male.....	6
Female.....	3
Legitimate.....	7
Illegitimate.....	2
Marriages.....	25
Deaths—	
Male.....	294
Female.....	216
Nationality:	
African.....	18
Brazilian.....	465
English.....	2
French.....	1

a Four Brazilians, 1 Portuguese, 5 Spanish, 1 French, 6 Italians (5 male, 1 female), 1 female Arab. Two were taken from Brazilian steamship *Brasil*, from Rio. Acclimatization, 1 of one month, 7 of sixty-three days, 2 of nine months, 2 of one year, 1 of thirteen months, 1 of two years, 1 of four years, and 3 unknown.

*Vital statistics of Bahia for month of March, 1899—Continued.***Deaths—Continued.****Nationality—Continued.**

German.....	2
Italian.....	9
Portuguese.....	5
Spanish.....	8

Cause of death—

Beriberi.....	11
Enteric fever.....	7
Leprosy.....	1
Smallpox.....	0
Typhus fever.....	2
Yellow fever.....	16
Asthma.....	1
Bright's disease.....	4
Bronchitis.....	21
Carcinoma.....	2
Cerebral hemorrhage and congestion.....	17
Diarrhea and dysentery.....	86
Diseases of circulatory system.....	41
Elephantiasis.....	0
Influenza.....	15
Malarial fevers.....	36
Meningitis.....	5
Nephritis.....	8
Pneumonia.....	6
Syphilis.....	7
Tetanus neonatorum.....	17
Tuberculosis pulmonalis.....	61
Other causes.....	146
Died in hospitals.....	142

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Vital statistics of Bahia for April, 1899.

Maximum temperature.....	29.5° C.
Minimum temperature.....	25° C.
Average temperature.....	27.33° C.
Average relative humidity.....	84.84° C.
Rainfall.....	136 mm.
Rainy days.....	9
Prevailing winds.....	ENE., NE., SW.
Cases of infectious diseases—	
Yellow fever (a)—	
Male.....	36
Female.....	11
Treated in residence.....	29
Died.....	24
Smallpox—	
Male.....	1
Female.....	1
Race, mixed, all Brazilians.....	2
Had never been vaccinated.....	2
Treated in hospital.....	2
Died in hospital.....	0
Lepers in hospital close of last month—	
Male.....	14
Female.....	4
Entered this month.....	0
Died this month, male.....	1

(a) Nine male and 5 female Brazilians, 9 male and 1 female Portuguese, 5 male and 3 female Spanish, 8 male and 1 female Italian, 1 male and 1 female English, 1 male Arab, 2 male French, 1 male Roman. Period of acclimatization: 4 of two months, 4 of three months, 4 of four months, 2 of five months, 4 of six months, 1 of nine months, 9 of one year, 6 of one and one-half years, 1 of two years, 2 of two and one-half years, 1 of three years, 2 of six years, 1 of ten years, and 8 of unknown period.

Vital statistics of Bahia for April, 1899—Continued.

Births, alive (b)—	
Male	28
Female	33
Legitimate	41
Illegitimate	20
Births, stillborn	15
Marriages	33
Deaths	591
Male	116
Female	78
Not classified	397
Nationality—	
African	7
American	0
Brazilian	172
English	2
French	1
Italian	4
Portuguese	3
Spanish	5
Not classified	397
Cause of death—	
Beriberi	25
Enteric fever	10
Leprosy	1
Smallpox	0
Typhus fever	4
Yellow fever	38
Asthma	0
Brights disease	2
Bronchitis	18
Carcinoma	3
Cerebral hemorrhage and congestion	14
Diabetis	1
Diarrhea and dysentery	115
Diseases of circulatory system	41
Elephantiasis	0
Influenza	2
Malarial fevers	52
Meningitis	11
Nephritis	11
Pneumonia	7
Syphilis	6
Tetanus	4
Tetanus, neonatorum	10
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	60
Other causes	156
Died in hospital	163

(b) Incomplete returns.

CHINA.

A return showing (a) the number of cases of bubonic plague which have been reported as occurring in the colony of Hongkong from January 1, 1899, to the date hereof, and (b) the number of deaths therefrom during the same period.

Number of cases reported up till noon of July 24, 1899, 1,294; number of cases reported during the past twenty-four hours, 4; total number of cases reported to date, 1,298. Number of deaths reported up till noon of July 24, 1899, 1,232; number of deaths reported during the past twenty-four hours, 2; total number of deaths recorded to date, 1,234.

JAMES CLARK,
Medical Officer of Health.

[Inclosure.]

*Weekly abstract.*SANITARY BOARD ROOM, *July 25, 1899.*

Week ended.	Cases.	Deaths.	Week ended.	Cases.	Deaths.
1899.			1899.		
January 21.....	1	1	May 13.....	89	69
March 4.....	5	5	May 20.....	87	70
March 11.....	6	5	May 27.....	143	134
March 18.....	6	6	June 3.....	92	97
March 25.....	3	3	June 10.....	97	91
April 1.....	7	7	June 17.....	109	117
April 8.....	16	16	June 24.....	148	138
April 15.....	10	4	July 1.....	142	144
April 22.....	31	31	July 8.....	100	96
April 29.....	28	34	July 15.....	64	65
May 6.....	64	52	July 22.....	30	32

COLOMBIA.

*Further concerning yellow fever at Panama.*PANAMA, *August 29, 1899.*

SIR: I write this letter as a correction to my last letter dated the 22d instant. As I mentioned in that letter there were quite a number of cases of fever taken from the coaling vessels lying in the bay here, and so there were, but it seems as if there was some mistake about the number of yellow fever patients. The chairman of the board of health here reports to me that in the last ten days, dating from the 19th instant, there have been 13 cases of yellow fever taken from these vessels. There were other sick people taken from there also, but only 13 proved to be yellow fever. There developed in the city 3 cases, making a total of 16 cases in all within the last ten days. Of these, 5 died and 10 recovered, leaving 1 under treatment at present date.

Respectfully, yours,

FRANCIS A. GUDGER,
*United States Vice-Consul General.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

*Sanitary reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, Tunas de Zaza, Jucaro, and Santa Cruz.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *September 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 2, 19 deaths occurred in Cienfuegos, of which 4 were from malaria, 4 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from diphtheria.

During the week 17 vessels were inspected on arrival and 11 on departure. A plan of certification for passengers bound to coast ports east of here has been put in force. The object of this is to stop direct nonimmune travel from Havana to clean towns having no rail communication. Certificates are given here to immunes and to others not direct from Havana. To complete this system identification certificates are now given at coast ports to east-bound as well as west-bound passengers.

CASILDA.

Doctor Alejandro Cantero reports that 70 deaths occurred in Trinidad during the month of August, of which 1 was from smallpox, 21 from malaria, and 15 from intestinal diseases. The regular inspection of vessels at this port is continued.

TUNAS DE ZAZA.

Doctor Francisco Ravella reports that 7 vessels have been examined at this port during the week. The 2 cases of yellow fever in Santi Espiritu that were reported to the Bureau by wire are now reported as recovered, without any further cases developing. One was a Spanish resident, and the other an American soldier, and both cases were attributed to the opening and attempted cleaning of an old infected cesspool. Such rigorous measures were taken with these cases and those considered exposed that I did not consider any restriction to outgoing travel necessary.

JUCARO.

The Service officer at this port continues to allow only passengers with certificates to land.

SANTA CRUZ.

Doctor Juan R. Xiques reports that the health of this town is good, excepting the regular malarial diseases and an epidemic of measles, which is about at its end. Five vessels were inspected at this port during this week. I would report that the regular passenger boats are now allowed to come to the wharf at Cienfuegos after inspection, and the Service officers at the other ports in this district are allowed to give the same privilege at their discretion.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Sanitary report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, September 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report for the week ended August 31, 1899: There have been 5 deaths from yellow fever, 2 are not shown on the mortality table which I have inclosed, for the reason that now burials do not all take place in the city cemeteries, and are, therefore, not reported.

On Friday, the 1st instant, another case of yellow fever made its appearance at the Machina Barracks, the patient being a member of the crew of the navy tug *Acomac*. The quarters which are now in use will be disinfected by this Service at the request of the Admiral.

Regarding yellow fever at the Cabanas fortress, I can say that the military authorities have finally evacuated this, making another event in the history of this famous old fortress, for it is the first time that Cabanas has been left untenanted.

Very respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the city of Havana, Cuba, for the week ended August 31, 1899.

Causes.	August—						
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Yellow fever.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tuberculosis.....	3	1	1	1	2	3	5
Perniciosa.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia.....	1	0	1	1	2	0	2
Paludicas.....	3	1	0	3	0	0	0
Enteritis.....	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
Infecciosa.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Typhoid.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
All causes.....	23	13	21	16	15	17	18

*Sanitary reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Ysabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.***MATANZAS, CUBA, August 30, 1899.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command, for the week ended August 26, 1899:

MATANZAS.

Twenty-five deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, indicating a mortality of 32.63 per thousand, which is an increase over the week previous. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 7; tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 3; tetanus, traumatic, 1; nephritis, 1; infectious fever, 1; old age, 2; other causes, 6. The following cases of an infectious nature were reported during the week: Infectious fever, 3; scarlatina, 1.

Twenty-nine vessels were inspected, to 3 of which bills of health were issued. Twenty-two pieces of baggage were disinfected and 1 inspected and passed. Five certificates of health were given, 3 to persons leaving the island via Habana. The general sanitary condition of the city and port continues good. There have been a few showers during the week, but the weather, although cooler at night, is oppressively warm during the day. Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau visited and inspected the station on the 25th instant.

CARDENAS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Saez reports as follows: Twenty deaths reported during the week ended August 26, the principal causes of death being, enteritis, 8; cerebral meningitis, 2; spinal meningitis, 2; malaria, 1; tuberculosis, 1. These data are obtained from the civil authorities and are evidently very imperfect.

Twenty-three vessels were inspected during the week, to 8 of which bills of health were issued.

YSABELA DE SAGUA.

Dr. P. Garcia Riera, quarantine officer, reports that the sanitary condition of Sagua is good. During the week ended August 19, 13 bills of health were issued, all supplemental, with the exception of 1. No report has been received as to the number of vessels entered.

Twenty-two deaths were reported in the municipal district of Sagua during the week ended August 24, 6 of which were from tuberculosis.

The following infectious diseases were reported during the same period : Measles, 35 ; scarlatina, 1 ; diphtheria, 1 ; typhoid fever, 1.

CAIBARIEN.

Dr. Bernardo Escobar, quarantine officer, reports the sanitary condition of Caibarien as exceptionally good, there having been but 3 deaths during the week ended August 26 ; 2 from pulmonary diseases, and 1, a still-born child. No case of an infectious or contagious character has been reported. Eight vessels were inspected, to 4 of which bills of health were issued.

Respectfully, yours,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

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

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following sanitary report of Santiago and the fourth district of Cuba for the week ended August 26. During the week there was a total of 22 deaths, a decrease of 2 from the preceding week. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; tetanus, 1; malarial fevers, 1; intestinal diseases, 4; heart disease, 4; other causes, 6; total, 22. Population, 34,000; mortality, 30.7 per 1,000.

During the same week there were 2 cases of yellow fever with no deaths. Both cases were of an extremely mild type, and will recover.

The regular disinfection of mails and baggage continues. Both will be handled more rapidly when the new disinfecting machinery at the dock is in operation. It will be completed next week.

MANZANILLO.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Socarras reports that there has been but 1 death, and that from malaria, during the week. As it is roughly estimated that there are from 12,000 to 25,000 inhabitants there, it indicates a very healthy condition of the inhabitants. Two cases of smallpox were reported to-day, and isolated. Guantanamo and Daiquiri reports show that both towns are free from contagious disease.

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

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

FRANCE.

Sanitary report from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, August 22, 1899.

SIR: I arrived here this morning and after obtaining all the information concerning sanitary affairs at this port possible, sent you a telegram advising the temporary employment of a sanitary inspector at this port, and suggesting that Mr. W. H. Chambers was a reliable man for the position. Although not a medical man, Chambers has been making inspections of vessels for the past five years and is well qualified for the

work, especially as in guarding against plague, it appears to be more a question of cargo than of the personnel. The sanitary condition of Marseilles is practically unchanged since I was here in 1894, for although the new system of service has been completed there is a great shortage of water, a very unfortunate circumstance for Marseilles at this time of year. Plague has been reported at Barcelona though not yet confirmed. Marseilles receives cargoes occasionally for transshipment to the United States from Barcelona as well as from the east, and is, I believe, more exposed to the importation of epidemic disease than any other city in Europe.

Two of the leading facts in connection with the recent outbreak of plague at Oporto, are the immunity of the personnel of the ship bringing the disease and its appearance among the men who unloaded her cargo, and the fact that this cargo was *rice*. I have not yet been able to learn how this rice was packed, but conclude that it was in bags, and it seems highly probable that it was infected either by the packers or by rats.

I recommend, then, for Marseilles the employment of a sanitary inspector at least during the presence of the plague in Europe. That it shall be the duty of this inspector to carefully examine every vessel departing for the United States, either direct or via other ports, her passengers, crew, and cargo.

In the case of passengers, of whom there are very few going via Naples, they should be required to show that they do not come from infected ports. In the case of the crew, that they show no signs of infectious disease, and finally, in the case of the cargo, that it has not its origin in any infected port. In the case of cargo from an infected port which will bear disinfection, this process may be followed, while in the case of cargo not possible to disinfect, such as uncanned food stuffs, etc., to be rejected.

According to the latest reports from Oporto, 2 fresh cases of plague were reported on the 17th instant, and on the 18th instant, 2 cases were reported at Barcellos. On August 19, there were reported 6 cases of plague in hospital at Oporto, all convalescent. In all, at Oporto, there have been 46 cases.

The Spanish physicians observing the plague at Oporto, have announced through the press that it is diminishing. Most steamship lines have taken the precaution to cease having their vessels touch at Oporto. On August 20, 3 fresh cases of plague occurred at Oporto, though of mild character.

In regard to precautions to prevent the spread of plague, it appears that the Spanish Government is very active. All Spanish subjects now at Portuguese watering places are forbidden to return to Spain until further notice. Apparatus for fumigation has been installed at all the stations and frontier posts between Spain and Portugal, and a large number of physicians have been sent to the frontier to study the means of checking the disease. Several cases are said to have been reported at Lisbon and 1 at Figueira. As to precautions at Marseilles, I am informed that cargoes of vessels coming from India are disinfected before landing, but as this is done with a hose or watering pot it can not of course be considered much of a precaution.

I expect to leave for Lisbon to-morrow.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine regulations against Oporto and other Portuguese ports.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

GIBRALTAR, *August 26, 1899.*

At a meeting held on the 23 instant the board passed the following resolutions in extension of the resolution adopted on the 17th instant relative to vessels arriving from Portugal :

1. Vessels from Oporto, or from any port which may be declared by the board of health to be infected, or vessels having had plague on board, are to be refused admission.

2. Vessels from Portuguese ports, other than Oporto or any port declared infected, may be admitted to pratique after medical inspection and after completion of such quarantine as shall complete a period of ten days from date of departure from Portugal.

3. The port surgeon shall require from the medical officer of the ship, or if there be no medical officer, then from the captain, a certificate on oath as to the health on board during the voyage.

4. On completion of the quarantine imposed under rule 2, passengers may be allowed to land, after disinfection of baggage, and, if considered necessary, destruction of such baggage as may be held dangerous and likely to carry infection.

5. The crew are not to be allowed to land, even after the quarantine, unless it becomes urgently necessary for reasons of service.

6. The importation from Portugal, or the transshipment in the bay, of the articles enumerated in Chapter II, Title IV, of the Venice Plague Convention, 1897, as liable to carry infection, is strictly prohibited.

By order,

JOHN PORRAL,

Acting Secretary to the Board of Health.

GIBRALTAR, *August 26, 1899.*

Le Reveil du Maroc of the 24th instant contains the following notice issued by the local sanitary authorities :

[Translation.]

TANGIER, *August 20, 1899.*

Certain alarming rumors concerning the public health in Morocco, circulated during the past few days, have been traced to an unfounded source. To put an end to such being prejudicial to commerce, I affirm that the public health throughout Morocco is good. That no information to the contrary has been received by the sanitary commission, and every precaution has been taken to meet any danger should such occur, and that the public will be informed accordingly.

COUNT HOHENWART,

President Sanitary Council, Tangier.

ITALY.

Weekly reports from Naples—Plague in Oporto.

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 23, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships: On August 19, to the steamship *Chateau Yquem*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 430 steerage and 2 cabin passengers. The steamship company was advised, only, to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 6; heart disease, 1.

There were also inspected 410 pieces of small and 157 pieces of large baggage.

On August 21, the steamship *John Cloverdale*, bound in water ballast for Philadelphia.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

After nearly one week of writing and telegraphing I was in position, on August 18, to cable you that the plague was officially admitted to exist at Oporto, Portugal. Up to and including August 19, there were reported 39 cases, with 13 deaths.

The United States consular agent at Oporto telegraphs that the plague has existed in that city since June 4. He also states that no passengers or cargo are being embarked for the United States.

In reference to your cable inquiry of even date (August 23), instructing me to investigate the plague here and at Palermo, Italy, I would say that after diligent search I have been unable to learn of any cases of plague in Naples, and the consulate at Palermo telegraphs that no cases exist there.

The local quarantine inform me that the same restrictions are placed upon the vessels from Oporto as those from Alexandria.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 30, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships: On August 25, to the steamship *Ems* of the North German Lloyd Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 577 steerage and 58 cabin passengers. The steamship company was advised only to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 8; poor physique, 2. There were also inspected 759 pieces of small, and 225 pieces of large, baggage.

On August 26 the steamship *Bolivia* of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 365 steerage and 1 cabin passengers. The steamship company was advised only to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 2; erysipelas, 1. There were also inspected 190 pieces of small, and 52 pieces of large, baggage.

On August 27, to the steamship *Tartar Prince* of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 780 steerage and 20 cabin passengers. The steamship company was advised only to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 7; poor physique, 2; marasmus, 1. There were also inspected 930 pieces of small, and 227 pieces of large, baggage.

THE PLAGUE.

As to the rumor, which gained such wide circulation, that the plague existed at Palermo and here, there seems to be no truth, at least I am unable to find the cases. While investigating the truth of this report, I was fully convinced that in the event of the plague making its appearance here, that it will be difficult to prove the existence of the first cases at least.

The official number of plague cases at Oporto up to August 27, 1899, was 51 cases with 18 deaths.

I have the honor to inclose a report from the United States consular agent at Oporto, which states that only crude argols and port wine are being shipped to the United States. I infer that this must mean for the past few months only, because in the "Supplement to consular reports" it is stated that for the first quarter of 1899 skins and other merchandise have been shipped.

The plague is supposed to have been conveyed to Portugal by the rats which came in a cargo of rice from India.

In investigating the possibility of the plague being carried to this port by rats or merchandise, it was found that no rice for instance has been imported for nearly a year. The only imports from the plague infected ports of the East are skins, tea, seeds, cotton, and fancy wares, etc. Through information received from the Naples custom-house, it appears that no merchandise has been imported into Naples from Portugal for several months.

The vessels of two of the steamship lines that come from the East never touch a wharf here, the vessels of the remaining line which touch at Bombay, Calcutta, and Alexandria come alongside of the wharves here. The skins, as far as can be learned, are not disinfected, hence there is ample opportunity for infection to be conveyed either by rats or merchandise.

The vessels which touch Oporto are now subjected (at least so reported) to the same quarantine regulations as those coming from Alexandria.

Yesterday (August 29) at the request of the chargé d'affaires Mr. Iddings of the embassy at Rome, I had a conference with him in regard to the possibility of the plague making its appearance here in Naples. I was assured that the Service would have the assistance of the embassy in every way that lay in its power.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Oporto, August 18, 1899.

SIR: This morning I received your favor of 12th instant, and also your telegram, and in answer I told you by wire—Since June 4, 39 cases, of which 13 fatal, no passengers, only cargo, embarked States.

Only a few days ago the government officially published the existence of the bubonic pest in Oporto, but the disease is of a mild character. The official statistics were published yesterday, as follows: Month of June, 16 cases, 6 deaths; month of July, 9 cases, 3 deaths; month of August, 14 cases, 4 deaths; total, 39 cases, 13 deaths.

Passengers never go from here to the United States. Of cargoes, has gone only port wine and crude argols.

Respectfully, yours,

W. STUVE,
United States Consular Agent.

JAPAN.

Quarantine of U. S. transport Grant at Yokohama on account of smallpox.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, August 14, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the U. S. transport *Grant* arrived here, from Manila, homeward bound, having on board in all, including crew, 1,639 souls. The men were granted shore leave on the 11th and 12th, that of the latter day extending to 8.45 p. m.

During the morning of the 12th a case, suspected to be of variola, was found in the person of a discharged soldier of U. S. Signal Corps, a passenger by said transport. I was immediately called in consultation, and, the case having been decided to be one of mild smallpox, I at once arranged with the Japanese authorities for the disinfection of the ship at their quarantine station.

As not less than 1,000 men were ashore in Yokohama and Tokyo, and to collect them promptly was impossible, the ship was held under strict isolation until daylight of the 13th, when, all hands being on board, she was sent to quarantine. I visited the ship and station on the afternoon of the 13th during the process of disinfection and am satisfied that the measures of precaution required by the quarantine regulations were duly taken, and in exactly the same manner as in the case of a native steamer.

I have enjoined vaccination of all apparently requiring repetition of the operation, most if not all of those on board having repeatedly been vaccinated while in Manila.

I should add that, as regards the *Grant*, the commanding officer of the troops, Col. J. C. Truemann, First North Dakota Volunteers; the acting assistant quartermaster in charge, Captain Baker; the several surgeons of the command, and, in fact, all the officers, without exception, have given frank, cordial, and most efficient support to me in the performance of my duty.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

MEXICO.

Inspection at the City of Mexico, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, August 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: At the City of Mexico for the week ended August 28, 181 passengers were inspected, 179 passed, and 2 detained and baggage disinfected. Of passengers for Havana and New York, via Vera Cruz, 8 were inspected and passed. At Monterey for the week ended August 26, 74 passengers were inspected and passed. At San Luis Potosi for the week ended August 26, 12 passengers were inspected and passed. The general increase in the number of passengers is due to excursions which are being run at this time by all of the lines entering Mexico.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Inspection service at the City of Mexico, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, September 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: At the City of Mexico 140 passengers, bound for the United States, were inspected, passed, and 4 detained, and baggage disinfected; of passengers for Havana and New York via Vera Cruz, 10 were inspected and passed. At Monterey, for the week ended September 1, 36 passengers

were inspected, 35 passed, and 1 detained, and baggage disinfected. At San Luis Potosi, for the week ended September 2, 12 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.

Yellow fever in Orizaba.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *August 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that pursuant to my telegram to you of August 27, announcing the probable infection of Orizaba with yellow fever, and also my intended departure for that place on August 29, I arrived in Orizaba on the afternoon of the latter date, and from information obtained from Dr. Nicolas Diaz and the registrar of the city was able to verify the report. The conditions essential to the infecting of the town were not supposed to exist prior to about August 10, when the heavy rains, upon which the healthfulness of the place so largely depended, ceased and a season of unusually warm weather supervened. The result of this temporary drouth was an accumulation all over the town of large quantities of refuse matter, the unusual presence of which attracted my attention at once.

The houses in the infected area are situated in the lowest part of the town, where stagnant water and filth are everywhere seen. The better or higher portion of Orizaba is presumably not infected, at least there is no evidence of it at the present time. The 6 cases which developed in Orizaba were found in the same block, and in a portion of the town contiguous to the yard of the railway (Mexican) running from Vera Cruz and Cordova. The persons infected, 5 men and 1 woman, were of the very lowest class of peons, and their surroundings were very filthy. Three of the cases occurred in the same house, 2 of them being man and wife, the third a near relative. It was clearly proved that none of these cases had been contracted outside of Orizaba, although the case which first caused the infection died on July 18, and was probably contracted by sleeping in a freight car lately from Cordova, and partly filled with freight from that place. On July 24, in a house across the street from the block afterwards infected, a peon was found suffering from the disease, the source of infection in this case being a large number of parcels which were left there for safe-keeping by other peons employed up and down the railroad. This case recovered. At this time, however, no attempt was made to disinfect the premises.

The first case from this supposed focus occurred on August 15, and the last death took place on August 26. Of these 6 cases all died, and the post-mortem examination held on 2 of the cadavers by Dr. Diaz revealed the pathological changes usually found in this disease. I am informed that the houses wherein these cases occurred have been disinfected by formaldehyde gas. The registrar reports 18 deaths from yellow fever in Orizaba to August 29. The total number of cases can not be determined, but it is probably larger than one would naturally suppose. I will endeavor to keep you regularly informed as to the status of this disease in Orizaba in the future. While before this focus was established in Orizaba, it was the universal opinion that the place was noninfectible, the president of the board of health here, Dr. Sicioga,

informed Acting Assistant Surgeon Turpin that this town was infected eighteen years ago.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

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

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *September 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following information for the past week and the month of August.

For the week ended August 31 there were 16 cases and 14 deaths from yellow fever. For the month of August there were 108 cases and 57 deaths. During the past month I have issued certificates to 436 passengers to Havana and New York, and have inspected and issued bills of health to 34 vessels. I have found 9 cases of yellow fever in 5 vessels and removed the sick ashore and had the vessels fumigated to the best of my ability.

According to the reports of the fever that I can secure, the epidemic seems to have assumed a very malignant form, and the percentage of deaths is much higher than at any time of the epidemic. Whether this is due to the cases not being reported (all deaths are reported), or an increase in the virulence of the fever it is hard to determine. The weather continues dry and hot, the town stench is no better, and the general unsanitary condition remains unchanged.

My information from Cordova and Orizaba is secured from English and American passengers from there, and all reports are panicky. * * *

I often hear of the fever in the lower coast towns and all along up to Tampico, and an occasional case there; but as we have troubles of the same kind here it makes very little difference to us, quarantinably speaking, as the lower coast passengers and baggage have all to come through here to the United States and Cuban ports.

The harbor is free from fever, also vessels; but the dredge that I mentioned in a previous report as infected, has furnished one more case that proved fatal last Sunday. When approached about disinfecting, and fumigating the dredge, the reply was What is the use of fumigating the boat when the men are ashore every night? Well, I guess that they will have after a while either a dead or immune crew. Baggage disinfecting is progressing spasmodically under the direction of the local health authorities. A fee is charged for labeling the same as for fumigating. Passengers from the noninfected interior make many kicks about the payment of the fee, and seem to hold me personally responsible for their trouble and expense.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

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

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

RUSSIA.

Precautions against the plague in Russia.

SIR: There seems to be a general belief in this section of Europe that with the advent of the Paris Exposition the bubonic plague will be spread all over the continent of Europe, and may even reach the States of

North and South America. Early during the present year an outbreak of this dreaded disease occurred in the district of Samarcand, in Central Asia. That it was brought from India there can be no doubt. I reported the matter at the time and gave such information as I could obtain, which was far from being either complete or thorough. There was an ominous absence of details and it is pretty generally understood that the measures taken to stamp out and arrest the further progress of the outbreak at Samarcand, were entirely successful. For reasons of public policy, I presume, no published account of the means employed was allowed to appear. The entire village was said to have been afflicted and no recoveries were reported. Troops surrounded the place and no one was allowed to enter or to leave. The village and all that it contained was destroyed by fire.

I can recall a similar instance which occurred while I was in Central Asia in 1892. The place affected was a small Persian village in the province of Khorassan, near the Russian town of Ashabad. I was at that time reliably informed that the disease had been stamped out in the same way as I have described above. The Persian Gulf is now very seriously affected and the Mediterranean Sea also. Ten days' quarantine is enforced here on all vessels from Alexandria, the quarantine station being at the port of Theodosia. A British ship with a general cargo arrived here recently and was given ten days' quarantine at Theodosia, because, on her way out from England the vessel stopped at Alexandria to discharge some cargo at that port. On arrival here, after the ten days at Theodosia had been completed, the local authorities refused to allow the cargo to be discharged unless it was previously disinfected, for the reason that the ship had permitted the laborers at Alexandria to come and go quite freely while they were unloading the cargo for that place. The captain pleaded that he had not only done ten days' quarantine at Theodosia, but had also done several days below Constantinople before he was allowed to pass the Bosphorus and enter the Black Sea. He also reminded the authorities that ten days after the exposure was the extreme limit, after which time the best sanitary authorities agreed that there was no danger to be apprehended. It was of no use, and Petersburg was appealed to, but the response was that the disinfection must take place. It was claimed by the authorities that the ten days' quarantine was probably enough as far as the officers and crew were concerned, but there was danger of infection from the merchandise in the hold of the ship, on account of the laborers having had free access to the same while the ship was discharging at Alexandria.

The Russian Government is taking strong measures to keep the plague out of the ports of the Black Sea, and Lieut. Gen. P. J. Tomich has recently visited every port on the Black Sea to inspect the sanitary arrangements of the ports and cities, in order to acquaint himself with the requirements of the same. General Tomich is a member of the council of the minister of the interior and has been specially commissioned by His Majesty to make this tour of inspection and to cause immediate steps to be taken to remove defects and improve sanitation. The General has not confined his visits to the seaport town only, but has visited many towns inland, particularly such as have connection by water or railway with seaport towns. He not only inspects the public buildings at the places he visits, but all asylums, baths, bakeries, hospitals, boarding houses, tea houses, market places, etc. Orders were given to make prompt improvements in many places which General Tomich takes care to have done, by making a second and

unexpected visit to each place. The General will make Odessa his headquarters until September and will inspect the town thoroughly and also visit numerous other places in the interior, such as Nicolaiev, Cherson, Voznesensk, Ochakov, and other towns. This visit of inspection is a matter of rejoicing for Odessa and other places as well. Our present governor, Count Schouvalov, is an extremely able man and is abreast with the times, still a special commissioner from the Emperor will have a wonderful effect in causing the authorities to move. Count Schouvalov is a reformer who has the interests of Odessa and its inhabitants at heart. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. H. HEENAN.
United States Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
ODESSA, RUSSIA, *August 10, 1899.*

SAN SALVADOR.

No yellow fever at Acajutla.

ACAJUTLA, August 17, 1899.

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

Respectfully, yours,

FELIX J. CHARLAIX,
Acting Consular Agent.

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

SPAIN.

Report from Barcelona.

BARCELONA, August 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival here yesterday morning. There are two ways to reach Lisbon from Marseilles, via Bordeaux or Barcelona. I came here because the plague had been reported to be present and I desired to verify the statement and to consult with the consul-general concerning the precautions necessary to be taken. The sanitary authorities state emphatically that no case of plague has so far appeared at Barcelona, and I believe the statement to be true. The consul-general, Mr. Lay, is fully impressed with the necessity for early information should the disease appear, and will do all he can to notify you promptly. Should it appear, and it seems not unreasonable to expect it, a sanitary inspector should be appointed to inspect vessels bound for the United States. There are very few of them, and they are nearly always in ballast, a fortunate circumstance at this time. A number of vessels go direct from this port to Havana. * * * Weekly sanitary statistics can not be obtained here because the authorities decline to furnish them. I inclose extracts from *Diario Mercantil*, showing progress of the plague at date, August 25 and August 26, and an extract showing the special precautions taken by the sanitary officers at Barcelona.

I leave to-night for Lisbon via Madrid.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

TURKEY.

[Report No. 225.]

*Sanitary report from Constantinople—Sanitary condition of Constantinople—
Death rate.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14, 1899.

In Constantinople, in spite of the unsanitary conditions of the town, we enjoy rather good health. There are always some deaths from diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, or smallpox, but I don't think that we could expect in a large town not to have such deaths registered at all. Besides said disease there is an epidemic of whooping cough as well as a wide-spread epidemic among children, namely, of infectious gastro-enteritis, with diarrhea and vomiting accompanied with high fever. Said epidemic broke out with the sultry heat which this year has been very oppressive. The number of deaths registered from the 17th of last July to the 7th instant is 667, from which 11 are from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 3 from smallpox, 14 from typhoid fever, and 43 from acute inflammation of respiratory system. I am sorry that the deaths from acute diseases of the digestive system are not registered and published every week. I am happy to state that among the foundlings who are under my medical care not a single death has occurred during the latter two months.

SANITARY NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

The sanitary news from the provinces is good. The disease which generally prevails in all the provinces of the Turkish Empire is malaria. There are some cases registered from zymotic diseases, but they are sporadic. Measles, must be expected, having assumed an epidemic form at Cavalla near Salonica, where many children were its victims last June. The sanitary physician at the latter place, Dr. Poulidis, who reported said news July 1, lays stress on the question of the lack of water in said city. It is mainly during the summer that said lack of water is sensible when 7,000 or 8,000 persons are added to the usual population of Cavalla. They are the workmen who throng there for the manipulation of tobacco. Cavalla is one of the seaports of Macedonia where tobacco is so successfully cultivated. This year the quantity of the water supplied was quite inadequate on account of want of rains during the winter.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TOBACCO WORKMEN.

There is another question on which he lays great stress. It is the spread of tuberculosis among workmen of the tobacco factories. Tobacco must be manipulated in rooms where air must not circulate in order to retain the qualities of Turkish tobacco, which are so much appreciated. Said rooms thus are ill ventilated, and as a consequence damp. The tobacco workmen are heaped up there, being obliged to breathe all the dust which said manipulation gives; most of them suffer from bronchitis caused by the dust. The workmen not only work but sleep in the rooms. They are badly clad and insufficiently fed, all favorable conditions for the spread of tuberculosis. It must not be forgotten they spit wherever they can and that among them there are 7 who are already suffering from tuberculosis. Dr. Poulidis has

undertaken to remedy the unsanitary conditions under which the above-mentioned tobacco workmen live. He has advised not to allow the heaping up of the workmen, to have in the factories spittoons containing antiseptic liquids in which the workmen must spit, and other advices which must before all be understood by the tobacco dealers and then put into execution.

At the sitting of the superior sanitary council of last July the 3d, I proposed that the Government ought to inquire about the pollution of the waters at Preveza, where the inhabitants suffered very much from diseases of the digestive tube, namely, dysentery. (See my report No. 2, dated October 17, 1898.) I am glad to state that the Turkish Government has taken into consideration my proposition, and has communicated to the superior sanitary commission that the necessary hygienic steps have been already taken in order to have a good quality of water supplied to that city.

I am also glad to state that having communicated to the sanitary commission in its sitting of the 1st instant what Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, United States consul at Beirut, has written on the sanitary statistics of said town (report published in No. 22 of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS June 2 of this year), and having proposed to give the necessary orders in order to remedy the question the Beirut General Governor has answered, and the answer was communicated at the last sitting of the above-mentioned sanitary commission that the necessary steps have been taken and hereafter sanitary statistics will be published.

INCLOSURES.

I have the honor to forward a copy of the decision taken at the last sitting of the superior sanitary council concerning the medical diagnosis of the sanitary physicians. It is the British sanitary representative who does not have the opinion of Dr. Crendiropulos of Camaran, who has diagnosed plague in Camaran (see my report 217, dated May 12, 1899), stating that if the cases reported by Dr. Crendiropulos were plague cases we ought to see them followed by other ones. Said plague could not be plague because the pilgrims were coming from Chittagong where no plague whatever has occurred. The British sanitary commissioner does no longer share the opinion of Dr. Moschides, the sanitary physician at Bassorah (see my reports Nos. 220 of June 8, and 223 of July 20), who has diagnosed plague among the pilgrims of the steamship *Haidari*.

By said decision the superior sanitary commission shows that the sanitary physicians in the Ottoman service are not able to make a diagnosis, which diagnosis can only be made by the members of the superior sanitary commission. I am afraid that this decision will put hereafter, if it will not be abolished, the sanitary board in great embarrassment.

I have the honor to forward a French copy of the sanitary report of the Ottoman sanitary representative in the International Sanitary Commission in Alexandria. He shows that the first appearance of plague in Alexandria was not on May 21 last. It is a very interesting report, which ought to be printed, as it has been proposed. Many other very interesting reports ought to be published, but some of the sanitary representatives object to it. By their publication science could draw much valuable information.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

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

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Cape Town*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 179, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 3; measles, 26, and 1 from whooping cough.

Lorenzo—Marquez.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 4,902. Total number of deaths, 41. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of July. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 27. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay*.—Two weeks ended August 31, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths, and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 5, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths, and no contagious diseases reported.

BERMUDA—*St. Georges*.—Two weeks ended September 2, 1899. Estimated population, 2,150. No deaths, and no contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Four weeks ended July 29, 1899. Estimated population, 86,250. Total number of deaths, 162. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Ontario*.—Three months ended July 31, 1899. Estimated population, 2,168,115. Total number of deaths, 3,931, including diphtheria, 60; enteric fever, 46; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 36; whooping cough, 17, and 565 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Quebec.—Two weeks ended September 2, 1899. Estimated population, 73,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Havre*.—Two weeks ended August 19, 1899. Estimated population, 119,470. Total number of deaths, 196, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 26 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Rouen.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 268, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 13; smallpox, 2, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.

St. Etienne.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 139, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Breslau*.—Two weeks ended August 19, 1899. Estimated population, 433,938. Total number of deaths, 507, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 10, and 54 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Kehl—Straussburg.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 144,270. Total number of deaths, 271, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 4, and 1 from typhus.

Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 144,270. Total number

of deaths, 250, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 1 from typhus.

Plauen.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 35,082. Total number of deaths, 91, including diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 2, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of May. Estimated population, 35,082. Total number of deaths, 103, including diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of June. Estimated population, 35,082. Total number of deaths, 89, including whooping cough, 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 26, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 26.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 38.0, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 20.8.

London.—Two thousand one hundred deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 52; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 17; enteric fever, 16; diarrhea and dysentery, 426, and 21 from cholera and choleraic diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 24.1 a thousand. In Greater London 3,008 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 24.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 7 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 26, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 8.9, and the highest in Dublin, viz, 32.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 207 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 6; measles, 18; scarlet fever, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 26, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 22.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 17.1, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 31.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 689, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 8, and whooping cough, 7.

ITALY—*Florence*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 199,080. Total number of deaths, 320, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 4, and 36 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Naples.—Three weeks ended June 10, 1899. Estimated population, 566,838. Total number of deaths, 782, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; measles, 2, and 62 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Rome.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 500,610. Num-

ber of deaths reported, 65, including diphtheria, 14; enteric fever, 20; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 3, and 6 from smallpox.

Jamaica.—Week ended August 19, 1899. Estimated population, 694,866. Total number of deaths, 6, including 1 from enteric fever.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended August 19, 1899. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—Formosa—Tamsui.—Two weeks ended July 26, 1899. Estimated population, 100,000. Number of deaths not reported. Twenty deaths from plague reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

PARAGUAY—Asuncion.—Five weeks ended July 24, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths 81, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from typhus.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Singapore.—Three weeks ended July 29, 1899. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 456, including 2 from smallpox.

SWITZERLAND.—Two weeks ended August 24, 1899. Statistics for the 15 largest cities and towns of Switzerland having a population of 670,000 show 396 deaths, including diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 52 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TANGIER—Morocco.—Two weeks ended August 26, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. No deaths reported. The general health is fair.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	Aug. 26.....	6,000	7									
Aix la Chapelle	Aug. 19.....	132,780	65									
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	132,780	95									
Alexandretta.....	Aug. 19.....	7,500	8									
Alexandria.....	Aug. 6.....	325,000	a 187									
Do.....	Aug. 13.....	325,000	b 207									
Amherstburg	Sept. 2.....	2,300										
Amoy.....	July 22.....	300,000	(c)									
Do.....	July 29.....	300,000	(d)									
Do.....	Aug. 5.....	300,000	(e)									
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 19.....	518,506	135					1				2
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	518,506	141					3		1		
Antwerp.....	Aug. 19.....	287,462	139			1		1	4		1	3
Bahia.....	July 29.....	200,000			1							
Do.....	Aug. 5.....	200,000			1							
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	200,000			1							
Barmen.....	do.....	137,000	59				1				1	1
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	137,000	59						1			
Belfast.....	do.....	350,000	146					9				5
Belize.....	Aug. 31.....	13,000	5									
Belleville.....	Sept. 4.....	10,442	3									
Bergen.....	Aug. 28.....	57,000	34									
Berlin.....	July 29.....	1,819,315	732					2	9	7	20	
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	1,819,501	790						7	6	25	
Bluefields.....	Aug. 26.....	3,018	2									
Bombay.....	Aug. 8.....	821,784	f 607	2		6					11	
Bradford.....	Aug. 19.....	231,260	88						1		2	1
Bremen.....	Aug. 12.....	145,000	51							1		
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	145,000	56								1	
Bristol.....	do.....	320,911	148							1	3	1
Brussels.....	do.....	482,158	215							1		1
Budapest.....	Aug. 13.....	640,000					1		4	3	1	
Do.....	Aug. 20.....	640,000					5		5	1	1	
Cairo.....	Aug. 5.....	570,062	439				7	17		3		
Calcutta.....	July 29.....	681,560	g 403	53						1		
Cardiff.....	Aug. 19.....	185,826	84					1		1		2
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	185,826	86					2		1		3
Cartagena.....	Aug. 19.....	25,000	8									
Catania.....	Aug. 24.....	124,000	62					5		1		
Chaudiere Junction.....	Sept. 2.....	500										
Chemnitz.....	Aug. 12.....	172,840	90							2		
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	172,840	119				1					
Christiania.....	do.....	222,000	89									
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	222,000	91					1	1			
Coburg.....	Aug. 12.....	19,678	9							1		
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	19,678	3									
Cognac.....	do.....	20,400	4									
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	20,400	8									
Cologne.....	Aug. 12.....	360,625	170								2	1
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	360,625	257					1	1		6	2
Colombo.....	July 22.....	130,000	82					1			1	
Do.....	July 29.....	130,000	89			1						
Colon.....	Aug. 26.....	8,000	4									
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 19.....	351,000	173					2	4	2		1
Dresden.....	Aug. 12.....	396,300	194					2			1	1
Dublin.....	Aug. 19.....	349,594	234					6		1	10	7
Dundee.....	do.....	166,072	45									
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	166,072	63								1	1
Dusseldorf.....	Aug. 12.....	203,553	167							1	1	2
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	203,553	146									
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Aug. 12.....	253,900	95									
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	253,900	121								1	2
Flushing.....	Aug. 16.....	18,571	8									
Fuchau.....	July 29.....	1,000,000										
Funchal.....	Aug. 13.....	36,982	23					2				
Do.....	Aug. 20.....	36,982	22					1				
Do.....	Aug. 27.....	36,982	20					1		1		
Geneva.....	Aug. 12.....	95,348	32									
Ghent.....	Aug. 19.....	162,652	83					1				1
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	162,652	109							1		
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 20.....	25,900	5								1	

a Plague, 2. b Plague, 2. c Plague, 250. d Plague, 100. e Plague, 75. f Plague, 75.
g Plague, 16.

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.
Girgenti.....	Aug. 19.....	24,428	7									
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	24,428	13									
Glasgow.....	Aug. 19.....	733,803	300				1		4	1	16	6
Gothenburg.....	do.....	122,205	41									
Guatemala City.....	Aug. 22.....	65,000	54					7				
Halifax.....	Sept. 2.....	45,000	23							1		
Hamburg.....	Aug. 19.....	675,351	322							1		6
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	675,351	306					1	1	4		7
Hongkong.....	July 22.....	248,710	a 112									
Do.....	July 29.....	248,710	b 109									
Honolulu.....	Aug. 12.....	35,000	16					2				1
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	35,000	21									
Kingston, Canada.....	Aug. 25.....	18,800	9									
Do.....	Sept. 1.....	18,800	6									
Do.....	Sept. 8.....	18,800	6									
Kingston, Jamaica.....	Aug. 19.....	34,314										
Koenigsburg.....	Sept. 12.....	181,047										
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	181,047										
Leghorn.....	Aug. 13.....	104,827	39					1			1	
Do.....	Aug. 20.....	104,827	40								1	
Leipzig.....	Aug. 12.....	430,635	248						3		2	
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	430,635	330						1		1	
Licata.....	do.....	20,000	12				1					
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	20,000	13					1				
Liege.....	Aug. 12.....	169,867	40									1
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	169,867	45									1
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	390					3	1	1	6	5
London.....	do.....	6,528,434	3,157					14	9	46	60	47
Lyons.....	Aug. 12.....	466,028	194					10		1	2	
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	466,028	188					8		3		
Magdeburg.....	July 22.....	225,298	102						4	1		1
Do.....	July 29.....	225,298	154						2			
Mainz.....	Aug. 19.....	80,000	22									1
Manchester.....	do.....	546,010	315					2		3	4	6
Mannheim.....	Aug. 12.....	127,500	65					1		1	2	
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	127,500	56					2			1	
Maricaoibo.....	do.....	50,000	22									
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	50,000	18									
Marseilles.....	Aug. 21.....	447,344	191									
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	447,344	207									
Matamoras.....	Aug. 25.....	16,304	11									
Do.....	Sept. 2.....	16,304	7									
Mazatlan.....	Aug. 26.....	17,395	18									
Messina.....	Aug. 19.....	107,000	31					2				1
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	107,000	32					3				
Milan.....	do.....	481,297	8									
Moscow.....	Aug. 11.....	1,000,000	675			2	1	4	2	10	4	4
Nagasaki.....	do.....	131,000						1				
New Castle on Tyne.....	Aug. 19.....	228,625	101					1	1	1		1
Nice.....	Aug. 20.....	114,000	27					1				
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	114,000	32					1				
Nuevo Laredo.....	Aug. 26.....	6,000	4					1				
Do.....	Sept. 2.....	6,000	5					1				
Nuremberg.....	July 29.....	230,000	123								12	2
Do.....	Aug. 5.....	230,000	139								8	
Odesa.....	Aug. 19.....	383,000	213					3	1	3	2	1
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Aug. 5.....	214,119	100									
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	214,119	126	1								
Palermo.....	Aug. 19.....	300,000	101									
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	300,000	105					2		2		
Paris.....	Aug. 19.....	2,511,985	978					32	2	2	30	10
Pernambuco.....	July 1.....	200,000	128									
Do.....	July 8.....	200,000	135									
Do.....	July 15.....	200,000	117									
Do.....	July 22.....	200,000	111									
Do.....	July 29.....	200,000	123									
Plymouth.....	Aug. 26.....	99,848	63							1		
Prague.....	Aug. 19.....	190,260	121						2	4	3	
Progreso.....	Aug. 8.....	4,800	8									
Do.....	Aug. 15.....	4,800	7									
Puerto Cortes.....	Aug. 30.....	2,000	0									
Queenstown.....	July 22.....	15,000	3							1		
Do.....	July 29.....	15,000	3									

a Plague, 32.

b Plague, 39.

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.
Queenstown.....	Aug. 5.....	15,000	2								
Do.....	Aug. 12.....	15,000	6								
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	15,000	3								
Rheims.....	Aug. 12.....	107,709	67				1				1
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 21.....	768,000	266			22		4		2	3
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 26.....	315,305	135							1	
St. Etienne.....	Aug. 20.....	135,784	139					2			
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Sept. 2.....	50,000	17								1
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 12.....	1,267,023	670			3		30	8	22	15
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	1,267,023	592			1		42	7	24	16
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Sept. 2.....	3,000	1								
Sheffield.....	Aug. 19.....	362,115	190					2	3	10	10
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	362,115	203					5	3	7	7
Smyrna.....	Aug. 20.....	300,000	41			1				2	
Solingen.....	Aug. 12.....	36,540	19				1			1	2
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	36,540	19				1			1	2
Southampton.....	do.....	103,168	58				1				
South Shields.....	do.....	102,312	31							2	
Stettin.....	Aug. 12.....	153,000	133				1	1			2
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	153,000	147							1	1
Stockholm.....	do.....	291,580	94							3	
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 17.....	162,934	68								
Do.....	Aug. 24.....	162,934	55								
Sunderland.....	Aug. 19.....	145,613	51				1				
Tampico.....	Sept. 1.....	14,000	17								
Trapani.....	Aug. 19.....	45,095	18								
Do.....	Aug. 26.....	45,095	15								
Trieste.....	Aug. 12.....	165,000	84					3	1		
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	165,000	62					1			
Tuxpan.....	Aug. 21.....	11,000	27		6						1
Do.....	Aug. 28.....	11,000	31		3						1
Utiila.....	Aug. 29.....	800									
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 31.....	30,000	51		14						
Vienna.....	Aug. 12.....	1,623,134	619					2	3	14	2
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	1,623,154	616					3	4	10	2
West Hartlepool.....	do.....	60,000									
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 2.....	50,000									
Zurich.....	Aug. 12.....	163,338	45								1
Do.....	Aug. 19.....	163,338	46			1					

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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