

# 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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No. 40.

## UNITED STATES.

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

*Yellow fever in Key West, Fla., and other places.*

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

### FLORIDA.

*Key West.*—Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports as follows: September 29, 54 new cases, 1 death; September 30, 22 new cases, 2 deaths; October 1, 48 new cases, 2 deaths; October 2, 32 cases, 1 death; October 3, no report; October 4, 33 cases. Eight refugees left for Tampa to-night. October 5, 43 cases, 2 deaths.

*Port Tampa.*—Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports as follows: October 2, State quarantine officer at Mullet Key reports that captain of schooner in quarantine died yesterday of yellow fever; remainder of crew well.

*Detention Camp, Tortugas.*—Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith reports, September 30, for the week: Refugees received from Key West, 22; refugees received from contractors' camp, 4; refugees released from contractors' camp, 13; refugees remaining in contractors' camp, 44; October 3, 8 refugees released for Tampa yesterday; missed steamer on account of bad weather; will lie on boat at Key West until to-morrow night.

### LOUISIANA.

*New Orleans.*—Surgeon Carter reports as follows: September 29, 3 new cases; September 30, 1 new case. Tennessee has raised quarantine permanently after having frost last night.

Official reports are as follows: October 3, 2 new cases in past forty-

eight hours. Weather cooler. Thirty-three cases to date, 10 deaths, 11 under treatment; October 4, 5 new cases, 1 death; October 3, Surgeon Murray is ordered from New Orleans to Miami, Fla.

## MISSISSIPPI.

*Centerville, Miss.*—Surgeon Murray reports as follows: September 29, 2 cases direct from New Orleans.

*Mississippi City.*—September 29, total cases to date, 26; 1 death.

*Jackson.*—Dr. Hunter reports as follows: October 2, 12 cases reported to date—4 deaths. Six foci fairly scattered in town. Origin of infection unknown. No objection to publicity.

*Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to October 6, 1899.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Florida:</b>			
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.....	23	1
	Sept. 11.....	12	.....
	Sept. 12.....	29	1
	Sept. 13.....	35	0
	Sept. 14.....	15	1
	Sept. 15.....	30	1
	Sept. 16.....	38	1
	Sept. 17-Sept. 18...	54	2
	Sept. 19.....	31	1
	Sept. 21.....	45	2
	Sept. 22.....	38	5
	Sept. 23.....	40	3
	Sept. 24.....	30	2
	Sept. 25.....	26	.....
	Sept. 26.....	47	2
	Sept. 27.....	26	1
	Sept. 28.....	39	1
	Sept. 29.....	54	1
	Sept. 30.....	22	2
	Oct. 1.....	48	2
	Oct. 2.....	32	1
	Oct. 3.....	(a)	.....
	Oct. 4.....	33	.....
	Oct. 5.....	43	2
Miami.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 22...	2	1
Port Tampa City.....	Sept. 10.....	1	1
<b>Louisiana:</b>			
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 19...	12	2
	Sept. 20.....	2	.....
	Sept. 21.....	3	2
	Sept. 22.....	0	2
	Sept. 23.....	1	.....
	Sept. 25.....	3	1
	Sept. 26.....	2	.....
	Sept. 27.....	2	.....
	Sept. 28.....	2	.....
	Sept. 29.....	3	.....
	Sept. 30.....	1	.....
	Oct. 2-Oct. 3.....	2	.....
	Oct. 4.....	5	1
<b>Mississippi:</b>			
Centerville.....	Sept. 29.....	2	.....
Jackson.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 2.....	12	4
Mississippi City.....	Sept. 1.....	1	1
	Sept. 14-Sept. 29...	26	1

a No report.

*Yellow fever on steamship Songa.*

Surgeon Kalloch telegraphs as follows :

GULF QUARANTINE,  
SHIP ISLAND, MISS., *September 25, 1899.*

Norwegian steamship *Songa*, Havana, 1 case fever in hospital. Three men shipped at Havana.

KALLOCH.

*Smallpox in Chelsea, Mass.*

BOSTON, MASS., *September 28, 1899.*

SIR : I have the honor to report that 5 cases of smallpox have been officially reported in the town of Chelsea. The original case was that of a barber, a negro man, whose attack was so mild that no one suspected the nature of his illness. He continued to ply his vocation, and it was not till his associate in the shop was seized with a severe attack of variola, that the true nature of the malady was discovered. Three of the patrons of the shop, all white men, developed smallpox about the same time. All the cases have been sent to the isolation hospital, except one, and he is quarantined at his home in Chelsea. It would seem that the opportunity of spreading the infection from the original case was so excellent that we can reasonably expect the appearance of more cases.

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

*Case of smallpox in Everett, Mass.*

BOSTON, MASS., *September 29, 1899.*

SIR : I have the honor to report that a case of variola has developed in the town of Everett. It has been traced to the original case in Chelsea, the negro barber.

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

*Smallpox in the Thirty-first Regiment, United States Volunteers, at San Francisco.*

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,  
*Angel Island, Cal., September 22, 1899.*

SIR : I have the honor to report that smallpox has broken out in the Thirty-first Regiment, United States Volunteers, recently from Louisville, Ky. The regiment, I am informed, arrived here on the 1st, and on the 19th instant a patient sent to the general hospital was found to be suffering with an eruption which was pronounced to be smallpox. The case was isolated. Later 2 other cases were found to have an eruption ; these also were sent into the isolation camp.

On recommendation of Colonel Greenleaf, the regiment was sent to the detention camp on Angel Island for further observation. Two cases of fever were detected in the first company sent over, which were isolated. These developed smallpox.

All the regiment has been vaccinated and will be revaccinated from time to time until thoroughly immunized. The same procedure will be carried out at the Presidio.

This regiment, now in quarantine, will be detained for fifteen days after the appearance of the last case, when they will be brought over to the station, and their effects disinfected before embarking. This regiment was ready to leave, all the regimental baggage being on board.

I have been requested by General Shafter to disinfect the compartments of the transport *Grant*, in which the regimental baggage was stored, before another regiment goes on board. This will be done as soon as the baggage is unloaded.

Respectfully, yours,

J. J. KINYOUN,  
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 October 6, 1899.*

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2	0	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	2	1	
Total for the State.....		4	1	
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Hinsdale County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Lake County.....	Sept. 18.....	2		
Las Animas County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Total for the State.....		4		
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
Stamford.....	July 20.....	1		
<b>Florida:</b>				
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		
<b>Georgia:</b>				
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		
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
<b>Indiana:</b>				
Clark County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for the State.....		2		
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Kansas City.....	June 10-June 17...	2		
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17.....	104		
Louisville.....	June 23-Sept. 23...	17	0	
Total for the State.....		121		
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26...	14	0	
Shreveport.....	.....do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....		17	0	

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Maryland:</b>				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 28.....	14		
Total for the State.....		32		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston.....	June 27-Sept. 2...	9	3	
Chelsea.....	Sept. 28.....	5		
Everett.....	Aug. 7.....	1		
Fall River.....	June 27-Sept. 9...	2		
Roxbury.....	Aug. 30.....	3		
Total for the State.....		20	3	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Saginaw County.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...			Smallpox reported.
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Austin.....	July 15-Aug. 1...	1	0	
Duluth.....	do.....	1	0	
East Grand Forks.....	do.....	7	0	
Total for the State.....		9	0	
<b>Mississippi:</b>				
Natchez.....	July 7-Aug. 24...	14	0	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8		
Total for the State.....		22		
<b>Missouri:</b>				
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	
<b>Montana:</b>				
Great Falls.....	Sept. 18.....	6		
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
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.....			Do.
Hertford County.....	do.....	4		
McDowell County.....	do.....	1		
Moore County.....	do.....	1		Do.
Nash County.....	do.....			
Northampton.....	do.....	1		
Rockingham.....	do.....	14		
Rowan.....	do.....	1		
Wake.....	do.....	4		
Wayne.....	do.....	7		
Total for the State.....		68		
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	July 7-Sept. 16...	18		
Cleveland.....	June 24-Sept. 2...	17		
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1		
Dayton.....	July 15-Sept. 30...	4		
Total for the State.....		40		
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Umatilla County.....	Sept. 7.....			Do.
Total for the State.....		6	0	
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-Sept. 2...	35		
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	

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Pennsylvania—Continued.</b>				
Somerset County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	10	.....	At Penn Station, several.
Washington County.....	June 3-June 26...	11	.....	
Westmoreland County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	2	.....	
Total for the State.....		224	.....	
<b>Porto Rico:</b>				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6	.....	
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Memphis.....	Sept. 23.....	1	.....	
<b>Texas:</b>				
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8	.....	Many cases reported.
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	.....	.....	
Brenham, Wash'gton County..	.....do.....	1	.....	
Dallas.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40	.....	
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2	.....	
San Antonio.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1	1	
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5...	25	.....	
Taylor.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1	.....	
Sixteen places.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 9...	79	4	
Total for the State.....		158	5	
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1	.....	
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4...	19	0	
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Sept. 30...	13	0	
Augusta County.....	July 1-July 31...	1	.....	
Brunswick County.....	.....do.....	2	.....	
Charles City County.....	.....do.....	8	.....	
Gloucester County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported. Do. Do.
Goochland County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	
Greensville County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	
Hanover County.....	.....do.....	1	.....	Do.
Isle of Wight County.....	.....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.....		121	.....	
<b>Washington:</b>				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9	.....	
Seattle.....	July 19-Sept. 23...	5	.....	
Spokane.....	July 8-Aug. 19...	7	.....	
Tacoma.....	July 23-Aug. 5...	2	.....	
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
Total for the State.....		31	.....	
<b>West Virginia:</b>				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	
Elkhorn, McDowell County...	Aug. 19.....	1	.....	
Total for the State.....		2	.....	

## PORTO RICO.

*Sanitary reports from Ponce.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, September 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended September 9. Also mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date:

The city and port are gradually being cleaned up, but there is still considerable work to be done before their hygienic condition will be as good as before. The general health of the community, however, under

the circumstances continues good. Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping. Dr. Lavinder expects to return to duty on Monday, the 11th.

Respectfully, yours,

P. MALARET,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.*

[Inclosure.]

*Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during the two weeks ended September 9, 1899.*

Apoplexy, 1; atrepsy, 2; angina infectiosa, 1; anasarca, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 4; bronchitis, 2; cachexia, senile, 1; carcinoma of stomach, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; chloro-anæmia, 1; diarrhea, chronic, 2; drowned, 7; dyspepsia, 1; diphtheria, 1; entero-colitis, 9; enteritis, acute, 1; enteritis, chronic, 1; eclampsia, 1; gastric fever, 2; gastro-enteritis, 2; hemorrhage, cerebral, 2; hydroanæmia, 1; inanition, 5; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 2; metritis, chronic, 1; pneumonia, 1; pernicious anæmia, 2; pernicious fever, 3; puerperal fever, 1; pulmonary congestion, 1; polyarthritis, rheumatic, 1; softening of brain, 2; tetanus, 5; tuberculosis, general, 1; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 13; tuberculosis of intestine, 1; valvular diseases of heart, 3; volvulus, 1; wounded, 2; unknown, a 2; total, 93. Births in the same date, 27.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *September 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine report and abstract of bills of health for the week ended September 16:

Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week, and the general health of the city and port continues fairly good. A new tent hospital for the city poor has been established here under the direction of the United States Army. Its capacity is 200. I inspected it last week, and through the kindness of Dr. Ashford had the privilege of seeing all cases. A large part of the cases admitted are of a chronic nature, and I saw no acute infectious diseases. There were about 100 inmates at the time of my inspection. The camp is clean and comfortable and well conducted. The work of establishing the camp and conducting it has been very creditably done by Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, United States Army, but for the medical care of the patients a native physician is employed.

Since the storm, there has been much trouble in obtaining reports concerning the health of the city.

Respectfully, yours,

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

*Miraflores Island, near San Juan, secured temporarily as a quarantine station.*

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *September 19, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the old buildings upon Cabras Island, quarantines tation at the mouth of San Juan Harbor, were more or less injured by the hurricane of August 8, and that island, area 6 acres, nearly cut in two by the heavy surf. At the same time the leper colony were rendered houseless in their temporary structure in the rear of the city jail, and they were placed in the basement of that building until some other site could be selected.

At the upper end of this harbor is situated the island of Miraflores, on which the Spaniards had erected some substantial buildings for a

<sup>a</sup> These 2 deaths occurred in the country (campo) and bodies were buried there, without being seen by a doctor, as a rise in the river prevented the attendance of a city physician. Nothing suspicious.

powder magazine, etc., well isolated but in near proximity to the quarantine anchorage for vessels. As this island and buildings were not in use for a powder magazine and probably would never be so used again, I have been on the lookout to secure it as a quarantine detention station, noting the fact that when this harbor is properly dredged out, vessels would be able to approach a wharf at that island for disinfection, etc., and passengers and baggage could now be landed in all kinds of weather, which is not the case at Cabras Island. I accordingly made a proposition that if the governor-general would cede Miraflores Island for quarantine purposes and cause alterations and repairs to be made to the buildings to adapt them to quarantine use, then Cabras Island, at a very little expense, could be fitted up for the isolation of the leper colony. The advantage of the exchange was at once recognized, and a general order issued to that effect. (Copy inclosed.)

Miraflores Island comprises about 24 acres, two-thirds of which is upon a rise of ground at least 15 feet above sea level. On the island there is an almost inexhaustible spring of fresh water, situated a short distance from the wharf.

In addition to the alterations and repairs to the brick and cement buildings, I requested that a frame building, about 15 by 40 feet, be erected at the base of the small cement wharf to house the steam chamber and contain a baggage and formaldehyd disinfecting room. The main building, which is 150 feet in length, is to be partitioned into 7 rooms, given new board floors, painted, and put in good order for use as a detention barracks. The other small buildings are to be similarly repaired. The board of public works is now effecting these changes.

I inclose an itemized estimate of the new work which was allowed and all that was asked for at the present time. When these repairs are completed the station will be well adapted for use as a detention quarantine station and for the isolation of patients. Small baggage, etc., can also be disinfected there, but it is necessary to have a disinfecting barge for the treatment of vessels and cargoes, as there is not sufficient depth of water to allow the heavy draft vessels to approach within 200 or 300 yards of the wharf. Then, too, the disinfecting machinery on hand is too small to handle any great amount of cargo.

I consider this exchange of islands a very valuable gain to the quarantine service. Miraflores ("the flowery outlook") is four times the area of Cabras Island, equally isolated, lies much nearer to the channel, and has a running spring of fresh water which can be piped to all parts of the grounds. Quarters for the officers of the Service can be erected in the future, and this be made an ideal station. I inclose, under separate cover, copies of the plans of the buildings on the island, and a map of the island itself.

Respectfully, yours,

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

(GENERAL ORDERS, No. 137.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, September 5, 1899.*

The island of Miraflores and the public buildings thereon are assigned temporarily as the quarantine station of this port and will be turned over to the quarantine inspector of the island of Porto Rico.

They will be put in order and so maintained by the board of public works.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL,  
*Adjutant-General.*



[Inclosure No. 2.]

SAN JUAN, *September 1, 1899.*

SIR: Referring to your communications of the 26th and 28th instant, specifying alterations and repairs necessary upon Miraflores Island, I beg to submit below an estimate of cost:

1. Wharf.....		\$112. 80
2. Disinfection building.....	\$596. 70	
Clearing of land, transportation of apparatus from Cabras Island and its installation.....	200. 00	
		796. 70
3. Old Magazine Building:		
Walls, windows, doors, wooden floors, repair of concrete floors..	890. 42	
Lining and painting.....	130. 77	
Corrugated roof.....	807. 48	
Two water-closets and drainage.....	178. 00	
		2, 006. 67
4. Building No. 2:		
Brick wall and repairs of floors .....	97. 17	
Repairs of wall, doors, windows, lining and painting the roof and doors and removal .....	126. 72	
		223. 89
5. Building No. 5:		
Repairs of wall and new concrete floor.....	57. 19	
Corrugated roof.....	56. 16	
New doors and windows.....	11. 50	
		124. 85
6. Auxiliary expenses:		
Transportation, watchmen, etc.....		90. 00
Total.....		3, 354. 91
Contingencies and supervision 10 per cent.....		335. 49
Total.....		3, 690. 40

Respectfully, yours,

F. L. HILLS,  
*Director Public Works.*

A. H. GLENNAN,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Inspector, San Juan, Porto Rico.*

*Report from San Juan inclosing lists of vessels from European ports to San Juan.*

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *September 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter (G) of September 5, 1899, relative to the prevalence of plague at Portugal. No vessels from that country arrive in Porto Rico, but some steamers sail from contiguous Spanish ports.

I inclose a list of vessels, grouped under their nationalities, arriving since June 1, 1899, giving ports of departure and call, dates of departure and arrival, and number of passengers for Porto Rico. A list of the lines of vessels is also inclosed.

Respectfully, yours,

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

## [Inclosure No. 1.]

*List of vessels arriving from European ports since June 1, 1899.*

Nationality.	Port of departure.	Date of departure.	Ports of call.	Date of arrival.	Number of passengers.	Number of passengers for this port.
Spanish.....	Liverpool .....	May 10	Coruna, Santander.....	June 1	2	2
Do.....	do.....	June 3	do.....	June 22	3	3
Do.....	do.....	June 17	do.....	July 8	47	47
Do.....	do.....	July 1	do.....	July 20	5	5
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 1	do.....	Aug. 23	5	5
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 26	do.....	Sept. 16	5	5
French.....	Havre.....	May 15	Bordeaux, St. Thomas.....	June 2	36	.....
Do.....	do.....	June 20	do.....	July 3	15	7
Do.....	do.....	July 19	do.....	Aug. 2	14	4
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 17	do.....	Sept. 3	22	7
Spanish.....	Barcelona.....	May 7	Mallorca, Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, and Grand Canary.	June 8	68	.....
Do.....	do.....	May 29	Malaga, Cadiz, and Palmas.	June 10	75	15
Do.....	do.....	June 5	do.....	June 21	77	7
Do.....	do.....	June 25	do.....	July 12	147	14
Do.....	do.....	June 30	do.....	July 21	114	18
Do.....	do.....	July 24	do.....	Aug. 11	165	25
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 5	do.....	Aug. 24	110	16
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 25	do.....	Sept. 11	218	28
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 5	do.....	Sept. 20	191	36
German.....	Hamburg.....	May 28	Havre, St. Thomas.....	June 16	4	4
Do.....	do.....	June 20	do.....	July 13	16	15
Do.....	do.....	July 21	do.....	Aug. 11	3	.....
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 23	do.....	Sept. 13	9	9
Do.....	do.....	June 5	Bremen, St. Thomas.....	June 27	3	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 6	do.....	July 30	1	.....
Do.....	do.....	May 15	None.....	June 4	1	1
Do.....	Bremerhaven.....	Aug. 9	St. Thomas.....	Aug. 27	2	.....
Spanish.....	Barcelona.....	May 27	Valencia, Cartagena, Torevieja, Malaga, Cadiz, and Canary Islands.	June 27	216	4
Do.....	do.....	June 8	do.....	July 2	90	15
Do.....	do.....	July 1	do.....	July 22	97	7
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 26	76	10
Do.....	do.....	July 20	do.....	Aug. 15	167	5
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 7	do.....	Sept. 3	262	7
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 27	do.....	Sept. 21	185	8
Do.....	Liverpool.....	July 15	None.....	July 30	None	.....
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 12	do.....	Aug. 26	do.....	.....
Do.....	Barcelona.....	Apr. 28	do.....	June 15	do.....	.....
Do.....	Palma.....	May 3	do.....	June 23	do.....	.....
Norwegian.....	Rotterdam.....	Aug. 9	do.....	Aug. 29	do.....	.....

## [Inclosure No. 2.]

*Lines of vessels that make regular trips from Europe to San Juan, Porto Rico.*

Name of line.	Port of departure.
Compania Transatlantica Espanola (Antes A. Lopez & Co.).....	Barcelona, Spain.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique Francaise.....	Havre, France.
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.....	Hamburg, Germany.
Pinillos, Izquierdo & Co.....	Barcelona, Spain.
Larrinaga & Co.....	Liverpool, England.
The Serra Steamship Company.....	Do.
<i>Tramp vessels.</i>	
F. Prats & Co.....	Barcelona, Spain.
The Cuba Steamship Company, Limited.....	Antwerp, Belgium.

## REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*Laredo, Tex., September 22, 1899.*—I have the honor to submit the following report of inspections for week ended September 16: International ferry, inspected and allowed entry, 809; refused entry for want of evidence of whereabouts during preceding ten days, 5; total inspected, 814. Persons refused entry all claimed to be residents of Monterey, Mexico.

Entries over the Mexican National Railroad from the City of Mexico, 23; San Luis Potosi, 10; Saltillo, 21; Monterey, 72; other points, 37; total, 163. Disinfected 3 large trunks and 3 valises from Tampico. Persons had been detained at Monterey, but baggage not disinfected.

International foot and tramway bridge: Inspected and allowed entry, 3,310; refused entry, 4. Total inspected, 9 immigrants included, 3,314.

Respectfully, yours,

H. J. HAMILTON,

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

*Vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore during the week ended September 23, 1899.*

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 23, 1899.*

SIR: I respectfully transmit the following statement of vessels which have entered at the port of Baltimore from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico during the week ended September 23, 1899:

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
Sept. 18	British.....	Steamship Aldborough.....	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 10	Ore.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING,  
*Acting Deputy Collector.*

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended September 23, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, September 24, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 23, 1899 ;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 17	Steamship Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia .....	188
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur .....	do.....	168
Sept. 18	Steamship Halifax .....	Halifax, Nova Scotia .....	125
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	5
Do.....	Steamship Columbian.....	London, England.....	9
Do.....	Steamship Aladdin.....	Louisburg, Nova Scotia.....	3
Sept. 19	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	117
Sept. 20	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	do.....	89
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	108
Do.....	Steamship Lancastrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	9
Sept. 21	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	79
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	175
Do.....	Steamship Etolia.....	Avonmouth, England.....	1
Do.....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	209
Sept. 22	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	72
Do.....	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	795
Sept. 23	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	104
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	91
Total .....			2,349

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,  
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended September 30, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, October 1, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 30, 1899 ;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 24	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia .....	177
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth .....	do.....	171
Do.....	Steamship Cephalonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	468
Sept. 25	Steamship Halifax .....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	168
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Dewey.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	19
Do.....	Steamship Storm King.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	1
Do.....	Schooner Cygnet.....	Parrsboro, Nova Scotia .....	1
Do.....	Steamship Englishman.....	Liverpool, England.....	2
Sept. 26	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	52
Do.....	Steamship Anglian.....	London, England.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Ontario.....	Hull, England.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	90
Sept. 27	Steamship Victorian.....	Liverpool, England.....	3
Do.....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	74
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	93
Do.....	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	2
Sept. 28	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	91
Do.....	Steamship Yarmouth .....	do.....	158
Do.....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	216
Sept. 29	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	71
Sept. 30	Steamship Boston .....	do.....	103
Do.....	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	88
Do.....	Steamship Oakmore.....	London, England.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Carinthia.....	Liverpool, England.....	4
Total .....			2,057

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 30, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, October 2, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 30, 1899;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 24	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	94
Do....	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	392
Do....	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	271
Sept. 25	Steamship Phoenicia.....	Hamburg.....	101
Sept. 26	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	336
Sept. 27	Steamship Barbarossa.....	Bremen.....	536
Do....	Steamship Trojan Prince .....	Genoa and Naples.....	720
Sept. 28	Steamship Lahn .....	Bremen.....	329
Do....	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	775
Total.....		.....	3,554

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,  
*Acting Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended September 30, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Philadelphia, September 30, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 30,  
1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 25	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	266
Sept. 27	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	130
Sept. 29	Steamship Carthaginian .....	Glasgow.....	4
Do....	Steamship Mackinaw .....	London .....	1
Total.....		.....	401

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. 30	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.	Nor. bk. Turist (a).....	Sept. 12	Rio de Janeiro.....
	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.	Am. sc. Jessie Lena.....	Sept. 26	Gibara.....
			Br. sc. John S. Parker.....	do.	Sagua la Grande..
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.	U. S. bk. Tillie Baker.....	Sept. 25	Havana.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Sept. 11	Nor. ss. Krim.....	Sept. 26	Tampico.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Sept. 23	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.		.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Sept. 23	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship	do.	Am. sc. Bertha Louise (a).....	Sept. 15	Caibarien.....
	Island, Miss.		.....	.....	.....
			Am. sc. Davy Crockett (a).....	do.	Havana.....
			Nor. ss. Flandria.....	Sept. 18	Cienfuegos.....
			Am. sc. Wm. J. Lermond..	Sept. 22	Vera Cruz.....
			Nor. ss. Songa.....	Sept. 23	Matanzas.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Sept. 23	.....	.....	.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine,	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
	Del.		.....	.....	.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Sept. 23	H. R. M. ss. Leander.....	Sept. 18	Acapulco.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
17	Savannah, Ga.....	Sept. 30	Nor. bk. Magellan (a).....	Sept. 11	Rio via Barbados..
			Nor. bk. Ole Smith	Sept. 13	do.....
			Plong.....	.....	.....
18	South Atlantic Quarant-	do.	Nor. bk. Brodrene.....	Sept. 25	Pernambuco.....
	tine, Blackbeard Island,		Nor. bk. Dina (a).....	Sept. 4	Para.....
	Ga.		Nor. bk. Bergliot (a).....	Sept. 8	do.....
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key	Sept. 9	Am. sc. James N. Kerlin a	Sept. 12	Key West.....
	West, Fla.		.....	.....	.....
20	Washington, N. C.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
21	CUBA:		.....	.....	.....
22	Caibarien.....	Sept. 23	.....	.....	.....
23	Cardenas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
24	Cienfuegos.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
25	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 16	.....	.....	.....
26	Gibara.....	Sept. 9	.....	.....	.....
27	Guantanamo.....	Sept. 16	.....	.....	.....
	Havana.....	Sept. 23	Br. ss. Widdrington.....	Sept. 17	Mobile.....
			Br. sc. G. E. Bentley.....	do.	do.....
			Cuban Vivero Carmen.....	Sept. 18	Havana.....
			Sp. ss. Conde Wifredo.....	do.	Vera Cruz.....
			.....	.....	.....
			Cuban Vivero Emelio.....	Sept. 19	Havana.....
			Am. bge. Highlander.....	Sept. 20	Tampa.....
			Cuban bge. San Fer-	Sept. 21	Havana.....
			nando.....	.....	.....
			Ger. ss. India.....	Sept. 21	Tampico.....
			Sp. ss. Conde Wifredo.....	Sept. 23	Havana.....
28	Isabela de Sagua.....	Sept. 23	.....	.....	.....
29	Manzanillo.....	Sept. 16	.....	.....	.....
30	Matanzas.....	Sept. 23	Nor. ss. Songa.....	Sept. 17	Cardenas.....
31	Nuevitas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
32	Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 16	.....	.....	.....
	POERTO RICO:		.....	.....	.....
33	Ponce.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
34	San Juan.....	Sept. 11	Sp. ss. Mexico.....	Sept. 14	Havana.....
		Sept. 23	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

## AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					3
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 26		1
	do.....	do.....			
	Jacksonville.....	Refused pratique.....		Proceeded to South Atlantic Quarantine for disinfection.	
4	Norfolk.....	Held for disinfection.....	Sept. 30		10
	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27		
5				No report.....	1
6					9
7					
8				No transactions.....	
9				do.....	
10	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 21		2
	do.....	do.....	Sept. 17		
	Mobile.....	do.....			
	Pascagoula.....	Held for disinfection.....			
	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....		1 case yellow fever in quarantine.	
11				No transactions.....	
12					3
13					7
14					15
15	Esquimalt, B. C.....	Spoken and passed on statement of medical officer.			2
16				530 Chinese and 2 Japanese passengers on Br. ss. Mananense from Hakodati bathed and baggage disinfected.	14
17	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 29		11
	do.....	do.....	Sept. 25		
	do.....	do.....			
18	Brunswick.....	do.....	Sept. 17	1 case enteric fever.....	
	Sapelo.....	do.....	Sept. 21	do.....	
	Jacksonville.....	do.....	Sept. 18		
19				No report.....	
20				No transactions.....	
21					6
22					21
23					15
24					1
25				No report.....	
26					6
27	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 18		24
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	Yucatan coast.....	do.....	do.....		
	Havana.....	do.....	do.....	Preliminary disinfection of hold with bichloride, 1,800.	
	Yucatan coast.....	do.....	Sept. 19		
	Tampa.....	do.....	Sept. 21	Crew immune.....	
	Havana.....	do.....	Sept. 22	1 case yellow fever sent to hospital before arrival.	
	Tampico.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 22	1 case yellow fever; sent to hospital in Havana.	
	New Orleans.....	Held.....		Complete disinfection of entire vessel.	
28					15
29					9
30	Matanzas.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 17		5
31				No report.....	
32					18
33					4
34	Corunna.....	Detained to complete period.			12
					9

## REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Month of			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	Sept.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Sept. 23			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Sept. 30			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Sept. 23	Ss. Lampasas Br. ss. Floridian.....	Sept. 18 Sept. 22	New York Cienfuegos.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.			
12	Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	Sept. 30			
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Sept. 23			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Sept. 30			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Sept. 23	Br. bk. Lancashire (a)..... Ger. ss. Hermann..... Br. ss. Widdrington..... Nor. ss. Transit..... Ss. Seaboard.....	Sept. 16 Sept. 19 Sept. 21 do. Sept. 23	Kingston..... Matanzas..... Havana..... Progreso, via Tortugas. Tampa.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Sept. 30			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	Sept. 2 Sept. 9 Sept. 16 Sept. 23 Sept. 30			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Sept. 23			
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	Sept. 30			
27	San Pedro, Cal.....	Sept. 23			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Sept. 30			

a Previously reported.



**MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.**

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
2	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
10	Galveston .....	Fumigated and held.....	Sept. 20	.....	9
11	do .....	do.....	.....	No report.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
15	Mobile .....	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 21	.....	29
16	do .....	Held to complete period.....	do.....	.....	.....
17	do .....	do.....	Sept. 22	.....	.....
18	do .....	do.....	Sept. 23	.....	.....
19	do .....	.....	.....	Refused pratique; took return cargo at station.	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	do.....	1
23	.....	.....	.....	do.....	2
24	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	2
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
26	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	do.....	5
28	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....

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

**KENTUCKY**—*Louisville*.—Two months ended September 23, 1899. Census population, 161,129. Enteric fever prevalent—108 cases were reported in August and 60 cases in September.

**MASSACHUSETTS**—*Worcester*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 108,463. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**MICHIGAN**.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 23, 1899, from 65 observers, indicate that whooping cough, remittent fever, and influenza increased, and inflammation of bowels, inflammation of kidney, and cholera morbus decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 203, enteric fever at 98, scarlet fever at 44, diphtheria at 20, whooping cough, at 16, measles at 11, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 3, and smallpox at 2 places—Battle Creek and Maple Grove, Saginaw County.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—*Concord*.—Two weeks ended September 23. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

**NEW JERSEY**—*Passaic*.—Two weeks ended September 9, 1899. Estimated population, 13,028. Total number of deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*Paterson*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 117,156. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 2; epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 8, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**NORTH CAROLINA**.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of August, 1899, from 21 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 152,853—white, 89,578; colored, 63,275, show a total of 209 deaths, including enteric fever 22, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**OHIO**.—Reports to the State board of health for the five weeks ended September 2, 1899, from 52 localities having an aggregate estimated population of 1,357,387, show 16 deaths from diphtheria, 41 from enteric fever, 4 from scarlet fever, and 7 from whooping cough.

*Columbus*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths, 123, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—*Williamsport*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 26. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allentown, Pa.....	Sept. 16.....	25,228	11	2						1			
Do.....	Sept. 23.....	25,228	14									1	
Baltimore, Md.....	Sept. 30.....	434,439	181	23						10		5	
Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	29,839	5										
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	7										
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	203	18					6	1	9		2
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.....	70,028	28	2					1		3		
Charleston, S. C.....	Sept. 23.....	a 54,955	b 33	1					4	4			
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,905	14	1					1				

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

b White, 7; colored, 26.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 23.	1,099,850	415	47						15	6	25	2	1
Do.	Sept. 30.	1,099,850	415	38						16	8	20	1	3
Chicopee, Mass.	do.	14,050	8	1										
Chillicothe, Ohio.	do.	11,288	4	1						1				
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sept. 23.	261,353	108	2								6		
Do.	Sept. 30.	261,353	92	4						4		3		
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	61,220	30							1		1		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Sept. 23.	9,416	2											
Dunmore, Pa.	Sept. 30.	8,315	4											
Elmira, N. Y.	Sept. 23.	29,708	7	1										
Do.	Sept. 30.	29,708	9	2										
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	12	2										
Evansville, Ind.	do.	50,756	18	2						2				
Everett, Mass.	Sept. 23.	11,068	6									1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	22,037	6											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sept. 30.	60,278	17	3										
Green Bay, Wis.	Oct. 1.	9,069	9							3				
Greenville, S. C.	Sept. 30.	8,609	2	1										
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	12	2								1		
Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 23.	44,654	26											1
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	21											
Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 30.	77,696	37	5						1		1		1
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	8											
Malden, Mass.	do.	23,031	11	1										
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 23.	44,126	16											
Medford, Mass.	Sept. 30.	11,079	7											
Melrose, Mass.	Sept. 23.	8,519	2											
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	64,495	50	3						2				
Michigan City, Ind.	Sept. 30.	10,776	3											
Mobile, Ala.	do.	31,076	14	3						1				
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	35	3						2				
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	20							1				
Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 9.	13,947	5											
Do.	Sept. 16.	13,947	6											
Do.	Sept. 23.	13,947	6											
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,039	119	23						5				
Newton, Mass.	Sept. 30.	24,379	4	1										
New York, N. Y.	do.	a3,550,063	1,080	118						16	2	20	9	11
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	8							1		1		
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	1											
Omaha, Nebr.	Sept. 23.	104,452	20											
Oneonta, N. Y.	Sept. 30.	6,272	3							1				
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	1,046,964	364	55						7		12		5
Pittsfield, Mass.	do.	17,281	3											
Pittston, Pa.	do.	10,302	3											
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	11,267	3	1										
Portsmouth, Va.	Sept. 23.	13,268	5	1								1		
Do.	Sept. 30.	13,268	1											
Pottstown, Pa.	Sept. 23.	13,284	0											
Providence, R. I.	Sept. 30.	132,146	50	5						3				3
Reading, Pa.	Oct. 2.	58,661	27	3						1	1			
Rockport, Tex.	Sept. 23.	1,069	0											
San Diego, Cal.	do.	16,159	7	1										
San Jose, Cal.	do.	18,060	6									1		
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do.	5,864	0											
Scranton, Pa.	Sept. 30.	75,215	34							1		3		
Seattle, Wash.	do.	42,837	11	2						2				
Somerville, Mass.	do.	40,152	20	1						1				
Steelton, Pa.	do.	9,256	2									1		
Taunton, Mass.	do.	25,448	14	4								1		
Waltham, Mass.	do.	14,707	3											
Warren, Ohio.	do.	5,973	3											
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 23.	230,392	118	17						7	1	9		2
West Tampa, Fla.	Sept. 30.	4,000	2							1				
Wheeling, W. Va.	Sept. 23.	35,013	3	1										
Wichita, Kans.	Sept. 30.	23,853	6											
Wilmington, Del.	do.	61,431	19	2						2		1		
Winona, Minn.	Sept. 23.	18,208	6							1				
Yonkers, N. Y.	Sept. 29.	32,033	14	1										
Youngstown, Ohio.	Oct. 2.	33,220	8							2				

a Estimated.

## 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 Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to October 6, 1899.*

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	June 6-Aug. 22...	.....	15	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Aug. 12...	.....	263	
Karachi.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	14	17	
Madras.....	May 20-June 9...	0	9	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Fukuoka Ken.....	July 26-Aug. 20...	1	.....	
Kanagawa Ken.....	.....do.....	3	.....	
Miye Ken.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 10-Aug. 26...	4	3	
Tokyo Fu.....	July 26-Aug. 20...	19	4	
Yokohama.....	July 16-Aug. 26...	3	3	

## YELLOW FEVER.

<b>Argentina:</b>					
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	.....	4		
	June 1-June 30...	.....	8		
<b>Brazil:</b>					
Bahia.....	June 3-Aug. 12...	177	85		
Para.....	June 1-June 30...	.....	19		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 11...	.....	66		
St. Felix.....	June 7.....	.....	.....		Reported present.
<b>Colombia:</b>					
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24...	2	2		
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1	1		
Cartagena.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 9...	2	1		
Colon.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3...	1	1		
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8...	88	45		
	Aug. 15-Sept. 19...	27	9		
<b>Costa Rica:</b>					
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 29...	30	15		
Heredia.....	.....do.....	1	.....		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 29...	2	1		
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....	.....	.....		Yellow fever reported.
<b>Cuba:</b>					
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29...	1	1		Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14...	1	.....		
Daiquiri.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2...	1	.....		
Havana.....	June 15-Sept. 22...	124	38		
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Sept. 2...	10	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-Sept. 16	215	47		
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2	.....		
<b>Mexico:</b>					
Amealco.....	Aug. 24.....	.....	.....		Yellow fever reported.
Chilpanzingo.....	Sept. 14.....	.....	.....		Yellow fever prevalent.
Cincha.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....		Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14		
	May 1-Aug. 26...	.....	133		
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-Sept. 20...	.....	42		

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

## YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Mexico—Continued.</b>				
Progreso .....	July 25.....	2	1	Yellow fever reported.
San Geronimo .....	Aug. 23.....			
San Juan la Junta .....	Aug. 24.....			Do.
San Lorenzo .....	do .....			Do.
Tampico .....	July 1-July 7...	1	1	
	Sept. 16.....	2		
	Oct. 2.....	7		
Tapona.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Turpan.....	July 30-Sept. 25...		50	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-Sept. 28...		223	
<b>San Salvador:</b>				
San Salvador.....	June 30-Aug. 1...	3	1	

## PLAGUE.

<b>Arabia:</b>				
Djiddah .....	June 30.....			Plague reported.
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	July 1-Aug. 12...		540	
Hongkong .....	Apr. 11-Aug. 19...	1,555	1,495	
Fuchau.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 26...			Do.
Niuchwang .....	Sept. 13.....			Do.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	May 4-Sept. 10...	90	42	
<b>French Ivory Coast Colony:</b>				
Grand Bassam .....	June 7.....	200		
<b>India:</b>				
<b>Bombay, Presidency of: (a)</b>				
Ahmednugger District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11...	45	31	Total, 1,273 cases; 956 deaths.
Aundh State .....	do .....	26	17	Total, 1,351 cases; 1,383 deaths.
Belgaum District.....	do .....	750	598	Total, 29,300 cases; 22,042 d'ths.
Baroda Territory .....	do .....	29	19	Total, 8,005 cases; 5,982 deaths.
Bijapore District.....	do .....	98	82	Total, 2,626 cases; 2,130 deaths.
Broach District.....	do .....	37	27	Total, 1,530 cases; 1,146 deaths.
Cutch State.....	do .....	29	27	Total, 10,477 cases; 8,634 d'ths.
Dharwar District.....	do .....	143	95	Total, 34,754 cases; 31,307 d'ths.
Janjira State .....	do .....	0	1	Total, 413 cases; 269 deaths.
Kaira District.....	do .....	58	46	Total, 2,069 cases; 1,578 deaths.
Kanara District.....	do .....	11	11	Total, 433 cases; 311 deaths.
Khandesh District .....	do .....	1	0	Total, 1,000 cases; 810 deaths.
Kolaba District.....	do .....	15	9	Total, 2,913 cases; 2,480 deaths.
Kolhapore and Southern Maharatta Country.	do .....	624	500	Total, 19,185 cases; 14,408 d'ths.
Kurrachee District.....	do .....	1	1	Total, 10,684 cases; 8,279 d'ths.
Nassik District.....	do .....	470	361	Total, 6,573 cases; 5,084 deaths.
Poona District.....	do .....	1,400	1,150	Total, 20,163 cases; 15,480 d'ths.
Rewa Kantha.....	do .....	26	25	Total, 442 cases; 341 deaths.
Rutnagherry District .....	do .....	18	15	Total, 742 cases; 618 deaths.
Satara District.....	do .....	228	177	Total, 27,087 cases; 21,211 d'ths.
Savanur State .....	do .....	1	1	Total, 62 cases; 38 deaths.
Sholapore District.....	do .....	29	28	Total, 4,912 cases; 3,960 deaths.
Surat District.....	do .....	61	40	Total, 7,947 cases; 5,842 deaths.
Thana District.....	do .....	108	86	Total, 12,366 cases; 9,794 d'ths.
				Grand total, 220,907 cases; 164,083 deaths.
Bombay.....	May 27-Aug. 22...		712	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Aug. 12...		265	
Karachee.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1	2	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 1-July 10...	2	1	
Nagasaki Ken.....	do .....	2		
Taiwan, Formosa.....	do .....	14	6	
Tamsui, Formosa .....	Apr. 1-July 25...	1,530	1,222	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases; 1,866 deaths.
<b>Mauritius.....</b>	May 4-May 31...	1	5	
	July 14-July 20...	30	29	
<b>Mozambique.....</b>	Aug. 25.....			Plague reported.
<b>Persia:</b>				
Bushire.....	June 8.....			Do.
<b>Portugal:</b>	May 26-June 18...		40	
Lisbon.....	Aug. 16.....			Do.
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15...	63	30	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	Do.
<b>Russia:</b>				
Kolobovka, Astrakhan.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 10...		21	
St. Petersburg.....	July 23-July 29...	1		
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1		

a Extract from Indian Times sent by United States consul.

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

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21...	49	39	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17...	0	3	
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

## SMALLPOX.

<b>Arabia:</b>					
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...		1		
<b>Argentina:</b>					
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-July 31...		5		
<b>Austria:</b>					
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2			
<b>Belgium:</b>					
July 31-Aug. 6...	1				
Antwerp.....	June 10-Sept. 9...	20	6		
Ghent.....	June 23-July 1...		1		
<b>Brazil:</b>					
Bahia.....	June 3-July 29...	4			
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 11...	374	241		
<b>Bohemia:</b>					
Prague.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2...	5			
<b>China:</b>					
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10...	2	1		
<b>Colombia:</b>					
July 12-July 24...	2				
Panama.....	July 26-Aug. 1...	1	1		
<b>Cuba:</b>					
Casilda.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		1		
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1		
Sancti Spiritu.....	June 7.....				
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8...	1			Reported present.
<b>Egypt:</b>					
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26...		1		
Cairo.....	May 20-Aug. 19...		28		
<b>England:</b>					
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...		1		
London.....	June 10-Aug. 5...	5	1		
<b>France:</b>					
Nantes.....	June 1-June 30...	1			
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2...	1			
Paris.....	July 2-July 8...		1		
<b>Germany:</b>					
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9...		1		
<b>Gibraltar:</b>					
June 4-June 21...	1				
<b>Greece:</b>					
Athens.....	June 10-Sept. 2...	128	29		
<b>India:</b>					
Bombay.....	May 27-Aug. 22...		96		
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10...		2		
Madras.....	May 20-July 21...		8		
<b>Japan:</b>					
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	210			
<b>Mexico:</b>					
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Sept. 23...		20		
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Sept. 17...	85	61		
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-Aug. 26...		3		
<b>Netherlands:</b>					
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22...	1			
<b>Russia:</b>					
Khabarovsk.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	1			
Moscow.....	May 27-Sept. 10...	114	53		
Odesa.....	June 10-Sept. 9...	36	12		
Riga.....	June 1-June 30...		22		
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Sept. 9...	98	31		
Warsaw.....	June 3-Aug. 28...		15		
<b>Scotland:</b>					
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17...	1	1		
<b>Spain:</b>					
Barcelona.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		15		
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15...	5	1		
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>					
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 19...		24		
<b>Turkey:</b>					
Beirut.....	June 27-July 1...	1			
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Aug. 12...	6			
Smyrna.....	May 27-Aug. 20...		10		
<b>Uruguay:</b>					
Montevideo.....	May 27-July 30...	2			

## CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, September 13, 1899.]

**AUSTRIA.**—The imperial minister of commerce and finance, together with the Hungarian minister of commerce, has directed that the ministerial order of August 31 against arrivals from Egypt shall apply to arrivals from Portuguese ports, said order to go into effect from the date of its reception by customs officers, sanitary officers, etc.

**ITALY.**—The Government has declared all the ports of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, which are situated on the Indian Ocean, to be infected, and has ordered that the measures prescribed in order of August 17 be applied to arrivals from said ports.

**BELGIUM.**—By order of the minister of agriculture, dated August 25, all vessels arriving direct from ports of the Mediterranean Sea, the Adriatic Sea, the Greek Archipelago, and Spanish and French ports on the Atlantic Ocean from the Straits of Gibraltar to Quessant Island shall be required to produce a sanitary pass.

**SWEDEN.**—On August 17 the Government declared Oporto to be infected and ordered quarantine measures to be applied to arrivals from Portuguese ports.

On September 2 it further declared Alexandria, Hedjaz, and Yemen, in Arabia, the ports on the Persian Gulf, and the Schatt el Arab, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, the island of Penang, the island of Formosa, Amoy, Hongkong, and Macao, the ports of Fuchau, Swatow, and Canton, also Mauritius and Madagascar to be infected.

**RUSSIA.**—The customs department has informed the port collectors that the importation of rags from plague-infected countries and localities is prohibited, rags packed under hydraulic pressure not excepted. Rags from Egypt, India, and other plague-infected countries are not to be admitted under any circumstances.

**GREECE.**—Advices of August 25 state that the Government has placed arrivals from Portugal under eleven days' quarantine at the quarantine station on the island of Delos. On September 1 the Government prohibited the importation of merchandise from Calcutta, Bombay, and the coast of the Persian Gulf.

**SPAIN.**—The royal order of June 5 against Calcutta and neighboring ports is suspended by order of August 29 under certain stated conditions.

**ARABIA.**—According to advices of July 7, the French representative at Bouchir, Persia, has, in consideration of the appearance of plague at that place, recommended the establishment of an international lazaretto at Bouchir.

**EGYPT.**—The International Sanitary Council has resolved to suspend the plague regulations against Lisbon, but to put them in force against Oporto.

**DUTCH INDIES.**—The quarantine regulations declared in May of this year against Penang on account of plague are again suspended.

**ARGENTINA.**—According to advices of September 2, vessels arriving from Portugal are admitted after disinfection, provided they have a physician on board; otherwise they are subject to five days' observation.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN  
FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Report from Belize.*

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *September 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the sailing of the steamer *Stillwater* for New Orleans; all on board in good health. The sanitary condition of Belize is good, no infectious or contagious diseases in Belize or near surrounding country. Weather indications, warm and rainy. There arrived from Bahia 2 barques, twenty days on the passage, no sickness on board either one. No passengers leaving Belize by this steamer.

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 15th instant to date.*

GENERAL REGISTRY, BELIZE, *September 21, 1899.*

Certified by medical practitioner: Acute gastritis, 1; enteritis, 1.

Certified by district commissioner or police: None.

Certified by coroner: None.

Uncertified, none. Total, 2.

A. K. YOUNG,  
*Registrar-General.*

COSTA RICA.

*Report from Port Limon.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *September 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Thursday, September 21, 1899.

The following vessels have cleared from this port for the United States during the week: September 18, steamship *Altai*, Morris, master; crew, 41; cleared for New York; passengers, 12; steamship *Phoenix*, Sewell, master; crew, 17; cleared for New Orleans; passengers, none.

I have to report only 1 death, which occurred in this port during the past week, a colored male, from intestinal obstruction.

This port, as well as the department of Limon, Costa Rica, is free from any disease that may be regarded as contagious or infectious.

The present health of this port and vicinity is excellent. The condition of the two local hospitals, both as to the number of patients and their positive freedom, as far as contagion or infection is concerned, could not be more reassuring or convincing.

Respectfully, yours, WM. H. CARSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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



## GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston.*LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *September 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report no change in the health conditions since my last report. No deaths, I believe, within the week. The mail steamer *Stillwater*, Galt, clears for New Orleans this a. m. Passengers and crew well, and have complied with the regulations.

Respectfully, yours, N. K. VANCE,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

## HONDURAS.

*Report from La Ceiba.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *September 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report this port, and locality generally, as exceptionally free from sickness of a serious nature. There have been no deaths announced this week. My inspection report for the week is as follows: September 18, steamer *Joe Oteri*, American, Marato, master; New Orleans; crew, 18; passenger, 1. September 20, steamer *Elliot*, British, coastwise (special report).

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, *September 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the uninterrupted good health of this port. One death, a Jamaican woman in childbirth, has been reported in the last week. No medical attendance.

The following vessels have been inspected: Steamship *Bergen*, Henriksen, 26 men, Havana, cattle; steamship *Hy. Dumois*, Bang, 22 men, New Orleans, fruit; schooner *Herrick*, Peters, 9 men, Tampa, lumber; *Stillwater*, Gault, 30 men, New Orleans, fruit and mail.

Respectfully, yours, L. H. WAILES, M. D.,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

## SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

## BRAZIL.

*Quarantine measures on account of plague.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *August 26, 1899.*

SIR: The information that at Oporto cases of bubonic plague have been observed, and that the plague has spread therefrom to Lisbon has produced here a considerable panic. Brazil and Portugal, more than

other parts of the world, are connected by personal and commercial ties, and between the two countries exist the most intimate relations. The Brazilian Government has immediately adopted very rigorous measures for inspection and quarantine.

The principal orders that have been issued have been as follows :

The minister of interior and justice has declared infected the port of Lixoes and suspected the Portuguese continental and insular ports of the Atlantic. He has also declared suspected the Spanish port of Vigo ; he has decided that vessels arriving from infected and suspected ports shall be admitted into Brazilian ports only after being examined at the quarantine station at Ilha Grande and obtaining from the health authorities at that station a certificate of free pratique. These measures are to be adopted in regard to all vessels leaving those ports on and after the 1st instant. The Government reserves the right to impose exceptional measures if circumstances require it.

Until further orders the admission of the following articles into Brazilian ports from Portugal or the Spanish port of Vigo is prohibited : Postal parcels which under their covers conceal the articles which they contain ; hides, skins, secondhand furniture, wearing apparel which does not belong to passengers, furs, and other animal products, dairy products, remnants of dry goods, and rags.

A launch of the Public Health Service will be stationed near Fort Santa Cruz (port of Rio de Janeiro), to inform vessels from infected and suspected ports that they must proceed to the quarantine station at Ilha Grande.

The minister of interior has requested the minister of marine to send as soon as possible a war vessel to Ilha Grande for performing there military police duty and for supporting the authority of the director of the quarantine station. A detachment of 20 soldiers of the marine infantry, under the command of an officer, will be stationed there for the purpose of preventing communication between the inhabitants of the island and the personnel of the quarantine station, and for performing guard duty as soon as communication with the station is prohibited.

The director-general of public health, Dr. Nuno de Andrade, proposed declaring suspected the Spanish ports Corunha, Santander, and Bilbao. The Government has approved of this proposal.

All of these measures have been communicated to the ministers of foreign affairs and war, to the presidents and governors of states, to the directors of the second and third sanitary maritime districts, and to the state inspectors of health of the ports.

The minister of the interior has asked the minister of war to issue orders for the strict enforcement by Fort Santa Cruz of sanitary measures proposed by Dr. Nuno de Andrade, and adopted by the Government in regard to vessels arriving from infected and suspected ports.

Dr. Nuno de Andrade has declared that he will not recognize packet privileges of vessels which have not made the proper hygienic arrangements for hospital rooms, isolation, disinfection, etc.

He has also resolved to prevent, until further orders, vessels from lying alongside the wharfs, dock, and warehouses when they have arrived from infected or suspected ports, even though they may present bill of free pratique. They will be discharged into lighters. These measures will be enforced in all the ports in Brazil.

The minister of the interior has requested the minister of marine to give orders that the dispatch boat *Tutahy*, now at Para, shall render all the necessary assistance to the director of the third maritime district.

For the purpose of promoting the benefits from quarantine without great injury to private interests, the following measures have been adopted:

The building in construction at the port of Tamandaré in the State of Pernambuco, intended for the future quarantine station of the second sanitary maritime district may be used at once, and at that station vessels will be admitted for sanitary treatment.

(a) Ships coming from ports only suspected, which have to pass through the complementary quarantine, and to undergo regular disinfection.

(b) Ships bound for the northern ports, with direct voyage, which have become suspected by communications with ships from suspected ports.

At the quarantine station the strict quarantine can not be executed; for that purpose exists exclusively the lazaretto at the Ilha Grande.

The certificate of free pratique issued by the station of Tamandaré has full value as if it was issued by the lazaretto of Ilha Grande.

The risk of the importation of the disease from Portugal to Brazil is considerably diminished, because the principal lines of steamers from England, Germany, and France have already resolved that none of their vessels en route for Brazil shall call at any of the infected or suspected ports.

Ships coming from clean ports may, if nothing suspicious has occurred during the voyage, take coal at the island of St. Vincent, but under quarantine restrictions a statement that the vessel has complied with these requirements must be signed by the commander and the cabin passengers.

#### QUARANTINE INSTRUCTIONS.

The following are some of the most important quarantine instructions issued by the director-general of public health. The quarantine established at the federal quarantine or sanitary stations consists of the following:

I. For detaining vessels during the time necessary for rigorous examinations.

II. For detaining vessels for the time necessary for ascertaining whether there is complete immunity of the passengers and crew, and also for the disinfection of the vessel and of the articles on board subject to infection. [The quarantine intended for the rigorous examination is called observation quarantine; the other is called strict quarantine.]

The strict quarantine is of two classes:

(a) The full quarantine or a period fixed for detaining the passengers and crew at the station or on board during the maximum time required for the incubation of the pestilential disease, which it is thought to avoid.

(b) The complementary quarantine in which the passengers and crew will be detained only during the number of days necessary for completing the incubation period.

(1) In quarantine service the following definitions and conventional terms are established:

Exotic pestilential diseases—Cholera, yellow fever, and oriental plague.

Infected port—That in which an exotic pestilential disease is prevailing.

**Suspected port**—I. That in which has appeared isolated cases of an exotic pestilential disease. II. That which has not taken the proper precautions against infected ports. III. That which is in frequent and easy communication with infected localities.

**Infected vessel**—That on which has occurred a case of pestilential disease.

**Suspected vessel**—I. That which proceeds from or has touched at an infected or suspected port or has held communication with an infected or suspected vessel. II. That which has had on board a death from some unspecified disease or repeated cases of an alleged disease. III. That which fails to show a bill of health in conformity with the requirements of these regulations.

**Articles subject to infection and to retaining and transmitting contagion**—I. Postal parcels, in covers, which conceal the articles which they contain. II. Untanned hides and skins. III. Secondhand furniture. IV. Wearing apparel. V. Fresh animal products or fragments. VI. Fruits, green vegetables, and fresh dairy products. VII. Remnants of dry goods and rags.

When a pestilential disease is prevailing in a certain locality, the director-general of public health will declare what articles subject to infection are liable to be confiscated.

(2) The classification of any port as infected or suspected will be made by the Federal Government on proposal of the director-general of public health, and officially published. For quarantine purposes, the declaration of inspected or infected antedates the date of the official publication in regard to vessels proceeding from such ports, as follows: For yellow fever, ten days; cholera, eight days; oriental plague, twenty days.

(3) The observation quarantine to which are subjected the vessels, indicated in sections 9 and 10, in its practical form will consist of a rigorous examination to be made at the quarantine station by the medical director of the establishment in the following manner: Examination of all books on board; taking stock of the drugs in the chemist shop with notes from the respective books for furnishing and with those of the hospital books, so as to learn what drugs were used most frequently and in the greatest quantity for the treatment of the diseases on board during the voyage; roll call of the crew and passengers on the respective lists and inquiring into the cause of the absence of those who fail to answer; examination for ascertaining the truth; written depositions which he may deem necessary for relieving himself from responsibility for the sanitary treatment which may be required of the vessel; examination of the hygienic state of the vessel and the employment of all means of investigations which may be dictated by circumstances. When the examination is finished, if the physician of the station from any well-founded doubt should refrain from applying to the vessel the treatment indicated in these regulations, he may detain the vessel during the time necessary for consulting the head of the maritime sanitary service. The consultation will be made in the most expeditious and rapid manner, and instructions received from the head of the service will be duly observed.

(4) When at the end of a rigorous examination it is ascertained that the sanitary conditions on board are perfect, free pratique will be given to the vessel if the period of the voyage is greater than the maximum time required for the incubation of the pestilential disease—that is, eight, ten, and twenty days, respectively, for cholera, yellow fever, and the oriental plague. If, however, the period of the voyage is less than

the maximum time of incubation, the vessel will be subjected to a complementary quarantine, after which, if it is still in a perfect sanitary condition, free pratique will be given to it.

(5) If result of the rigorous examination is not satisfactory, the vessel will be subjected to strict quarantine.

(6) If the vessel, subject to complementary quarantine, does not wish to pass through it at the port of the quarantine station and prefers to proceed on its voyage, it may land at the said station the passengers and merchandise which it has brought for Brazil, and thereafter proceed on its voyage; in this case, however, its entrance into any Brazilian port is prohibited until after it shall have completed the complementary quarantine period and shall have been again subjected to a rigorous examination at the next quarantine port that it reaches.

The sanitary authorities at the first quarantine port will deliver to the commander a bill of health, in which will be mentioned the refusal of the vessel to undergo the complementary quarantine, and he will immediately inform the director-general, that the latter may transmit telegraphic notice thereof to the other district directors.

(7) From the provisions in the foregoing paragraph relating to the prohibition of entrance will be excepted vessels with packet privileges, which after landing the passengers and merchandise at the quarantine station, may enter any port and there receive passengers and cargo on condition of completely refraining from communicating with the land. In this case vessels conveying those passengers and merchandise will be subject to quarantine.

(8) If, among the merchandise discharged from a vessel subject to complementary quarantine, there are articles subject to infection, and if these articles are in such a condition as rendered it impossible for them to contaminate the passengers during the voyage, the sanitary authorities will take steps for preventing the discharge of such articles before the landing of the passengers and their reception at the station, so as to prevent the increase of the quarantine of those persons.

(9) Strict quarantine will be applied. (a) To infected ships. (b) To ships on board of which there have occurred cases of any unspecified disease.

(10) Such quarantine will be for a fixed period, and will entail as a necessary consequence the landing of the passengers at the quarantine station, their disinfection and ulterior free pratique, when the fear of contaminating public health shall have disappeared.

(11) When there is no longer room at the station for receiving new passengers in quarantine, the quarantine measures will be executed on board, and the vessel in this case will be converted into a supplementary station.

If, on account of the large number of passengers and great quantity of cargo carried by the vessel regular disinfection is impossible, the passengers or cargo, or, if necessary, both, will be removed to another ship. The expenses of this removal will be paid, not by the sanitary administration, but by the vessel quarantined.

(12) The fixed period of the strict quarantine will be equal to the maximum period of the respective pestilential disease, that is, ten days for yellow fever, eight for cholera, and twenty for oriental plague. This period may be counted in two ways:

(a) Commencing at the date of the last case on board during the voyage. (b) Commencing at the date of the landing of the passengers at the quarantine station.

(13) The duration of the strict quarantine will be counted from the

date of the last case on board during the voyage under the following circumstances:

(a) When the vessel has packet privileges. (b) When the sanitary authorities obtain proof of the accuracy of the statements made to them.

(14) If, under the circumstances mentioned in the previous paragraph, the period elapsed after the last case up to the day of the vessel's arrival is equal to the maximum period of incubation of pestilential disease, or greater than that period, free pratique will be given to the passengers, and the vessel will have also free pratique if there are no suspicious articles on board. But if the vessel carries suspicious articles in such a manner that neither the passengers nor the crew could have been contaminated thereby, if these articles have not been disinfected or shall have been insufficiently disinfected, free pratique will be given to the vessel only after the disinfection of the articles.

In case the circumstances are such that, in conformity with the provisions of this paragraph, the duration of the quarantine can not be counted from the date of the last case on board during the voyage, the period of strict quarantine will be counted as required in section 12.

(15) If the period elapsed after the last case of pestilential disease is less than the maximum period of incubation, and if, moreover, the sanitary condition of the vessel is that which is described in section 14, the passengers will undergo a complementary quarantine for the number of days required to complete the maximum period of incubation.

The said complementary quarantine will be at the station, provided there is room, and in the contrary case it will be on board.

(16) If the vessel on the occasion of its arrival has on board patients, suffering from pestilential diseases, they will be removed to the floating hospital and the remaining passengers will be subjected to strict quarantine. In this case, the quarantine will commence at the date of the entrance of the passengers at the station.

(17) To the rules established in the preceding paragraph will be subjected vessels which, having had cases of pestilential diseases on board, even though there are none on occasion of their arrival, shall not have complied with the requirements of section 14.

(18) Suspected vessels arriving from any infected or suspected port in a period less than the maximum period of incubation of the respective pestilential diseases will be subjected to complementary quarantine in conformity with section 4.

(19) Any suspected vessel whose voyage lasted for a period greater than the maximum period of incubation will be subjected to observation quarantine, during which will be observed the provisions of sections 2 and 3. If said vessel has suspected articles on board, which have not contaminated the passengers and crew, and which have not been disinfected, it will be subjected to strict quarantine for the purpose of effecting or completing disinfection, which will commence only after the removal of the passengers who will have free pratique. In case of possible contamination the provisions contained in the latter part of section 14 will be observed.

(20) When a vessel, subject to strict quarantine, shall bring passengers and merchandise for different ports, there will be discharged at the quarantine station of the port of entry only the passengers and cargo for that port, and the vessel may then proceed on its voyage.

If at the quarantine station the room is insufficient, the previous section 11 will be observed. [Under these circumstances the bill of health which the vessel receives at the quarantine station will state that the vessel has not been subjected to quarantine measures.]

(21) If any vessel conveying passengers and cargo for Brazil is unwilling to submit to the quarantine or other sanitary measures imposed in these regulations, or on the occasion of its arrival gives false information to the sanitary authorities or fails to pay the fines to which it may be subject, entrance will be denied to it at all ports of the Republic as long as it has the same commander, for which the penalty is perpetual.

(22) If during observation quarantine there should be any case of pestilential disease on board, the vessel will be subjected to strict quarantine.

(23) Persons attacked with pestilential disease on board vessels subject to sanitary treatment, and those already landed at quarantine stations, will be transferred to a floating hospital. Those that are attacked by a contagious disease will receive medical treatment in an isolated place, and those attacked by common diseases at a hospital belonging to the station where, after being cured, they will remain subject to a respective quarantine, provided it has not been possible to remove them to a hospital on land at the conclusion of the quarantine for the group, to which they belong.

(24) Supplies of provisions, drinking water, and coal to vessels in quarantine will be made with all possible expedition and without administrative hindrance. All precautions, however, for the purpose of preventing communication will be duly observed.

(25) On the arrival of any suspected or infected vessel at the quarantine station the sanitary officer of the port will inform the director-general, and the latter will cause to be posted at the post-office and merchant exchange a bulletin, in which will be stated the treatment to which the vessel has been subjected.

(26) Mail, journals, books, and other printed matter sent by the post will be freely and expeditiously delivered immediately after the arrival of the vessel at any port.

(30) The provisions of the previous articles relating to ships that have packet privileges are applicable to those that bind themselves (a) to observe the provisions of the present regulations; (b) to give first-class passage for going and returning to the naval sanitary inspector, who has to perform any duty on board; (c) to have a physician on board and to be provided with the following articles: A disinfection stove for the application of steam highly heated and under pressure; an arsenal of disinfectants and of disinfecting utensils, with a book for the furnishing of drugs, in which will be noted the quantity and class of the drugs or medicines on board at the time of the departure of the vessel from the port as well as the supplementary supplies received at the ports at which it has touched; a register of medical prescriptions, a hospital book, in which will be noted in careful detail all the cases of disease on board and the treatment which they have received; a list of passengers, in which will be stated the name, age, sex, birthplace, profession, and place of departure, the muster roll of the crew, and the manifest of the cargo; (d) to not convey more than 100 steerage immigrants.

The books to which the foregoing paragraph refers will be authenticated, countersigned, and stamped on every folio by the Brazilian consul at the sailing port, and the folios referring to each voyage will be cancelled by the sanitary officer of the port of entry. The authentication of the books by the consul will be gratuitous.

## PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO OBEY THE REGULATIONS.

(60) The acts, defined in the following paragraphs, will state the fines therein established to be collected as shall thereafter be provided :

(1) Two hundred milreis for false information; (2) 200 milreis for concealing patients, for sending them to hospitals without previous permission of the sanitary officer, of calling a physician on board without said permission, and if the disease is pestilential the fine will be increased to 500 milreis for each patient; (3) failure to comply with the disinfection or sanitary measures ordered by the sanitary officer within period fixed, or failure to change anchorage to ordered, fine of 100 milreis, and in case of repetition, double that sum; (4) allowing persons unconnected with the sanitary service to go on board a quarantined vessel or to leave the same, fine of 200 milreis in every instance; (5) changing anchorage, without previous permission of the sanitary officer, 200 milreis; (6) any service of loading or discharging the vessel without permission of the sanitary officer, fine of 200 milreis; (7) for lack of bill of health from any port at which the vessel has touched, fine of 200 milreis; (8) the director of any hospital receiving a patient from on board of any vessel without complying with the provisions of sections 33, 8, and 12, will pay a fine of 200 milreis; (9) any physician who fails to observe the provisions of article 33, sections 11 and 12, will pay a fine of 200 milreis; (10) any vessel that fails to observe the terms of any license granted by the sanitary officer will pay a fine of 200 milreis; (11) infraction of these regulations will be punished, when not otherwise stated, with fines from 20 to 50 milreis, and of double the respective sum in case of repetition; (12) the fine will be collected by the custom-house or revenue office, to which the proper sanitary offices shall make the proper communication, and these fines will be paid before such custom-house or revenue station takes any other action in regard to respective vessels; (13) if the vessels are at quarantine stations the said fines will be collected in the manner prescribed in the preceding paragraph, if the vessel has to load or discharge after quarantine at the port to which the quarantine station belongs; otherwise the fines will be collected by the administrator of the quarantine station; (14) after the fine has been imposed in the last case mentioned in the previous paragraph, all service of loading or discharging merchandise will be suspended until the fine is paid. In case the service is already completed the physician at the quarantine station will not note the bill of health nor grant free pratique to the vessel until the fine is paid.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

CHINA.

*Further concerning plague in Newchwang.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
*Washington, D. C., September 27, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the vice-consul at Newchwang, China, in a dispatch dated the 12th ultimo, reports to this Department that the medical officer of that port has notified consular officers stationed there of the sporadic outbreak of plague in the Chinese



town, between 5 and 10 deaths occurring daily. It is thought that on account of the cooler weather the disease will soon disappear.

Respectfully, yours,

DAVID J. HILL,  
*Acting Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COLOMBIA.

*Yellow fever in Panama.*

PANAMA, September 19, 1899.

SIR: The health of Panama continues to be bad. Yellow fever is still in existence, although not quite so bad as it has been. There is at present date only 1 case under treatment in the hospitals. There have been something like 6 or 7 cases in the last two weeks, and of these the greater percentage recovered.

Respectfully, yours,

FRANCIS GUDGER,  
*United States Vice-Consul General.*

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

CUBA.

*Report from Havana.*

HAVANA, CUBA, September 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows for the week just ended: There has been an increase of yellow fever among the Americans. Ten new cases have been reported for the week ended September 22, all civilians. Seven of the 10 were Americans, 1 a Spaniard, 1 a German, and 1 a Frenchman. Two of the cases were brought into port. During the same week there were 4 deaths from yellow fever.

The Ward Line steamer *Vigilancia* apparently brought a case of yellow fever from New York. She arrived September 11, 1899, with Sister Maria Angehelas, from France en route to Mexico, via New York and Havana. She was taken sick the day the boat came into port, and died six days later of a well-marked case of yellow fever. We can only explain this curious fact by believing that the *Vigilancia* was infected. The boat is at present in Mexican waters, but will shortly return to this port, and will be thoroughly gone over upon her arrival.

The British cattle steamer *India* brought the other case into port. She made the round trip from here to Tampico, and it is very likely that the infection was taken on board at this port. The case, a sailor, was sent to the yellow fever hospital. The cattle were disembarked and the boat sent to sea for a thorough mechanical cleansing, after which she was disinfected by the *Protector*.

The only other case of yellow fever occurring in the harbor was a Spaniard from the schooner launch *San Fernando*. The launch was disinfected. The remaining 2 men of the crew being immunes, she was no further detained.

The *Protector* had a very busy week of it; in addition to the above vessels she disinfected the British steamer *Widdrington*, the American schooner *Bently*, the large Spanish liner *Conde Wilfredo*, and 3 viveros, also the *Highlands*.

Travel to the United States was particularly heavy and the *Protector* had more than the usual amount of baggage to handle. Her boilers have not cooled down for thirty days.

The land plant also did its full share of work—115 mail bags, 600 empty bags, all express matter for the southern points, many meat boxes, beer barrels, etc., were disinfected. No baggage destined for southern points is disinfected on shore. All such is done by the *Protector*.

In addition to our harbor work, we also disinfected a store at the end of the Prado, at the request of Major Davis, chief sanitary inspector of the city of Havana. The proprietors, two brothers, had yellow fever. \* \* \*

The steam-disinfecting cylinder and boiler arrived and will be put in place without delay. We did what little we could for Dr. Richardson at long range. Nuevitas is so inaccessible that I could not get there or send in time to be of service in his illness. Dr. Armstrong, the chief surgeon at Port au Principe, detailed Acting Assistant Surgeon Calhoun of the Army to attend him. The Service is indebted to Dr. Armstrong for many acts of personal and official kindness to one of our officers in the hour of need.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Mortality report of the city of Havana for the week ended Saturday, September 23, 1899.*

Tuberculosis, 11; enteritis, 11; yellow fever, 4; la grippe, 1; enteric, 2; pneumonia, 4; measles, 1; pernicious fever, 1; typhus (a), 2; total deaths from all causes, 112.

*Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, *September 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the district under my command for the week ended September 9, 1899:

*Matanzas.*—Twenty-seven deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas, representing a mortality of 35.24 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 8; malaria, 5; enteritis, 3; arterio-sclerosis, 3; hydræmia, 1; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 6. One case of diphtheria and 1 case of infectious fever were reported during the week. Thirty-four vessels were inspected, 4 bills of health were issued to vessels engaged in the foreign trade, and 23 inspection certificates to coasting vessels. Thirteen personal health certificates were issued, 6 of them to passengers leaving the island via Havana.

Seven pieces of baggage were inspected, passed, and sealed. Nine bundles were disinfected at the request of the military authorities. On September 6, having been informed officially of the extent of the yellow fever epidemic in Key West, orders were issued to the quarantine officers at Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, and Caibarien to impose quarantine restrictions on all vessels coming from the infected port. On the 7th instant the steamship *Fanita*, with a cargo of cattle from Port Tampa via Key West, arrived at Cardenas without a bill of health. The facts in the case having been reported to this office the quarantine officer at

Cardenas was instructed to permit the landing of the cattle, but to prohibit all communication with the shore. I also suggested to the collector of customs that, if practicable, a fine should be imposed upon the vessel for not having a bill of health. The suggestion was acted upon by the collector, and a fine of \$200 was imposed on the vessel. The cargo, however, was landed without delay, and a telegram of thanks for the prompt action of this office was received from the consignees. The necessary instructions have been sent to the quarantine officers in this district to avoid, if possible, the introduction of yellow fever from Key West or other infected point by sea.

*Cardenas.*—Eleven deaths were reported in the city of Cardenas during the week ended September 9. Nine vessels were inspected, 7 in the coasting and 2 in the foreign trade. One bill of health was issued.

*Isabela de Sagua.*—Fifteen deaths were reported in the municipal district of Sagua la Grande during the week, the principal causes being tuberculosis and malaria. The following cases of an infectious character were also reported: Measles, 13; varicella, 1; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 1. Nineteen vessels were inspected on arrival and 13 bills of health were issued, all but one to vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

*Caibarien.*—But 1 death was reported during the week. Cause, chronic nephritis. No cases of an infectious or contagious nature were reported. Seven vessels were inspected on arrival, 5 of which were coasters. Seven bills of health were issued, 2 of which were to vessels engaged in the foreign trade, the remainder to vessels in the coasting trade.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, *September 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended September 16, 1899:

*Matanzas.*—Sixteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, indicating a death rate of 20.87 per thousand. This is the lowest death rate that has been observed in this city since the establishment of this office, and, from the best information that I can obtain, the lowest for some years past. The principal causes of death were as follows: Enteritis, 4; tuberculosis, 3; malaria, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 2; yellow fever, 1; hydræmia, 1; other causes, 3. With the exception of 1 case of yellow fever, no cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. The case above referred to was imported from Havana, the man having arrived here on the steamship *Madriñeño*, and was taken sick the day after arrival.

The steamship *Hermann* was disinfected on the 16th instant, and sailed the same day for Mobile, Ala.

Thirty-four vessels were inspected on arrival; of these, 5 were foreign, and 29 coasting vessels. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels, and 33 inspection certificates to vessels engaged in the coasting trade. Twenty-nine bundles were disinfected, 8 of them at the request of the military authorities.

*Cardenas.*—Ten deaths occurred in the city of Cardenas during the week ended September 16. No cases of an infectious or contagious character were reported. Thirteen vessels were inspected on arrival;

of which number 3 were foreign, and 10 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued.

*Isabela de Sagua.*—Five deaths were reported in the municipal district of Sagua la Grande, 4 from intestinal diseases and 1 from tuberculosis. There were but 10 new cases of measles reported during the week. Twenty-eight vessels were inspected, all but 1 being coasting vessels.

*Caibarien.*—Four deaths occurred in this city during the week, 2 from tuberculosis, 1 from meningitis, and 1 from dysentery. Thirteen vessels were inspected, all but 1 engaged in the coasting trade.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Daiquiri, and Guantanamo.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 16, 1899, of the cities of the fourth district of Cuba.

*Santiago.*—There was a total of 19 deaths in the civil population of this city, the principal causes being as follows: Malarial diseases, 6; tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 1; leprosy, 1; pneumonia, 1; intestinal diseases, 1; heart disease, 3; other causes, 3; total, 19. Population, 34,000. Mortality, 29.

Two cases of leprosy have died the past two weeks; this does not indicate that the disease is especially prevalent here though there are several cases in each city in this province, they are usually confined in the civil hospital but not especially isolated. There were 3 new cases of yellow fever with 1 death.

The steamship *Maria Herrera*, bound for Porto Rico via Santo Domingo, was disinfected prior to sailing.

*Manzanillo.*—During the week 7 deaths were reported. The causes were: Tuberculosis, 2; enteritis, 1; other causes, 4; total, 7.

*Daiquiri.*—Nothing of interest reported.

*Guantanamo.*—For the week ended September 9, there were 3 deaths reported from the following causes: Meningitis, 2; nephritis, 1; total, 3.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

GREECE.

*Quarantine regulations.*

ATHENS, GREECE, *September 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that under the dates of August 30, and August 31, 1899, the Greek minister of foreign affairs informs the minister here of the following additions to the quarantine regulations of Greece, viz:

First. That from and after August 22, 1899, all arrivals at Grecian ports from the Black and Azof seas will be subjected to a strict sanitary visit.

Second. That from and after August 23, 1899, importations to Greece from Calcutta, Bombay, and the Persian Gulf, are strictly prohibited.

Respectfully, yours,

DANIEL E. MCGINLEY,  
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

*Weekly report from Naples.*

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 13, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

September 8, to the steamship *Aller* of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 646 steerage and 68 cabin passengers. The following cases were rejected: Poor physique, 4; trachoma, 3; lameness, 2; scabies, 2; blindness, 1. There were also inspected 750 pieces of small and 262 pieces of large baggage.

September 11, the steamship *Trojan Prince* of the Prince Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 693 steerage and 9 cabin passengers and 727 small pieces and 190 pieces of large baggage. The steamship *Karamania* of the Anchor Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 587 steerage passengers and 452 pieces of small and 115 pieces of large baggage. One case was diagnosed measles; the steamship company on my advice refused to embark the same. The Italian bark *Fabio* bound in sand ballast for Pensacola, Fla. The British steamship *Kartoum* bound in water ballast for Galveston, Tex. The British steamship *Barry* bound in water ballast for Savannah, Ga.

September 12, the steamship *Massilia* of the Fabre Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 592 steerage and 1 cabin passengers, and 481 pieces of small and 196 pieces of large baggage.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

*Typhus fever in Naples—Suspected plague on steamship San Gottardo.*

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that for the week ended September 16 there have been no further cases of typhus fever reported.

Of the 3 cases that were reported last week 1 has died, and the other 2 are not yet out of danger. Through the courtesy of the local officials I was permitted to see these cases. They were found well isolated in the Cotugno Hospital, which is the local hospital for contagious diseases. About the diagnosis, there is not much doubt, nearly all the classical symptoms being present, including a well-marked eruption. I was assured that the houses in which the cases originated were disinfected.

A few cases of typhus fever occur in Naples at intervals of several months. Seldom does more than 1 case make its appearance in the same locality, but it nearly always occurs in the overcrowded, ill ventilated and dirty houses, where poverty reigns supreme.

Yesterday there arrived at this port the steamship *San Gottardo* from Alexandria with 123 passengers. There was 1 case of fever, which was considered suspicious (plague), whereupon the vessel was remanded to Asinara, Sardinia, a quarantine station over 200 miles from here.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MEXICO.

*Measures suggested to protect the Mexico-Texas border should Monterey become infected.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 11, 1899.*

SIR: Having looked very carefully over the situation at Monterey from September 6 to 8, with a view of devising the most effective plan of quarantine certification to be used in the protection of the Mexico-Texas border against this town should it become infected with yellow fever, I have the honor to make the following recommendations:

First. That upon the appearance of yellow fever at Monterey, the inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service at that place be ordered to Saltillo to supervise the detention of passengers and the disinfection of their baggage.

NOTE.—When Monterey is infected Saltillo is an important point. It was the place of refuge of a large number of persons during the epidemic last year. The altitude of Saltillo is over 5,000 feet and it is probably noninfectible. It will probably not be difficult to induce passengers to go there for detention and disinfection.

Second. That if possible the work of certification of passengers be vested entirely in the Marine-Hospital Service inspection.

Third. That Laredo and Eagle Pass inspecting officers detain every person not having a certificate from Saltillo and Torreon, or from a point south of a line drawn through these two towns.

Fourth. That local trains be not allowed entry at the border, and that through trains be allowed entry, provided no stops are made either going or coming, within a radius of 25 miles of the locality infected.

Fifth. That there be no train guards.

Sixth. That the medical officer in charge of the situation be placed on duty between Saltillo and the Mexico-Texas border and authorized to make frequent and unexpected inspections of all persons and things concerned.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Plan suggested for cooperation of the railroad authorities in handling passengers and baggage should Monterey become infected.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter forwarded by this office to W. B. Ryan, Esq., general passenger agent of the Mexican National Railway. While it is believed that the chances of Monterey becoming infected this year are not great, it was thought

wise to request the cooperation of this road at once and in the way indicated, subject, of course, to your approval.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 25, 1899.*

SIR: A death from yellow fever having been officially reported in Tampico on September 20, the probability of the infection by this disease of Monterey is markedly increased; therefore, I have to suggest a plan for the handling of passengers from Monterey, should that town become infected, which, I believe, offers the greatest advantages to the railway as well as to the quarantine interests at the Mexican-Texas frontier.

First. It is proposed that upon the appearance of yellow fever at Monterey the Marine-Hospital Service officer now at that place be sent to Saltillo. He will there attend to the detention of passengers and disinfection of baggage of refugees from infected localities who desire to go to the United States.

Second. For the purpose of properly disinfecting baggage it is proposed that you cause the disinfection chamber at Monterey to be loaded on a flat car and sent to Saltillo.

Third. To avoid inconvenience to your passengers with satisfactory status, I have to suggest that your "up" and "down" through trains be prohibited from stopping at any point north of Saltillo within a limit of 25 miles north of Monterey.

Fourth. To reduce the number of infected coaches to the minimum, I have to suggest that special coaches be run between Monterey and Saltillo; these coaches to be disinfected, if so desired, at your expense, under the supervision of a Marine-Hospital Service officer.

Fifth. That a pass be given to the medical officer in charge of this work, which will enable him to board trains and travel between Saltillo and Laredo at will.

Sixth. That your agent at Monterey be instructed to explain to passengers that detention either at the border or at Saltillo will be necessary for all persons coming from either Tampico or Monterey when the latter place becomes infected (Tampico has been treated all along as an infected point).

Seventh. The question of freight had best be taken up on the ground when the epidemic begins.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

W. B. RYAN,

*General Passenger Agent Mexican National Railroad, Mexico, Mexico.*

### *Deaths from yellow fever in Cordova.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed certified list of deaths from yellow fever at Cordova, from August 1, 1899, to and including August 26, 1899.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Notice of the number of deaths inscribed and caused by the yellow fever from August 1 to August 26, in the municipality of Cordova.*

1899.	Single men.	Married men.	Widowers.	From 0 to 4 years old.	From 5 to 11 years old.	From 12 to 29 years old.	From 30 to 39 years old.	From 40 to 50 years old.	Exceeding 50 years of age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
August 1.....	1					1				1		1
August 2.....	2	1					1			3		3
August 3.....	1	2	1				4			4		4
August 4.....	4					1	3			3	1	4
August 5.....	3					2	1			3		3
August 7.....	1					1				1		1
August 8.....	5					5				5		5
August 9.....	2					2				1	1	2
August 11.....	1	2				1	1	1		3		3
August 12.....	3					3				3		3
August 13.....	2					2				2		2
August 14.....	4	1				3	2			4	1	5
August 15.....	3					3				3		3
August 16.....	1					1					1	1
August 17.....	3					3				2	1	3
August 18.....	2	1				3				2	1	3
August 19.....	3					1	2			3		3
August 20.....	2					2				1	1	2
August 21.....	2					2				2		2
August 22.....	2					1	1			2		2
August 23.....	1						1			1		1
August 24.....	4					1	3			3	1	4
August 25.....	3					3				3		3
August 26.....	4	1			1	3	1			4	1	5
Total.....	59	8	1		1	46	20	1		59	9	68

*Deaths from yellow fever in Orizaba.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of deaths from yellow fever at Orizaba from August 29 to September 20, as follows: August 30, 1; August 31, 1; September 1, 3; September 3, 2; September 5, 1; September 6, 1; September 8, 4; September 9, 1; September 11, 1; September 12, 2; September 15, 1; September 16, 1; September 17, 1; September 18, 3; September 19, 1; total, 24. The total number of cases is unknown. Of the number of deaths given, 19 occurred at the city hospital, and 5 occurred in the city proper. It is claimed that all of these cases were imported from Cordova and vicinity, and that no new cases have developed from the original focus.

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 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 21:

Cases of yellow fever, 11; deaths from yellow fever, 6; deaths from all causes, 33.

For the past two days the wind has been blowing a gale from the north, a regular norther, and the temperature has dropped down to 83° F. The change in the temperature is certainly very agreeable, and



the local physicians predict that this norther will end the epidemic. On the 19th I received the following cable from Dr. Rosenau from Havana: "Disinfect cabins of *Vigilancia* occupied by sisters." The *Vigilancia* is one of the Ward passenger steamers that plies between New York, Havana, and Vera Cruz.

I had the local health authorities to disinfect the cabins with formalin and wash out with a bichlorid solution. All the mattresses, bedding, pillows, and fabrics were brought ashore and put through the stove. A certificate to this effect I will attach to the bill of health, and at the same time write to Dr. Rosenau that his cable has been received and instructions complied with. \* \* \*

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

*Yellow fever at Tampico.*

[Telegram.]

MONTEREY, MEXICO, *October 2, 1899.*

Seven cases yellow fever at Tampico.

J. M. SLABEY,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Reports from the City of Mexico, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: At the City of Mexico for the week ended September 25, 161 passengers bound for the United States were inspected, 156 passed, and 5 detained and baggage disinfected. At Monterey, for the week ended September 23, 110 passengers were inspected, 108 passed, and 2 detained and baggage disinfected. At San Luis Potosi, for the week ended September 23, 21 passengers were inspected and passed. At the request of Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson, at Vera Cruz, the certification of passengers bound for Havana and New York via Vera Cruz has been discontinued. For the week ended September 25, 5 consignments of oranges from Yantepec have been passed by this office.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

NICARAGUA.

*No yellow fever in Managua.*

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that no cases of yellow fever or other dangerous contagious diseases have been reported in my consular district.

Respectfully, yours,

CHESTER DONALDSON.  
*United States Consul.*

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

## RUSSIA.

*Disappearance of pneumonia [plague] in Kolobovka.*

[Translation.—Imperial ministry of foreign affairs.—First department.—August 25 to September 6, 1899.]

## NOTICE.

The imperial ministry of foreign affairs has the honor to transmit herewith to the embassy of the United States the translation of an official communication concerning the disappearance of the acute pneumonia reported in the second half of the month of July last in the village of Kolobovka, district of Tsarev, Government of Astrakhan.

The EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Inclosure.]

[Translation of a communication appearing in No. 184 of the Official Messenger, dated August 24, 1899 (old style).]

As a continuation of the official communications in Nos. 171 and 178 of the Official Messenger the commission for taking measures against the plague announces to the public that on August 6 the president of this commission, His Highness Prince Alexander Petrovitch, of Oldenburg, in conformity with the decision of the commission taken on the 5th of August and sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor, left for the place where the disease had broken out, and upon his return on August 22 furnished the commission with the following information:

The first case of the disease appeared on the 16th of July in the bourgade of Kolobovka (province of Astrakhan, district of Tsarev). Since that date there have been 24 cases and 23 deaths. The last death occurred on August 12, the last new case appeared on August 9, and since that day only 1 case remains, and this 1 noticeably convalescent. The disease was without a doubt introduced from without, but the place of its origin is not as yet ascertained.

The measures taken by his highness on the spot, independently of his investigations as to the character of the disease, consisted of the complete isolation of the borough of Kolobovka and the neighboring country by means of a sanitary barrier, of medical assistance to the people so isolated and to the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and, in addition, of an inquiry into the sanitary condition of the province of Astrakhan, which showed that, with the exception of Kolobovka, no cases of epidemic disease were to be found.

While these measures were being put into execution the disease continued to decrease. On August 3 there were fewer new cases and, as has already been said, they have ceased entirely since August 10.

As to the precise definition of the nature of the disease, there is to be called in the immediate future a special conference of the members of the council of medicine and of other experts, and this conference, presided over by his highness, will announce its conclusions as to the malady at Kolobovka.

The decision of this conference will be published in time to be of use.

*Further concerning plague in Kolobovka—Report of a contagious disease in Samara.*

ST. PETERSBURG, September 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copies and translations of two official communications sent to this embassy, with notes from the imperial foreign office, dated August 29, and August 30 (old style). The first communication concerns the sanitary condition of the village of Kolobovka, in Astrakhan, and the second the appearance of an epidemic in the city of Samara.

Respectfully, yours,

HERBERT J. HAGERMAN,  
Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.

[Inclosure No. 1.] \*

[Translation of a publication in No. 188 of the Official Messenger of August 28, 1899 (old style).]

As a supplement to the communications published in Nos. 171, 178, and 184 of the Official Messenger the public is advised that since the 10th of August no new cases of sickness has appeared in the borough of Kolobovka, district of Tsarev, province of Astrakhan.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

[Translation of a communication appearing in the supplement to No. 189 of the Official Messenger dated August 30, 1899 (old style).]

There having recently been rumors of the appearance in the city of Samara of a serious disease, acutely contagious in its character, the commission organized by supreme command for taking measures against the plague announces that between August 15 and 26 last, there have in fact been in that city 8 cases which do not fall under any exact clinical definition. Out of the 8 cases mentioned 4 have resulted fatally.

It appears, according to information coming from Imperial Highness Prince Alexander, of Oldenburg, president of the commission, who is now at Samara, and according to the reports of the local authorities that the disease is not of an alarming character.

For the last few days no new cases have appeared.

## PORTUGAL.

*Plague at Magunde, near Lourenzo Marques.*LENOX, MASS., *September 22, 1899.*

SIR: Following instructions I have received from His Majesty's Government. I have the honor to inform your excellency that, in fact as stated by newspapers, there have been cases of bubonic pest at Magunde, a village near Lourenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay), one of the Portuguese Possessions in South Africa. The epidemic, however, shows itself of a very mild character, and is confined to an area of a square kilometer, Delagoa Bay being in a perfect condition of salubrity.

Respectfully, yours,

I. DA COSTA DUARTE,  
*Chargé d'Affaires.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

## YUCATAN.

*No yellow fever epidemic in Yucatan.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 2, 1899.*

The following telegram has just been received from the United States consul at Progreso, Mexico:

All reports of yellow fever epidemic, Yucatan, absolutely unfounded. Dispatch follows.—THOMPSON, *Consul.*

A. A. ADEE,  
*Second Assistant Secretary.*

## FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 41,346. Total number of deaths, 100. No contagious diseases reported.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 779,872. Total number of deaths, 1,120, including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 13; typhus fever, 4, and 3 from smallpox.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 426,950. Total number of deaths, 411, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 41 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Queensland—Brisbane*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 100,913. Total number of deaths, 91, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 5, and 2 from whooping cough.

Month of April, 1899. Total number of deaths, 85, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 3, and 1 from scarlet fever.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 30,567. Total number of deaths, 77. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 335, including diphtheria, 15; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Rouen*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 163, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 16, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 21.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 32.5, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 13.5.

*London*.—One thousand six hundred and forty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 17; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 22; whooping cough, 16; enteric fever, 18, and diarrhea and dysentery, 233. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand. In Greater London 2,247 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 5 from whooping cough.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 16, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 8.1, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 71.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 235 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 9; measles, 23; scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 16, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 20.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 11.7, and the highest in Leith, viz, 22.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 616, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 8.

*HAITI—Cape Haitien.*—Ten weeks ended September 2, 1899. Estimated population, 15,000. Number of deaths not reported. No epidemic diseases.

*JAMAICA.*—Two weeks ended September 16, 1899. Estimated population, 674,866. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

*Port Antonio.*—Two weeks ended September 9, 1899. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

*JAVA—Batavia.*—Two weeks ended August 19, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

*MALTA.*—Two weeks ended August 15, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 111, including enteric fever, 4, and 3 from Mediterranean fever.

*RUSSIA—Riga.*—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 548, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 4; smallpox, 22, and 51 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*ST. HELENA.*—Four weeks ended September 2, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases.

*SPAIN—Valencia.*—From September 3 to 15, 1899. Estimated population, 143,861. Total number of deaths not reported. Twelve deaths from typhus.

*STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Singapore.*—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 97,110. Total number of deaths, 702, including smallpox, 3; beriberi, 93, and 96 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.*—Two weeks ended September 8, 1899. Estimated population, 13,019. Total number of deaths, 14. No contagious diseases.

**MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.**

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosia.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco .....	Sept. 16	6,000	5											
Aix la Chapelle .....	do.	129,000	81											
Alexandria .....	Sept. 9	325,000	171											
Amsterdam .....	Sept. 16	519,311	130											
Antwerp .....	Sept. 9	287,462	115							1	2	1	1	2
Athens .....	do.	200,000							2			1	3	
Barmen .....	do.	137,000	65											
Barranquilla .....	do.	40,000	25											
Belize .....	Sept. 21	13,000	2											
Belleville .....	Sept. 25	10,442	10											
Bergen .....	Sept. 13	57,000	25											
Berlin .....	Aug. 26	1,821,421	827							5	9	7	9	
Birmingham .....	Sept. 16	514,956	248						2	2	1	5	1	7
Bluefields .....	do.	3,018	4											
Bombay .....	Aug. 29	821,764	708	95	2		6		2				5	
Bradford .....	Sept. 9	231,260	108						1	2		1	2	1
Bremen .....	do.	145,000	73						1			1		
Bristol .....	do.	320,911	128								1	2		
Brussels .....	do.	551,611	216						4		3	1		2
Budapest .....	Sept. 10	640,000						1		10	3	6		
Cairo .....	Sept. 2	570,062	341					1	1					
Calcutta .....	Sept. 19	681,560	382	43	4									1
Cartagena .....	Sept. 9	25,000	9			1								
Catania .....	Sept. 14	124,000	51						4					
Chaudiere Junction .....	Sept. 23	500												
Chemnitz .....	Sept. 9	172,800	124									1		
Chihuahua .....	Sept. 23	18,000	20				2					1		
Christiania .....	Sept. 16	221,255	68						1			4		
Coburg .....	Sept. 2	19,680	5											
Do. ....	Sept. 9	19,680	7											
Cologne .....	do.	360,311	195						1			1	2	1
Colombo .....	Aug. 19	130,000	94						3				1	
Do. ....	Aug. 26	130,000	76						1					
Colon .....	Sept. 17	8,000	7											
Copenhagen .....	Sept. 9	351,000	161											
Crefeld .....	Sept. 16	108,183	49						1	1	5			
Curacao .....	do.	29,098	10									1	1	
Dublin .....	Sept. 9	319,594	251						7	2	1	17	2	
Dundee .....	Sept. 16	166,072	54						2					1
Dusseldorf .....	Sept. 9	203,553	113											
Edinburgh .....	do.	298,927	122						1	1	1			
Esenada .....	Sept. 23	2,700	0											
Flushing .....	Sept. 16	18,371	4											
Frankfort-on-the-Main .....	Sept. 9	253,900	111						1			1		4
Funchal .....	Sept. 10	36,982	22											
Geneva .....	Sept. 2	95,348	37									4		
Ghent .....	Sept. 16	162,652	68						2					
Gibraltar .....	Sept. 10	25,900	8										1	
Girgenti .....	Sept. 9	24,428	9											
Glasgow .....	do.	733,903	329							6	5		3	6
Halifax .....	Sept. 23	45,000	16							1				
Hamburg .....	Sept. 16	675,351	243							1	3	1		6
Havre .....	Sept. 9	119,470	92						8					
Honolulu .....	do.	35,000	18											
Karachi .....	Aug. 19	98,195	54		2	2								
Do. ....	Aug. 26	98,195	56		1									
Königsberg .....	Sept. 9	181,047								1	2		1	
Leeds .....	Sept. 16	423,889	147							2		8	1	5
Leghorn .....	Sept. 10	104,827	35	5								1		
Liege .....	Sept. 9	169,864	51										1	
Leipsic .....	do.	430,635	243						1				1	
Leith .....	do.	77,385	35						1					1
Licata .....	Sept. 9	20,000	14						2					
Liverpool .....	do.	668,645	391						2	2	4	4	4	8
Livingston, Guatemala .....	Sept. 16	1,500	1											
London .....	Sept. 9	6,528,434	2,714							19	9	32	39	32
Madras .....	Sept. 25	452,518	306										4	
Manchester .....	Sept. 9	546,010	342							2	1	2	4	4
Mannheim .....	do.	127,500	57						1			1	4	
Maracaibo .....	Sept. 16	50,000	24											
Matamoras .....	Sept. 22	16,304	4											
Mayence .....	Sept. 16	80,000	31							1				
Melbourne .....	Aug. 12	450,000										2		
Do. ....	Aug. 19	450,000										2		

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Messina.....	Sept. 9	107,000	32							2				
Do.....	Sept. 19	107,000	31											
Milan.....	Sept. 16	487,483	14											
Monterey.....	Sept. 15	25,000	39											
Do.....	Sept. 22	25,000	34											
Munich.....	Sept. 2	445,000	210							1				1
New Castle on Tyne.....	Sept. 9	228,625	157							1	1	2	1	2
Odessa.....	do.	414,800	186							6	1	1	1	
Palermo.....	do.	300,000	97						2	2		1		
Panama.....	Sept. 19	16,000					1							
Plymouth.....	Sept. 16	9,848	33										1	
Prague.....	Sept. 9	190,260	126							2	4	1	1	2
Puerto Cabello.....	Aug. 26	17,000	7											
Do.....	Sept. 2	17,000	13											
Do.....	Sept. 9	17,000	11											
Puerto Cortes.....	Sept. 20	2,000	1											
Queenstown.....	Aug. 26	15,000	5											
Do.....	Sept. 2	15,000	6											
Do.....	Sept. 9	15,000	6											
Do.....	Sept. 16	15,000	2											
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 4	768,000	260				3	29		3		1	1	
Do.....	Aug. 11	768,000	268				1	34				1		
Rome.....	Aug. 26	508,779	122							3				
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 16	316,278	124							1				
St. John, New Brunswick	Sept. 23	45,000	14											
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Sept. 16	2,150	0											
Do.....	Sept. 23	2,150	0											
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 9	1,267,023	575					1		27	6	23	12	11
St. Stephen, New Bruns- wick.....	Sept. 23	3,000	1											
Sheffield.....	Sept. 16	362,358	152							7		8	3	3
Solingen.....	Sept. 9	300,000	18							1	1			
Southampton.....	Sept. 16	103,168	49							2		2		
Stettin.....	Sept. 9	150,000	87							2		1	1	
Stockholm.....	do.	291,580	96								2	7		
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 14	162,934	63											
Tampico.....	Sept. 22	14,000	21				1							
Trapani.....	Sept. 9	45,095	17											
Trieste.....	do.	166,469	95								1	4	2	
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 18	11,000	15				1							
Venice.....	Sept. 9	172,200	65					1				2		
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 21	25,000	33				6							
Warsaw.....	Sept. 9	601,408						4	2	3	2	3	15	3
Yokohama.....	Sept. 2	189,455												

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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