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NOTICE.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who, at any time, fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

UNITED STATES.

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

Reports from the Mexican border.

Eagle Pass, Tex., July 11, 1900—Immigrants returned to Mexico.—I have the honor to report that upon Sunday, the 8th instant, in company with the United States immigrant inspector, Joseph Powderly, I turned back to Mexico 75 Italian immigrants who came directly from localities in Mexico where yellow fever and smallpox are known to exist. None of these immigrants were able to comply with the immigration laws, all practically being paupers.

These immigrants landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, about three weeks since, stayed about that locality for several days, and in the end turned up in C. P. Diaz, Mexico. Their baggage was nothing more or less than a conglomeration of filth.

A great deal of trouble has been caused by these Italians. They have tried every means in their power to gain entrance here and as a consequence we have been kept pretty busy. * * * As it was, 26 got across the line, and about 18 miles into the state. However, they were apprehended, put into a car, and shipped back across the river, where they are still.

Respectfully,

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

El Paso, Tex., June 30, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following summary of work for the week ended June 30, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 150 persons; inspection Mexican Central Railroad freight train crew, 17; inspection Rio Grande

and Pacific Railroad passenger train, 22 persons; inspection Mexican immigrants, 41; inspection of Russian peasants, immigrant family, 12; disinfection of blankets, clothing, etc., Mexicans, 17 bundles; disinfection of blankets, clothing, etc., Russians, 10 bundles; disinfection of cattle hides imported from Mexico, 400; disinfection of deerskins imported from Mexico, 400; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 351 pieces; vaccination, 7 persons.

El Paso, Tex., July 7, 1900.—I have the honor to submit herewith the following summary of work at this station the week ended July 7, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 136 persons; inspection of Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passenger trains, 40 persons; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 40 persons; inspection of Russian immigrant family, 12 persons; disinfection of clothing, blankets, etc., of Mexican immigrants, 17 pieces; disinfection of baggage of Russian family, 10 bundles; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 312 pieces; vaccination, 2 persons.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,

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

Laredo, Tex., July 9, 1900—Inspection report.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended July 7, 1900: Persons on Mexican National Railroad inspected and passed, 425; immigrants inspected and passed, 6; immigrants vaccinated, 3.

July 7: Refused 1 Italian entry who was an indefinite period from Vera Cruz. Included in the immigrants inspected were 3 Italians who gave satisfactory evidence of having been away from Vera Cruz more than ten days.

Report of smallpox at Carrizo, Tex.—I to-day was shown a telegram from Carrizo, Tex., stating that there was 1 case of smallpox there, and to send 100 or 200 vaccine points. They were sent for by the only physician in the county, and I therefore presume he is the county health officer. There is no fresh vaccine in Laredo except the small quantity I have on hand for the purpose of vaccinating persons from Mexico. I sent to the deputy collector of customs at Carrizo 20 vaccine points, which was all I could spare, with instructions to give to the county judge to be used immediately, but if not required to return to me. I thought a few vaccinations made immediately might possibly prevent an epidemic, as otherwise the community would be at least six days more without vaccine. I hope that my action is approved, although the vaccine I have is for another purpose.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,

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

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

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 151, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 6; measles, 2; whooping cough, 6, and 27 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Oakland.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 64, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 3, and 7 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1900, from 167 towns having an aggregate estimated popula-

tion of 911,579, show a total of 1,121 deaths, including diphtheria, 27; enteric fever, 13; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 8, and 107 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Hartford.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 110, including diphtheria, 8; whooping cough, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Macon*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 18,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 33—white, 10; colored, 23, including enteric fever, 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 1,750,000. Total number of deaths, 2,392, including diphtheria, 67; enteric fever, 23; measles, 19; scarlet fever, 19; whooping cough, 19, and 262 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 698—white, 415; colored, 283, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 17; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 2; smallpox, 41, and 96 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 541,000—white, 463,000; colored, 78,000. Total number of deaths, 819—white, 689; colored, 230, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 9; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 8, and 90 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fitchburg*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 30,523. Total number of deaths, 33, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 7, 1900, from 34 observers, indicate that cholera morbus, scarlet fever, dysentery, and enteric fever increased and inflammation of bowels, intermittent fever, and cholera infantum decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 171, measles at 68, scarlet fever at 48, enteric fever at 25, whooping cough at 19, diphtheria at 17, smallpox at 8, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 4 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 64, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including 1 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 361, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 41 from tuberculosis.

Kingston.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 3, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 19. Two deaths from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*East Liverpool*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 12. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Scranton*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 5, and 2 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including 5 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 13, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Salt Lake City.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling*.—Three months ended June 30, 1900. Census population (1900), 40,000. Total number of deaths, 161, including enteric fever, 7; measles, 6; whooping cough, 5, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended July 14, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, July 14, 1900.

July 11, steamship *H. H. Meier*, from Bremen, with 312 immigrants.
 Respectfully,

PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended July 7, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, July 8, 1900.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 7, 1900;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 1	U. S. transport Crook	Cuban ports, West Indies	297
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	88
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do	55
Do....	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England	23
July 2	Steamship Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica	8
Do....	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	76
Do....	U. S. transport Sedgwick.....	Cuban ports, West Indies.....	427
July 3	U. S. transport Burnside.....	do	117
July 2	Steamship Bostonian	London, England	23
July 3	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	6
July 4	Steamship Boston.....	do	27
Do....	U. S. transport McClellan.....	Cuban ports, West Indies	226
July 5	Steamship Admiral Schley.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	1
Do....	Steamship Saxonia	Liverpool, England	338
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	35
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do	26
Do....	Steamship Florida.....	Sydney, Cape Breton.....	11
July 6	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	10
Do....	Schooner Rosemeath	Liverpool, Nova Scotia	2
Do....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	30
July 7	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	21
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do	12
Total			1,859

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

July 30, 1900

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Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 7, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 9, 1900.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 7, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
July 1	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	180
Do....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	272
Do....	Steamship Norge.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	205
Do....	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	164
Do....	Steamship Bolivia.....	Naples.....	1,075
July 2	Steamship Potsdam.....	Rotterdam.....	793
Do....	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	100
July 4	Steamship Pisa.....	Hamburg.....	160
Do....	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	406
July 5	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	412
Do....	Steamship Barbarossa.....	do.....	1,078
Do....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa and Naples.....	775
Do....	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	689
July 6	Steamship Christiania.....	Naples.....	556
Do....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	1,075
Do....	Steamship Spartan Prince.....	Naples.....	1,039
July 7	Steamship Coleridge.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	46
Do....	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg.....	286
Do....	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	351
Total.....			9,662

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 14, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, July 14, 1900.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 14, 1900 ;
also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
July 10	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	351
July 12	Steamship Nederland.....	Antwerp.....	245
Total.....			596

JNO. J. S. ROGERS,
Commissioner.

Immigrants inspected at Port Townsend from November 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., July 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of inspection of immigrants inspected at this port from November 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900: Number of immigrants inspected, 7,225; number of immigrants passed, 7,215; number of immigrants rejected, 10; number of immigrants deported, 10.

Respectfully,

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

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana during the week ended July 7, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, *June 30, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 7, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 2	Steamship Ciudad de Cadiz.....	Spain, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico..	107
Do.....	Steamship Miguel M. Penillos.....	do	52
July 3	Steamship J. Jover Serra.....	Spain and Canary Islands.....	200
Do.....	Steamship Alfonso XIII.....	Bilbao, Santander, and Corunna.....	142
Do.....	Steamship La Navarre.....	St. Nazaire and Spain.....	84
July 4	Steamship Maria Herrera.....	Porto Rico.....	7
Total.....			592

Respectfully,

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

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended June 30, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 30, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 30, 1900: June 30, Haytian steamer *James Stafford*, from Port au Prince, Hayti, with 11 immigrants,

Respectfully,

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

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at San Juan during the week ended June 30, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *July 1, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 30, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 28	Spanish steamship Ciudad de Cadiz..	Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, Sta. Cruz de la Palma.	8
June 30	Provincial flag steamship Mortera...	Havana, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago, Puerto Plata, Mayaguez.	4
Total.....			12

Respectfully,

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

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	July 14			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	June 30			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	July 7	Sp. brig. Virgenes (a).....	June 23	San Juan.....
			Sp. brig Joven Ana (a).....	June 24	Cienfuegos.....
			Sp. brig Fé (a).....	June 25	Havana.....
			Sp. bk. Irene (a).....	do.....	do.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	July 14	Br. ss. Afonwen.....	July 12	Port Said via Gibraltar.
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	July 7	Br. sc. Lillie.....	July 6	Sanchez, San Domingo.
		July 14	do.....	do.....	do.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	July 7			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....			
8	Eureka, Cal.....	do.....			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Br. sc. Vere B. Roberts.....	July 1	Progreso.....
			Am. sc. Millie Williams.....	July 2	Campeche.....
			Br. ship Ellerslie.....	do.....	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Am. sc. Otis.....	July 4	Havana.....
11	Los Angeles, Cal.....	June 28			
12	Newbern, N. C.....	July 14			
13	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....			
14	Port Angeles, Wash.....	June 30			
		July 7			
15	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....			
16	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	do.....			
17	San Diego, Cal.....	do.....			
18	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....			
19	San Pedro, Cal.....	July 4			
20	Savannah, Ga.....	July 7	Am. sc. Lucy A. Davis (a).....	June 25	Cardenas.....
			Br. ss. Kennett.....	July 1	Baltimore via Norfolk.
			Nor. bk. Vascoda Gama.....	do.....	Pernambuco.....
			Am. sc. Fred. A. Small.....	July 3	Matanzas.....
21	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....	Sp. ship Palamos (a).....	June 24	Barcelona.....
			Nor. bk. Kotka (a).....	June 25	Cape Town.....
22	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Sc. Serafina C.....	July 1	Cardenas.....
			Sc. Attractor.....	July 2	do.....
			Barge Trojan.....	July 6	Havana.....
			Barge Regulator.....	do.....	do.....
23	Washington, N. C.....	July 14			
	CUBA:				
24	Caibarien.....	July 7			
25	Cardenas.....	do.....			
26	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	Br. ss. Claverhill.....	July 1	Antwerp.....
27	Daiquiri.....	June 16			
		June 23			
		June 30			
		do.....			
28	Gibara.....	do.....			
29	Guantanamo.....	do.....			
30	Havana.....	July 7	Sc. Marie Cooper.....	June 30	Key West.....
			Bge. Regulator.....	July 3	Mobile.....
			Tug Reynolds.....	July 6	Havana.....
			St. lighter Laura.....	do.....	Key West.....
			Sc. Geo. S. Bentley.....	do.....	Mobile.....
			Sc. Algiers.....	July 7	Cardenas.....
31	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....			
32	Manzanillo.....	June 30			
33	Matanzas.....	July 7	Br. ss. Ardanrose.....	July 1	Cardenas.....
			Sc. Curityba.....	July 2	Nuevitas.....
			Sc. B. Frank Neally.....	July 3	Key West.....
			Br. ss. Dartington.....	do.....	Sagua.....
			Sc. Olinda.....	July 5	New York.....
			Vivero Dominguito Sardiña.	July 7	Florida coast.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 2		1
	do.....	do.....	July 4		
	do.....	do.....	July 1		
	do.....	do.....	July 3		
4	Norfolk.....	Held for disinfection.....			11
5	Wilmington.....	do.....			
	do.....	Disinfected and held for observation.	July 11		
6					1
7					1
8				No transactions.....	
9				do.....	
10	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 7		2
	Pearlinton.....	do.....	do.....		
	Ship Island.....	do.....			
	Pascagoula.....	do.....			
11				No report.....	
12				No transactions.....	
13					1
14				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
15					7
16					23
17					3
18				No report.....	
19				do.....	
20	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 2		5
	do.....	Held 26 hours.....	do.....	1 case malarial fever at Baltimore, 1 at Norfolk, sent to hospital, 3 on arrival.	
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	do.....			
21	Brunswick.....	Disinfected twice and held.....	July 6		3
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....		1 case suspicious fever convalescent.	
22	Punta Rassa.....	Disinfected.....	July 4		
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	do.....		
	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held; ballast discharged.			
	do.....	Held to complete period.....			
23				No transactions.....	
24					3
25					9
26	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	July 3		12
27				No transactions.....	
					2
				No report.....	
28					2
29					7
30	Tampa.....	Disinfected.....	July 1		16
	Mobile.....	do.....	July 5		
	New York.....	do.....	July 7		
	Key West.....	Partial di-infection.....	July 6		
	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	July 7		
	New Orleans.....	Undergoing disinfection.....			
31					1
32					5
33	Matanzas.....	Passed without inspection.....	July 1		2
	do.....	do.....	July 2		
	do.....	do.....	July 3		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	July 5		
	do.....	do.....	July 7		

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
34	Nuevitás.....	July 7			
35	Santiago de Cuba.....	June 30	Br. ss. Straits of Dover...	June 24	Philadelphia, via Havana.
	HAWAII:				
36	Honolulu.....	June 16 June 23	Eracine M. Phelps.....	June 14	Cavite.....
	PHILIPPINES:				
37	Manila.....	July 3			
38	PORTO RICO:				
39	Ponce.....	June 30			
	San Juan.....	do.			
	Subports—				
40	Aguadilla.....	July 7			
41	Arecibo.....	June 30			
42	Arroyo.....	do.			
43	Humacao.....	do.			
44	Mayaguez.....	do.			

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
34					7
35	Santiago	Held to complete 5 days' period.	June 26	1 case malarial fever on provisional flag ss. Coemé Herrera, from Havana, in a soldier from Nuevitas.	13
36	Honolulu.....	Entered in quarantine.....	June 16		4
				Vessels required to be moored not less than 6 feet from wharf and all lines to be provided with rat guards.	10
37				No report.....	
38				do	
39				2 packages of bedding on Sp. ss. Ciudad de Cadiz from Barcelona, disinfected.	9
					6
40				No report.	
41				do	
42				do	
43				do	
44				do	

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure
1	Anclote, Fla.....	July 14			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....			
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.....				
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....				
10	Galveston, Tex.....	June 30	Br. ss. Dunraven..... Nor. ss. Diana.....	June 29 do.....	St. Vincent..... Havana.....
		July 7	Wy'esike..... Nor. ss. Gyller..... Nor. ss. Hydra..... Br. ss. Golden Cross.....	July 2 July 6 do..... do.....	St. Vincent..... Baracoa..... Coatzacoalcas..... Rio de Janeiro.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	June 30	Nor. ss. Diana (a).....	June 29	Havana.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	July 14	Am. ss. Laura.....	July 7	Havana.....
13	Mayport, Fla.....		U. S. s. Vixen.....	July 8	Puerto Padre.....
14	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	July 7	Nor. ss. Normandie (a)..... Br. ss. Widdrington (a)..... Nor. ss. Fulton..... Ger. ss. Pionier..... It. bk. Teocle..... Sc. Samuel T. Beacham..... Sc. Martha.....	June 29 June 30 July 2 July 3 July 4 do..... July 5	Progreso..... Havana, Carde- nas, and Tortu- gas Quarantine. Progreso..... Havana and Ma- tanzas. Cape Town and Barbados. Caibarien..... Frontera.....
15	New Bedford, Mass.....	July 14			
16	New Orleans, La.....	do.....			
17	Newport, News, Va.....	do.....			
18	Newport, R. I.....	do.....			
19	New York, N. Y.....	do.....			
20	Pas Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....			
21	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....			
22	Providence, R. I.....	do.....			
23	Quintana, Tex.....	July 7			
24	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	July 14			
25	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	June 23	Sc. Henry J. Smith..... Sc. Star of the Sea..... Ss. Paulina..... Guillermo Lopez (b)..... Ss. Michaela (b)..... Bella Catalina (b)..... Lizzie J. Parker..... M. D. Cressy..... Fr. ss. Caledonie.....	June 11 June 15 do..... June 7 June 17 do..... do..... do..... June 23	Cienfuegos..... Santiago de Cuba Cienfuegos..... Havana..... do..... do..... Vera Cruz..... Tampico..... Cayenne.....

^a Previously reported.^b Crew immune to yellow fever.

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
10	Galveston.....	Fumigated.....	July 29	.....	11
	do.....	Disinfected, fumigated, and held to complete period.	.....	.....	.....
	do.....	Fumigated.....	July 2	.....	9
	do.....	Fumigated and held to complete period.	.....	Clothing disinfected.....	.....
	do.....	Disinfected, fumigated, and held to complete period.	.....	.....	.....
	do.....	Disinfected, fumigated, and held under observation.	.....	.....	.....
	do.....	Fumigated.....	July 5	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
12	Key West.....	Held 5 days.....	.....	Informed by Surgeon Carter that 3 men had been ashore.	14
13	do.....	Coaled and provisioned under quarantine restrictions.	.....	Proceeded to destination.	.....
14	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 5	.....	.....
	do.....	Held to complete period.....	July 2	.....	.....
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 7	.....	.....
	do.....	Held to complete period.....	July 5	1 case malaria.....	.....
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	1
16	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
24	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
25	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected.....	June 18	.....	15
	do.....	do.....	.....	At quarantine.....	.....
	Punta Gorda.....	do.....	June 23	.....	.....
	Port Tampa.....	do.....	June 17	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	June 19	.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
	Punta Gorda.....	do.....	.....	At quarantine.....	.....
	Port Tampa.....	do.....	.....	do.....	.....
	do.....	do.....	.....	do.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to July 20, 1900.

[For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	June 16.....	1		
Eagle County.....	June 25.....	1		
El Paso County.....	June 21.....	1		
Saguache County	June 10.....	1		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	July 1-July 7....	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 18-July 9 ...	23		
Total for District, same period, 1899.		0		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	July 1-July 7....	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		3		
Illinois:				
Chicago	June 24-July 14 ...	4		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		3		
Indiana:				
Clarke County.....	June 1-June 30...	3		
Clay County.....	do	1	1	
Clinton County.....	do	2		
Evansville.....	July 1-July 7....	1		
Gibson County.....	June 1-June 30...	2		
Green County.....	do	14		
Johnson County.....	do	1		
Lawrence County.....	do	4	1	
Madison County:				
Alexandria.....	do	12	1	
Anderson.....	do	28		
Elwood.....	do	20		
Frankton.....	do	1		
Marion County:				
Indianapolis	do	3		
Irvington.....	do	9		
Starke County	do	3		
Warren County	do	1		
Total for State		105	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	June 1-June 30...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Kansas:				
Wichita.....	June 17-July 14 ...	20		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 24-July 8 ...	29		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		9		
Louisiana:				
Caddo.....	June 17-July 7 ...	8	0	
New Orleans.....	do	46	14	
Shreveport	do	8		
Total for State.....		62	14	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		10		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland:				
Baltimore	June 24-July 14 ...	4		
Cumberland	June 17-July 7 ...	8		
Total for State		12		
Total for State same period, 1899.		32		
Massachusetts:				
Fall River	June 24-July 14 ...	6		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		5	2	
Michigan:				
Jackson	July 1-July 7 ...	1		
Minnesota:				
Akely	June 23-July 5 ...	10		
Anoka	June 16-July 5 ...	1		
Bertram County	June 23-July 5 ...	6		
Carlton	June 16-July 5 ...	2		
Carver County	June 23-July 5 ...	1		
Duluth	June 16-July 5 ...	19		
LeSueur County	June 23-July 5 ...	1		
Lincoln County	do	1		
Litchfield County	do	1		
Minneapolis	June 16-July 5 ...	15		
Princeton	do	1		
Scott County	do	39		
St. Paul	June 23-July 5 ...	2		
Wadena County	do	1		
Wright County	June 16-July 5 ...	2		
Total for State		102		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 24-June 30 ...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 17-July 7 ...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 18-June 24 ...	1		
Newark	June 17-June 23 ...	4		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New York:				
New York	June 17-July 7 ...	5		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
North Carolina:				
Charlotte	June 1-June 30 ...	6		
Wilmington	do	7		
Alamance County	May 1-May 31 ...	2		
Burke County	do	12		
Cabarrus County	do	3		
Caswell County	do	10		
Chatham County	do	1		
Cleveland County	do	5		
Davidson County	do	1		
Davie County	do	9		
Durham County	do	8		
Forsyth County	do	8		
Franklin County	do		Many.	
Granville County	do	21		
Guilford County	do	22		
Halifax County	do	1		
Haywood County	do	5		
Henderson County	do	4		
Hertford County	do	1		
Johnston County	do	16		
Mecklenburg County	do	20		
Nash County	do	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Orange County.....	May 1-May 31	7		
Person County.....	do	4		
Randolph County.....	do	3		
Rockingham County.....	do	131		
Rutherford County.....	do		A few.	
Total for State.....		309		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		68		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	June 16-July 6...	16		
Cleveland.....	June 24-July 14...	76		
Portsmouth.....	do	1		
Youngstown.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	13		
Allen County—				
Shawnee Township.....	do	7		
Ashtabula County.....	do	48		
Auglaize County.....	do	10		
Brown County.....	do	4		
Butler County.....	do	4		
Clark County.....	do	5		
Clinton County—				
New Vienna.....	do	1		
Columbiana County—				
Wellsville.....	do	19	2	
Coshocton County—				
Clark Township.....	do	2		
Cuyahoga County—				
Berea.....	do	5		
Brooklyn Township.....	do	2		
Cleveland.....	do	490	4	
Dover Township.....	do	1		
East Cleveland.....	do	3		
Glenville.....	do	4		
Mayfield Township.....	do	14		
Newburgh.....	do	30		
Lakewood.....	do	2		
Rockport.....	do	2		
West Park Township.....	do	1		
Darke County.....	do	12		
Defiance County—				
Highland Township.....	do	8		
Delaware County.....	do	44		
Franklin County—				
Columbus.....	do	39		
Fulton County—				
Wauseon.....	do	2		
Geauga County—				
Burton.....	do	3		
Greene County—				
Cedarville.....	do	20	2	
Hamilton County—				
Cincinnati.....	do	99	1	
Hyde Park.....	do	1		
Hancock County—				
Findlay.....	do	1		
Hardin County—				
McGuffey.....	do	3		
Henry County.....	do	120	3	
Huron County—				
Bellevue.....	do	9		
Lake County.....	do	2		
Licking County.....	do	2		
Lorain County.....	do	98	2	
Lucas County—				
Toledo.....	do	3		
Madison County.....	do	52		
Medina County—				
Lodi.....	do	2		
Mercer County.....	do	28		
Montgomery County—				
Dayton.....	do	1		
Morrow County.....	do	4		
Pike County—				
Waverly.....	do	2		
Portage County—				
Kent.....	do	1		
Putnam County.....	do	6		
Ross County—				
Kington.....	do	1		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Ohio—Continued.</i>				
Scioto County—				
Portsmouth	Jan. 1-June 30....	1		
Stark County	do	26	1	
Summit County—				
Akron.....	do	1		
Trumbull County..	do	20	1	
Tuscarawas County—				
Dennison	do	1		
Union County—				
Jerome Township	do	2		
Washington County—				
Marietta	do	1		
Wayne County—				
Salt Creek Township	do	3		
Total for State.....		1,278	16	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		6		
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>				
Philadelphia	June 24-July 7...	5		
Pittsburg.....	June 17-July 7...	5		
Total for State.....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		153		
<i>Texas:</i>				
Beaumont.....	Feb. 1-June 1...	107	0	
Carrizo.....	July 9.....	1		
Robertson County.....	June 16.....	300	2	
Total for State.....		408	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2		
<i>Utah:</i>				
Ogden.....	June 24-June 30...	6		
Salt Lake City.....	July 1-July 7...	1		
Total for State.....		7		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
<i>Virginia:</i>				
Petersburg	June 1-June 26...	1	0	
Roanoke	June 1-June 30...	22	1	
Total for State.....		23	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		47		
<i>Washington:</i>				
Lewis County.....	June 26.....	2		
Seattle.....	June 24-July 7...	6		
Tacoma.....	July 1-July 7...	2		
Total for State.....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		21		
Grand total.....		2,483	38	
Grand total, same period, 1899.		300	3	

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.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	July 14	8,338	1										
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	318	19					3			6	
Bay City, Mich.....	July 7	27,839	5	1									
Binghamton, N. Y.....	July 14	35,005	14										
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	206	27					2	2	9	1	
Bristol, R. I.....	July 7	5,478	3										
Cambridge, Mass.....	July 14	70,028	23	7								1	
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	58,313	24									1	
Charleston, S. C.....	July 7	654,955	634	4					3				
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	27,909	7	1					1				
Chicago, Ill.....	July 14	1,099,850	423	46					3	2	4	2	5
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.....	14,050	11										
Cleveland, Ohio.....	July 7	261,353	109						3	1	1	1	
Do.....	July 14	261,353	172	3					1	1	2		
Clinton, Mass.....	do.....	10,424	3										
Concord, N. H.....	do.....	17,044	3										
Covington, Ky.....	July 8	37,371	23	2									
Cumberland, Md.....	July 7	12,729	3										
Do.....	July 14	12,729	1										
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	15										
Detroit, Mich.....	July 7	205,876	108	6					1				
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	9,416	1								1		
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.....	29,708	14	1									
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	50,756	11	1									
Do.....	July 14	50,756	13	3									
Everett, Mass.....	July 7	11,068	3										
Fall River, Mass.....	July 9	74,398	64	4					1				
Do.....	July 14	74,398	64	5									
Fitchburg, Mass.....	July 7	22,037	8									1	
Gloucester, Mass.....	July 14	24,651	5										
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	July 7	60,278	18						1				
Do.....	July 14	60,278	12										
Green Bay, Wis.....	July 8	9,069	7										
Haverhill, Mass.....	July 14	27,412	9										
Holyoke, Mass.....	July 7	35,637	27	4						1			
Jackson, Mich.....	June 30	20,795	8										
Do.....	July 7	20,795	4	1									
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.....	17,201	16	5									
Jersey City, N. J.....	July 8	163,003	90	8								1	
Johnstown, Pa.....	July 14	21,805	10										
La Crosse, Wis.....	July 14	25,090	6										
Lawrence, Mass.....	July 7	44,654	20	2					1				
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	50,395	45	7					1		1		
Lowell, Mass.....	July 14	77,696	35						1				
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	15	2					1				1
McKeesport, Pa.....	July 7	20,741	19										
Malden, Mass.....	July 14	23,081	2									1	
Manchester, N. H.....	July 7	44,126	21	3									
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.....	10,092	3										
Medford, Mass.....	July 14	11,079	3										
Melrose, Mass.....	July 7	8,519	1										
Michigan City, Ind.....	July 8	10,776	4										
Mobile, Ala.....	July 14	31,076	12	5					1				
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	45	9									
Newark, N. J.....	July 7	181,830	92	7					2	2	1		
New Bedford, Mass.....	July 14	40,733	21										
Newburyport, Mass.....	July 7	13,947	7										
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	131	13		5					1		1
Newton, Mass.....	July 14	24,370	6										
New York, N. Y.....	July 7	c 3,654,594	1,524	136					10	8	36	16	12
Do.....	July 14	c 3,654,594	1,579	137					9	9	33	18	6
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	4										
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	13										
Oakland, Cal.....	June 9	48,682	17										
Do.....	June 16	48,682	17	2						1	1		
Do.....	June 23	48,682	15	1						1			
Do.....	June 30	48,682	9	2									
Omaha, Nebr.....	do.....	140,452	28										
Do.....	July 7	140,452	27										
Oneonta, N. Y.....	July 14	6,272	2										
Palmer, Mass.....	do.....	6,520	2										
Pawtucket, R. I.....	July 7	27,633	19	1									1

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

b White, 6; colored, 28.

c Estimated.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 16, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	61	1	.....	.91	.....	.51
Portland, Me.....	69	1	.....	.78	.....	.38
Northfield, Vt.....	65	1	.....	.66	.....	.06
Boston, Mass.....	72	2	.....	.77	.....	.27
New Haven, Conn.....	72	.....	0	1.13	.....	.63
Albany, N. Y.....	73	.....	1	.91	.99	.....
New York, N. Y.....	74	2	.....	.96	.....	.56
Harrisburg, Pa.....	73	3	.....	.98	.....	.98
Philadelphia, Pa.....	76	2	.....	.95	.....	.15
New Brunswick, N. J.....	73	1	.....	1.10	.....	.20
Atlantic City, N. J.....	72	.....	0	.77	.....	.57
Baltimore, Md.....	78	.....	0	1.12	.....	1.12
Washington, D. C.....	78	.....	1	1.05	.....	1.04
Lynchburg, Va.....	78	.....	2	.87	.....	.87
Cape Henry, Va.....	77	1	.....	1.25	.....	.25
Norfolk, Va.....	79	.....	1	1.36	.....	.86
Charlotte, N. C.....	77	.....	1	1.26	.....	.86
Raleigh, N. C.....	79	1	.....	1.10	.....	.80
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	78	.....	0	1.28	.....	.68
Hatteras, N. C.....	78	.....	0	1.45	.....	.65
Wilmington, N. C.....	80	.....	2	1.61	.....	1.41
Columbia, S. C.....	82	.....	2	1.23	.....	.23
Charleston, S. C.....	83	.....	3	1.70	.....	1.60
Augusta, Ga.....	82	.....	2	1.19	.....	.79
Savannah, Ga.....	82	.....	2	1.20	.....	.80
Jacksonville, Fla.....	83	.....	3	1.47	.....	.77
Jupiter, Fla.....	80	2	.....	1.04	1.16	.....
Key West, Fla.....	84	.....	2	.84	.....	.54
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	79	3	.....	1.12	.....	.82
Tampa, Fla.....	82	0	.....	2.24	.....	1.04
Pensacola, Fla.....	81	1	.....	1.47	3.43	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	81	1	.....	1.47	.....	.27
Montgomery, Ala.....	82	4	.....	1.05	.....	.65
Meridian, Miss.....	79	1	.....	1.72	.....	1.72
Vicksburg, Miss.....	82	2	.....	1.05	.....	.85
New Orleans, La.....	82	2	.....	1.47	.....	.87
Shreveport, La.....	83	3	.....	.84	.....	.04
Fort Smith, Ark.....	80	0	.....	1.05	.....	.25
Little Rock, Ark.....	81	3	.....	.91	.....	.21
Palestine, Tex.....	81	5	.....	.61	.....	.11
Galveston, Tex.....	84	2	.....	.59	.15	.....
San Antonio, Tex.....	84	2	.....	.43	1.17	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81	0	.....	.21	4.49	.....
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	81	1	.....	.77	.....	.77
Nashville, Tenn.....	80	2	.....	.98	.....	.98
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	79	3	.....	.94	.....	.94
Knoxville, Tenn.....	77	0	.....	.98	.....	.98
Lexington, Ky.....	76	0	.....	1.19	.....	1.19
Louisville, Ky.....	79	1	.....	.84	.....	.84
Indianapolis, Ind.....	77	3	.....	.98	.....	.58
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	78	2	.....	.77	.....	.77
Columbus, Ohio.....	76	2	.....	.73	.....	.13
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	75	3	.....	.98	.....	.98
Pittsburg, Pa.....	75	1	.....	1.17	.....	1.17
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	69	1	.....	.70	.80	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	71	1	.....	.70	.20	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	70	2	.....	.70	.....	.50
Erie, Pa.....	71	1	.....	.57	.....	.17
Cleveland, Ohio.....	72	0	.....	.77	.....	.23
Sandusky, Ohio.....	74	0	.....	.70	.....	.70
Toledo, Ohio.....	74	2	.....	.70	.....	.70
Detroit, Mich.....	73	3	.....	.77	.....	.67
Lansing, Mich.....	72	4	.....	.77	.....	.27
Port Huron, Mich.....	69	1	.....	.50	.....	.00
Alpena, Mich.....	66	2	.....	.63	1.07	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	63	3	.....	.70	1.00	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	66	4	.....	.70	.50	.....
Escanaba, Mich.....	68	4	.....	.70	1.70	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	72	4	.....	.69	1.81	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	70	2	.....	.63	.....	.23

α The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 16, 1900.—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	70		0	.70		.30
Chicago, Ill.....	73		1	.77		.77
Duluth, Minn.....	66		2	.85		.15
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	73		3	.77	.33	
La Crosse, Wis.....	74		4	.93	4.17	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	76		4	1.00	1.30	
Davenport, Iowa.....	77		1	.84	.26	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	75		1	.77	.93	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	78		0	.92		.42
Hannibal, Mo.....	78		0	.91		.41
Springfield, Ill.....	77		1	.62	.48	
Cairo, Ill.....	79		1	.77		.57
St. Louis, Mo.....	80		0	.84	.06	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	77	1		1.18		.88
Springfield, Mo.....	76		0	1.12	2.06	
Kansas City, Mo.....	79	1		.94		.54
Topeka, Kans.....	79	1		1.19		.59
Wichita, Kans.....	79	3		.68		.08
Concordia, Kans.....	78	6		.70		.30
Lincoln, Nebr.....	77	3		.91	2.39	
Omaha, Nebr.....	78		0	1.09	3.01	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	76		2	.77	5.13	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	74		0	.91	8.89	
Valentine, Nebr.....	75		1	.57	2.03	
Huron, S. Dak.....	71		1	.70	2.80	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	76		2	.49	3.11	
Moorhead, Minn.....	68		2	.91		.81
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	70		0	.56		.56
Williston, N. Dak.....	68	2		.49		.49
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	66	2		.51		.51
Helena, Mont.....	66		0	.25		.25
Miles City, Mont.....	74		2	.29		.29
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	72		0	.35	.15	
Spokane, Wash.....	68		2	.19		.19
Walla Walla, Wash.....	72		0	.07		.07
Baker City, Oreg.....	65		1	.15		.15
Winnemucca, Nev.....	70		0	.06		.06
Pocatello, Idaho.....	70		0	.12		.12
Boise, Idaho.....	71	1		.07		.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	75	1		.10		.10
Lander, Wyo.....	69	1		.20		.10
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	68		0	.42		.02
North Platte, Nebr.....	75	3		.63		.53
Denver, Colo.....	73	3		.41		.31
Pueblo, Colo.....	75	1		.49		.29
Dodge City, Kans.....	79	1		.70		.40
Oklahoma, Okla.....	80		0	.95		.95
Amarillo, Tex.....	78		2	.46	.04	
Abilene, Tex.....	83		1	.32	.38	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	69	5		.60		.60
El Paso, Tex.....	82	2		.50		.40
Phoenix, Ariz.....	90	6		.17		.17
Yuma, Ariz.....	91	3		.00		.00
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	63	1		.21		.21
Tacoma, Wash.....	62		0	.21		.01
Astoria, Oreg.....	58		0	.33	.17	
Portland, Oreg.....	66		2	.14		.14
Roseburg, Oreg.....	66		2	.10		.10
Eureka, Cal.....	56		0	.05		.05
Redbluff, Cal.....	82		0	.00		.00
Carson City, Nev.....	68		0	.07		.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	73	1		.00		.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	59		1	.00		.00
Fresno, Cal.....	80			.00		
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65	1		.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69	5		.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	67	1		.00		.00

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARGENTINA.

The republic declared free from bubonic plague.

BUENOS AYRES, *June 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day received a communication dated yesterday from his excellency Dr. Alcorta, stating that the minister of the interior, by decree issued on the 5th instant, has declared the territory of the Argentine Republic clear of bubonic plague, a copy of which communication is hereby inclosed, together with its translation, and that immediately thereafter I sent you a cablegram as per copy.

Respectfully,

WM. P. LORD.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 34.—Translation.]

BUENOS AYRES, *June 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your excellency's notice that, by decree issued to-day by the ministry of the interior, all the territory of the Republic has been declared clear of bubonic plague, in view of the information received from the national department of hygiene that the last case occurred on May 11 last.

I renew to your excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

A. ALCORTA.

Mr. WM. P. LORD,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

BELGIUM.

Report from Antwerp.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *June 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at the port of Antwerp, Belgium, for the week ended June 30, 1900: Sixteen vessels cleared for ports in the United States, 14 of which carried cargo. Steamship *Nederland*, sailing for Philadelphia on the 27th instant, carried 248 emigrants; there was 1 rejection. On the 29th instant I inspected the steamship *Glenturret* bound for New York. She recently arrived in this port from Bombay, where 1 seaman had been taken off suffering from enlarged glands in the groin. The captain states that there was evidence that he was suffering from other diseases than plague which might have induced the buboes. There was 1 sailor sick at the time the ship entered at Antwerp from a disease that the captain diagnosed as beriberi, but the man has recovered and is able to perform his regular duties. The entire crew of 54 being in apparent good health, bill of health was issued stating facts as set forth above.

Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, July 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have inspected the steamer *Stillwater*, Galt, 32 in crew; 9 passengers—3 in transit, 6 from Belize; cargo—fruit, mail, coffee; she clears to-day for New Orleans. I have also inspected the *Managua*, Olsweik, clearing to-day for Mobile; 16 in crew; 7 passengers—4 in transit, 3 from Belize; cargo, fruit; 26 pieces of baggage fumigated. Health conditions continue satisfactory. I send under separate cover report of registrar-general for 1899.

Respectfully,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

Yellow fever at Barranquilla.

BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA, June 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yellow fever has appeared in this city, and in compliance with the consular regulations I made an effort this morning to advise the Department by cable.

I am informed, however, that there is no telegraphic communication between this place and Buenaventura, the point to which all cables from this place must be transmitted in the first instance by telegraph, and I have therefore no more rapid means of communication than the mail boat, which is expected to leave Savanilla (Puerto Colombia) to-morrow morning, June 19.

During the last week there have been 18 deaths officially reported from the above-named disease, and I have learned this morning that there are about 22 additional cases in the hospitals.

Thus far the ravages of the disease have been confined principally to the Government troops stationed here, although some others have died.

Owing to the dangerous navigation at the mouth of the Magdalena River, no ocean steamers come to Barranquilla; ocean freight and passengers to or from Barranquilla are discharged or embarked at Puerto Colombia (Savanilla), a point $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from this city, and connected with it by railway.

Respectfully,

W. IRWIN SHAW,

United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, July 1, 1900

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended July 1. The following vessels have been inspected and cleared: June 24, steamship *Ethelwold*, Henshaw, 23 crew, no passengers, Philadelphia, Pa. June 27, steamship *Brookline*, List, 31 crew, 4 passengers, 4 pieces of baggage, Baltimore, Md. June 28, steamship *Bodo*, Johannessen, 16 crew, no passengers, Mobile, Ala. June 29, steamship *Yumuri*, Boe, 16 crew, 1 officer's family, no passengers, Mobile, Ala. June 30, steamship *Harold*, Utne, 17 crew, no passengers, Mobile, Ala. July 1, steamship *Geo. Dumois*, Jentoft, 18 crew, no passengers, Mobile, Ala.

The health and sanitary conditions of Bocas and vicinity continue very satisfactory. One death has been reported to me during the week as follows: One female native, senility. The weather conditions have been very favorable during the past month. The northeast trade winds have been more continuous and steady, and this has a decided influence in lowering the temperature. The rainfall, though not very great, has been sufficient to cleanse the town and keep up the water supply. Malarial fever exists to some extent, but it is mild in form. Passenger traffic with Colon is considerable; more so with the smaller sailing craft than with the coasting steamers.

Respectfully,

H. B. MOHR,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, July 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended June 30. The following vessels have cleared from this port direct for the United States:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
June 24	Steamship Holstein.....	Aarhuus.....	21	New Orleans, La.....	0	0
June 27	Steamship Kitty.....	Mortansen ..	18	Mobile, Ala.....	0	0
June 28	Steamship Anselm.....	Frazier.....	37	New Orleans, La.....	3	5
June 29	Steamship Adler.....	Bignell	27	.....do	0	0
June 30	Steamship Beverly.....	Israel.....	35	.....do	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port and vicinity are very good. Two deaths during the week as follows: June 26, a child, aged 1 month and 12 days, from enteritis, and on June 30, a child, aged 9 months, from dysentery.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, July 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended July 7, 16 deaths have occurred in this city, 2 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis. Six of these deaths occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases exist in this city. Death rate for the week, 20.86. No alien steerage passengers landed at this port during the week. Thirteen vessels have been entered at this port during the week. Eight vessels have been issued bills of health for other ports during the week. The British steamship *Claverhill* was disinfected at

this station July 1 and 2, previous to departure for New Orleans. Major Ives, chief surgeon, department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, notified this office that he was making reports of the yellow-fever situation at Santa Clara barracks to P. A. Surg. G. M. Guitéras, Matanzas, Cuba, therefore the subject will not be taken up at this office.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 3 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week; no contagious diseases reported in the city. Inspected 5 vessels at that port during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death in that city during the week; no contagious diseases reported; health of port good. Inspected 6 vessels at that port during the week. Two pieces baggage disinfected and passed; 30 pieces baggage inspected and passed; 34 health certificates issued to passengers; 291 barrels containing empty bottles disinfected previous to being loaded on the steamship *Heim*.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

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

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith inclose report for the sanitary condition of this port for the week ended July 7, 1900, and the mortuary statistics for the week ended July 4, 1900.

Yellow fever is steadily though not rapidly increasing. There have been 11 cases reported in July so far and 7 deaths, most of which, of course, are among cases reported in June. The disease is still mainly in and around that part of the Prado contiguous to Central Park, extending especially westward therefrom. Quite a number of cases, however, have occurred elsewhere, though only 2 in any relation to the water front, within a few squares of the Regla ferry landing.

The weather has been very bright and fine and cooler than usual and is said by Cuban physicians to be unfavorable to a rapid spread of the disease.

A considerable amount of work has been done on the harbor and a very considerable amount of baggage disinfected, out of all proportion to the number of passengers, so large a number of them coming from the part of the town where fever exists.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Report for week ended July 7, 1900.

OFFICE.

Passengers examined.....	294	Passengers vaccinated	24
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OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	6	Baggage disinfected for passengers,	
Viveros disinfected.....	8	pieces.....	299
Vessels inspected and entered.....	16	Number of immigrants.....	592
Vessels inspected and cleared.....	16		

Mortuary statistics for week ended July 4, 1900.

Bronchitis	6	Congestion of lungs	0
Congestion of brain	3	Meningitis	16
Enteritis	18	Malaria	3
Yellow fever	5	Sclerosis, arterial	10
Pernicious malarial fever	3	Tuberculosis	12
Valvular disease of heart	4	Deaths from all causes	137
Fatty degeneration of heart	6		

Yellow-fever mortality in Havana, 1884-1900—Statistics and deductions.

[By Surg. H. R. Carter, United States Marine-Hospital Service, chief quarantine officer of Cuba, submitted July 9, 1900.]

Since the beginning of 1884 the mortuary statistics of this city have been kept in this office. These were kept for the purpose of keeping informed of the prevalence of epidemic diseases, yellow fever and smallpox, but have extended of late years to include a number of others, and total mortality as well.

A clerk was sent each week to the Colon and Baptist cemeteries to copy the records of burial for yellow fever and smallpox for that week, the record being made for each day's burials. For yellow fever and smallpox, the place, as well as day of death, is always specified, which not only enabled us to tell in what part of the city the disease was most prevalent, but is a very considerable check on our collector of statistics as having to specify each place, street, and number, he would be little apt to make an erroneous record either of omission or commission.

There are 3 other cemeteries in the municipality of Havana besides the two mentioned: Calvario, Arroyo Naranja, and the Chinese. Of these, however, the last only has relation to the city of Havana as a port, the villages for which these cemeteries are used being 9 kilometers distant from Havana proper. They also add nothing to the reported yellow-fever mortality. The population contributory to the Chinese cemetery is in this city, and its omission lessens our total death rate (by from 4 to 10 per month in normal years and from 30 to 80 during the reconcentration) from what is proper for the city. Its omission is, however, without effect on the yellow-fever statistics, as an examination of its records (by Major Gorgas) shows but a single burial there of which the death is assigned to that cause from 1890 to 1898 inclusive.

The statistics above referred to as obtained from the cemeteries are especially those of the civilian population. The records of the deaths at the military hospitals (including both soldiers and sailors) were also thus obtained until 1895. After that we received daily reports from these hospitals, duplicates of those furnished the captain-general, giving the number of patients on hand, admitted, discharged, died, and remaining. These were received from an unofficial (but reliable) source up to the beginning of the war.

These military statistics are regarded as accurate, although, as will be seen, but little importance is attached to them.

The total mortality is simply the total number buried in the Colon and the Baptist cemeteries, and although slightly less (by the burials in the Chinese cemetery) than it should be, is *proportionally* correct, and shows the increase or fall of mortality correctly, and is given so that a comparison of the general mortality with that from yellow fever may be made.

So far as yellow fever is concerned, these statistics agree very closely with those which Major Gorgas, the chief sanitary inspector, has col-

lected for that disease from 1891 to 1898 inclusive, from the records of the judges, to whom the deaths are first certified by the attending physicians, with one difference which will be noted later.

Naturally this agreement by months is not absolute. Deaths are frequently reported by the physician the last day of the month and burials take place the first day of the next month. Some die in town who are buried elsewhere and we miss those who die in cloister. By months, then, the statistics are not the same, but the agreement for any two months is extremely close. They are believed, then, to be fairly correct—for infectious diseases, nearly absolutely so.

Except the statistics in Chaillé's report of 1880, a work which in its design is perfection itself, all the statistics which I have seen on the yellow fever mortality of Havana make no difference between those from the military and those from the civilian population. Taken together, to my mind, these teach little of what we want to know, the *normal course* of yellow fever in Havana in the past, how its prevalence was affected by season, meteorology, etc., and are absolutely valueless for any comparison with the present and future from which the military element has been, and doubtless will be, eliminated.

An observation of the military statistics shows frequently enormous waves of yellow fever among them, with no corresponding increase or even a decrease in the civilian deaths, due to arrival of, and occupation of infected quarters by, large numbers of nonimmune soldiers. To have any conception of the normal course of yellow fever in Havana, and especially to have any fair comparison of the past with the present and future, we must confine ourselves to the statistics of the civilian population, although it is fair to say that the removal of the military population is in itself a factor, of what value I can form no estimate, in the formation of new foci of infection, and hence the propagation of diseases among civilians.

Our method of recording the place of death enables us to separate these 2 classes. It will be found, then, that we record deaths in private residences, in private hospitals, and in military hospitals. I have counted the first 2 as civilian deaths, the last as military and naval. This is not quite true, as will be explained later.

A word as to the private hospitals or "quintas" of Havana. The immigration to Havana which remains in the city is practically confined to Spaniards. These on arrival join certain mutual benefit societies, the Centro Gallego; the Centro Asturiano and the Centro de Dependientes being at present the principal ones; the latter has at present something over 12,000 members. This practice is practically universal for the newly arrived Spaniard. These societies furnish hospital treatment for their contributors when sick and a very large proportion, I should say 90 per cent, of the well marked cases of yellow fever among these men are treated in these hospitals. I would say here that the Spanish immigration is mainly confined to men; women and children but seldom coming, and having no domicile, properly so called, they are the more ready to go to hospitals when seriously sick. These "quintas" are much esteemed for the treatment of yellow fever, and not a few who are not members of the societies go to them as pay patients.

I have said that my division in which I include all who were treated at residences or private hospitals as being civilians is not entirely correct. I am informed by Havana physicians that a considerable number of Spanish officers were treated at their homes and a less number in

these "quintas." My enumeration of deaths among civilians, then, will be somewhat too high, and among soldiers somewhat too low.

Thus, for the year ended March 31, 1894, I give 17 more deaths in "residences and private hospitals" than Major Gorgas does of "civilians," while he has 14 more of "militares" than I have in the "military hospitals"—our totals for the year differing by only 3. This can only mean that a certain number, between 14 and 17, of "militares" were treated at their residences or in private "quintas" during that year. So for such other years as I am enabled to compare our statistics, I have a few more in my "residences and civil hospitals" than Gorgas has "civilians," balanced or nearly balanced by having fewer in the "military hospitals" than he has "militares," our totals agreeing very closely. In 1893 I have 11 more in my "residences and civil hospitals" than he has "civilians," and 13 fewer in "military hospitals" than he has soldiers, our totals differing by 2; for the two years only by 1.

Also in 1896 and 1897 a certain number of petty officers were treated in the quinta dependientes, and some of the deaths in this institution recorded by me as from "private hospitals" are those of military men. As said before, then my enumeration of deaths of civilians is somewhat too high and that of soldiers is to the same extent too low, but the difference from the truth is slight.

There is also another factor to be considered in the military statistics. The heirs of a soldier dying of yellow fever receive a higher pension than one of ordinary disease, and it is alleged that the balance of doubt among the Spanish military surgeons was always thrown in favor of the yellow-fever diagnosis. I believe this to be true, at least I have heard it from Cuban physicians and others in a position to know wherever I have been in the island. Neither of these factors will be great enough, however, to affect the lesson of these statistics.

The mortality of the tables for 1897 and 1898 in the military hospitals is not derived exclusively from our own records. The reason is this: The mortality in the military hospitals from yellow fever had become so great that from November, 1896, the Santa Catalina warehouses in Regla, which had hitherto been used simply for a convalescent hospital, were now used to a considerable extent for a hospital for yellow fever from the Havana garrison. The statistics from this hospital were at first given to this office with those of the other military hospitals, but about August, 1897, they ceased to be furnished, although they properly belonged to the Havana garrison.

Our own records, then, are amended by the addition of the statistics derived from the records of the judges of first instruction of Regla, which I owe to the kindness of Major Gorgas.

TABLE I.

1884 TO 1885.

Month.	Residence and civil hospital.			Military hospital.	Total deaths from—	
	Residence.	Civil hospital.	Total.		Yellow fever.	All causes.
April.....	4	12	16	18	34	490
May.....	10	20	30	27	57	566
June.....	9	28	37	31	68	599
July.....	17	56	73	58	131	730
August.....	22	44	66	36	102	635
September.....	6	21	27	15	42	503
October.....	4	13	17	7	24	549
November.....	2	7	9	0	9	576
December.....	2	1	3	3	6	490
January.....	0	3	3	3	6	490
February.....	0	1	1	2	3	427
March.....	0	1	1	1	2	458
Total.....	76	207	283	201	474	6,513

1885 TO 1886.

April.....	0	0	0	2	2	481
May.....	0	0	0	4	4	412
June.....	0	2	2	2	4	518
July.....	2	1	3	12	15	576
August.....	4	7	11	23	34	500
September.....	9	10	19	16	35	469
October.....	10	30	40	3	43	490
November.....	7	16	23	0	23	487
December.....	5	1	6	1	7	497
January.....	2	2	4	0	4	475
February.....	0	2	2	1	3	429
March.....	1	0	1	1	2	523
Total.....	40	71	111	65	176	5,935

1886 TO 1887.

April.....	1	1	2	0	2	536
May.....	1	1	2	0	2	499
June.....	3	10	13	1	14	506
July.....	9	21	30	4	34	516
August.....	8	24	32	9	41	557
September.....	3	19	22	17	39	526
October.....	3	9	12	5	17	471
November.....	5	3	8	6	14	439
December.....	2	4	6	3	9	480
January.....	1	2	3	3	6	490
February.....	0	4	4	2	6	416
March.....	0	4	4	4	8	540
Total.....	36	102	138	54	192	5,976

1887 TO 1888.

April.....	4	6	10	11	21	549
May.....	10	24	34	48	82	645
June.....	12	23	35	94	129	672
July.....	11	40	51	53	104	843
August.....	12	30	42	32	74	840
September.....	6	11	17	24	41	802
October.....	7	16	23	12	35	792
November.....	4	11	15	9	24	658
December.....	0	7	7	8	15	712
January.....	1	3	4	5	9	765
February.....	0	2	2	5	7	608
March.....	2	2	4	10	14	567
Total.....	69	175	244	311	555	8,453

July 20, 1900

1844

1888 TO 1889.

Month.	Residence and civil hospital.			Military hospital.	Total deaths from—	
	Residence.	Civil hospital.	Total.		Yellow fever.	All causes.
April	2	2	4	20	24	474
May	1	4	5	22	27	451
June	1	7	8	30	38	498
July	5	19	24	55	79	586
August	4	48	52	64	116	639
September	6	12	18	45	63	522
October	15	15	30	18	48	468
November	6	15	21	17	38	539
December	5	17	22	4	26	577
January	7	23	30	4	34	511
February	3	6	9	3	12	426
March	5	12	17	2	19	515
Total	60	180	240	284	524	6,206

1889 TO 1890.

April	5	1	6	6	12	505
May	3	8	11	8	19	506
June	7	19	26	23	49	550
July	8	30	38	25	63	593
August	14	39	53	31	84	557
September	6	30	36	11	47	527
October	5	16	21	5	26	452
November	9	13	22	6	28	471
December	3	7	10	5	15	454
January	2	7	9	2	11	481
February	0	2	2	2	4	459
March	0	1	1	3	4	556
Total	62	173	235	127	364	6,101

1890 TO 1891.

April	0	4	4	8	12	535
May	1	10	11	15	26	694
June	2	10	12	33	45	826
July	10	21	31	36	67	863
August	7	21	28	36	64	651
September	3	17	20	11	31	627
October	5	17	22	10	32	704
November	8	8	16	7	23	547
December	5	5	10	2	12	547
January	1	4	5	6	11	602
February	2	1	3	1	4	560
March	0	1	1	3	4	560
Total	44	119	163	168	331	7,716

1891 TO 1892.

April	1	3	4	1	5	613
May	0	4	4	3	7	590
June	2	14	16	27	48	600
July	5	8	13	52	65	624
August	11	12	23	44	67	614
September	6	20	26	35	61	546
October	8	15	23	26	49	550
November	2	14	16	10	26	570
December	2	8	10	7	17	701
January	1	5	6	9	15	636
February	3	3	6	4	10	517
March	0	0	0	1	1	553
Total	41	106	147	219	366	7,114

1892 TO 1893.

Month.	Residence and civil hospital.			Military hospital.	Total deaths from—	
	Residence.	Civil hospital.	Total.		Yellow fever.	All causes.
April.....	2	3	5	3	8	588
May.....	0	6	6	1	7	629
June.....	4	6	10	3	13	646
July.....	4	15	19	9	28	581
August.....	12	40	52	17	69	673
September.....	16	42	58	16	74	581
October.....	6	29	35	18	53	578
November.....	11	26	37	16	53	640
December.....	7	26	33	3	36	583
January.....	0	15	15	2	17	608
February.....	3	4	7	0	7	447
March.....	0	3	3	2	5	524
Total.....	65	215	280	90	370	7,078

1893 TO 1894.

April.....	0	4	4	4	8	547
May.....	2	2	4	20	24	596
June.....	12	47	59	15	74	640
July.....	21	70	91	32	123	693
August.....	12	70	82	17	99	585
September.....	12	47	59	11	70	561
October.....	9	28	37	10	47	564
November.....	9	20	29	4	33	490
December.....	1	7	8	3	11	534
January.....	1	4	5	3	8	499
February.....	0	0	0	4	4	470
March.....	0	1	1	1	2	521
Total.....	79	300	379	124	503	6,680

1894 TO 1895.

April.....	1	3	4	1	5	498
May.....	0	0	0	17	17	535
June.....	3	2	5	28	33	457
July.....	5	6	11	62	73	708
August.....	5	16	21	42	63	687
September.....	12	25	37	31	68	561
October.....	8	21	29	11	40	515
November.....	3	12	15	3	18	544
December.....	6	15	21	6	27	658
January.....	2	7	9	4	13	590
February.....	0	3	3	1	4	549
March.....	1	0	1	1	2	500
Total.....	46	110	156	207	363	6,817

1895 TO 1896.

April.....	2	3	5	1	6	575
May.....	5	5	10	0	10	594
June.....	5	7	12	2	14	663
July.....	17	62	79	7	86	704
August.....	15	70	85	37	122	676
September.....	20	71	91	38	129	650
October.....	18	50	68	38	106	593
November.....	8	15	23	13	36	494
December.....	2	5	7	15	22	450
January.....	1	3	4	6	10	534
February.....	0	0	0	9	9	545
March.....	0	0	0	5	5	644
Total.....	93	291	384	171	555	7,122

1896 TO 1897.

Month.	Residence and civil hospital.			Military hospital.	Total deaths from—	
	Resi- dence.	Civil hospital.	Total.		Yellow fever.	All causes.
April	1	0	1	12	18	698
May	1	2	3	27	30	787
June	4	0	4	45	49	880
July	10	8	18	99	117	1,062
August	15	22	37	227	264	1,222
September	10	15	25	153	178	1,034
October	7	13	20	241	261	1,182
November	5	14	19	350	369	1,365
December	5	3	8	214	222	1,369
January	0	0	0	149	149	1,514
February	1	0	1	39	40	1,391
March	5	0	5	23	28	1,339
Total	64	77	141	1,579	1,720	13,843

1897 TO 1898.

April	5	1	6	66	72	1,058
May	4	0	4	90	94	1,014
June	0	5	5	170	175	1,036
July	6	4	10	191	201	1,183
August	3	6	9	196	205	1,523
September	6	3	9	168	177	1,536
October	2	6	8	92	100	1,956
November	2	2	4	76	80	1,998
December	1	2	3	17	20	1,874
January	0	3	3	10	13	1,775
February	0	0	0	2	2	1,587
March	0	0	0	5	5	1,456
Total	29	32	61	1,063	1,144	17,996

1898 TO 1899.

April	0	0	0	2	2	1,315
May	0	0	0	5	5	1,272
June	0	1	1	18	19	1,143
July	0	0	0	62	62	1,406
August	5	0	5	68	73	1,779
September	3	2	5	65	70	1,685
October	5	0	5	63	68	2,481
November	6	0	6	33	39	1,983
December	3	2	5	16	21	1,780
January	1	1	2	1	3	1,205
February	1	0	1	0	1	797
March	0	1	1	0	1	788
Total	24	7	31	333	364	17,634

1899 TO 1900.

April	2	0	2	0	2	612
May	0	0	0	0	0	629
June	0	0	0	1	1	629
July	2	1	3	0	3	660
August	2	6	8	4	12	613
September	6	7	13	6	19	488
October	13	12	25	0	25	486
November	9	7	16	0	16	486
December	13	10	23	0	23	508
January	3	5	8	0	8	478
February	3	6	9	0	9	472
March	1	3	4	0	4	569
Total	54	57	111	11	122	6,680

TABLE II.

Mortality from residences and civil hospitals, ten normal years, Havana, Cuba.

Month.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Total.	Average.
April	0	2	10	4	6	4	4	5	4	4	43	4.3
May	0	2	34	5	11	11	4	6	4	0	43	4.3
June	2	13	35	8	26	12	16	10	59	5	186	18.6
July	3	30	51	24	38	31	13	19	91	11	341	34.1
August	11	32	42	52	53	28	23	52	82	21	396	39.6
September	19	22	17	18	36	20	26	58	59	37	372	37.2
October	40	12	23	30	21	22	23	35	37	29	272	27.2
November	23	8	15	21	22	16	16	37	29	15	202	20.2
December	6	6	7	22	10	10	10	33	8	21	133	13.3
January	4	3	4	30	9	5	6	15	5	9	90	9.
February	2	4	2	9	2	3	6	7	0	3	38	3.8
March	1	4	4	17	1	1	0	3	1	1	33	3.3
Total	111	138	244	240	235	163	147	280	379	156	.....	.....

Average per annum, 210.9.

TABLE III.

Mortality from military hospitals, ten normal years, Havana, Cuba.

Month.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Total.	Average.
April	2	0	11	20	6	8	1	3	4	1	56	5.6
May	4	0	48	22	8	15	3	1	20	17	138	13.8
June	2	1	94	30	23	33	27	3	15	28	256	25.6
July	12	4	53	55	25	36	52	9	32	62	340	34.0
August	23	9	32	64	31	36	44	17	17	42	321	32.1
September	16	17	24	45	11	11	35	16	11	31	217	21.7
October	3	5	12	18	5	10	26	18	10	11	118	11.8
November	0	6	9	17	6	7	10	16	4	3	77	7.7
December	1	3	8	4	5	2	7	3	3	6	42	4.2
January	0	3	5	4	2	6	9	2	3	4	34	3.8
February	1	2	5	3	2	1	4	0	4	1	23	2.3
March	1	4	10	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	28	2.8
Total	65	54	311	284	127	168	219	90	124	207	.....	.....

It seems unnecessary to strike a yearly average of this table, as owing to the variation in the number of men exposed to infection from which these statistics are derived an average can scarcely be said to exist. The months show different ratios from the civilian figures, to which, I think, but little significance can be attached. For our purposes this table is of little value.

TABLE IV.

Mortality from residences and civil hospitals, Havana, Cuba.

Month.	Abnormal years.					Month.	Abnormal years.				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
April ..	5	1	6	0	2	November	23	19	4	5	16
May	10	3	4	0	0	December	7	8	3	5	23
June	12	4	5	1	0	January	4	0	3	2	8
July	79	18	10	0	3	February	0	1	0	1	9
August	85	37	9	5	8	March	0	5	0	1	4
September	91	25	9	5	13	Total	384	141	61	31	111
October	68	20	8	6	25						

No average is allowable here.

TABLE V.

Mortality from military hospitals, Havana, Cuba.

Month.	Abnormal years.					Month.	Abnormal years.				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
April	1	12	66	3	0	November	13	350	76	33	0
May	0	27	90	5	0	December	15	214	17	16	0
June	2	45	170	18	1	January	6	149	10	1	0
July	7	99	191	62	0	February	9	39	2	0	0
August	37	277	196	60	4	March	5	23	5	0	0
September	38	153	168	65	6	Total	373	1,579	1,083	334	11
October	38	241	92	63	0						

No average is allowable here.

It will be noted that the division is made by periods of twelve months other than the calendar years. This is because the increase and decline of yellow fever does not coincide with the beginning and termination of the calendar years. Apparently the influence of the summer epidemic extends through the first trimester of the next year, and in April (March, April, or May) begins the increase for the ensuing summer.

This can be best seen by an inspection of Table II, where for the civil population the average number of deaths per month, taking the last ten normal years, 1885 to 1894, is given. It is seen that March is the lowest, with February, April, and May nearly the same. Examining the table in detail, it will be seen that any one of these four months may be the lowest, giving no deaths in certain years; that the increase of fever seems to begin in April, reaches its maximum in August and September, and slowly declines to a minimum, usually in March. This division, then, including the first trimester of the calendar year in the preceding year for yellow fever, seems to be justified by this table.

The mortality for January and February is evidently affected by the amount of fever in the preceding year—a "hold over" in fact (α).

It will also be noted that from January to May, inclusive, are the months giving the least yellow fever, December and June having very nearly the same mortality; hence conveying the same risk.

The belief that seems prevalent among Americans, then, that it is safe to come to Havana in November and perfectly safe in December, but that they must leave with the early summer, is absolutely without basis. May will average safer than January. In not a few years June is safer than December, and it is fair to class from June to December, inclusive, as a period of danger and from January to May, inclusive, as comparatively safe, January being the most dangerous month of this division of the year.

It also seems right to consider the period prior to 1895 separate from that following. The large mass of soldiers brought over at irregular intervals consequent on the war, with the diminution, almost cessation, of Spanish immigration from the early part or middle of 1896, must affect the mortality of the two different classes in diametrically opposite ways and bend each one from its own normal—if the military can be said to have a normal. I have therefore grouped the ten years pre-

α I felt that this division of the year for yellow fever had received the strongest possible indorsement when I found that Dr. Carlos Finlay had for the same reason made the same division, holding that "the epidemic year usually ends with March." I frankly acknowledge Dr. Finlay's priority in this, although my statistics were tabulated before I saw his.

ceding 1895 to themselves, and from them we are most apt to get information as to the normal course of the yellow fever among the civilian population of Havana. The years from 1895 to 1900, however, are not without their lesson.

In looking over Table I, the first thing that strikes the observer is the lack of the relationship between the civilian and military mortality. Thus, in 1891 they were 219 and 147 respectively, while in 1893 they were 124 and 379, the proportions being reversed. It is for this reason, I believe, that no conclusion from mixed military and civilian statistics as to the course of the disease among the civilian population can be drawn. If the period of the war were taken the discrepancies are more marked, 1897 giving 61 and 1,083 for civilian and military mortalities respectively. Unquestionably a prime factor in the mortality among soldiers was the bringing in of masses of new troops, nonimmunes, and quartering them in barracks virulently infected.

What, however, most impressed the writer when he first compiled these figures was the small number of deaths among the civilian population, 210.4 per annum being the average for the ten normal years preceding 1895 and 195 per annum for the last seventeen years. We must note, too, that these figures for civilian deaths are somewhat too high, including as they do a few soldiers.

During this time, then, seventeen years, there has never been any death rate among the civilian population even approaching to the epidemics of our own country—compare with 7,800+ deaths in New Orleans in 1853. Yellow fever for seventeen years has not been a marked factor in the civil mortality per annum in Havana.

Since yellow fever among the native Cuban population is not recorded it is obvious that the Spanish immigrants, practically the only immigration to the island, has furnished the yellow fever mortality. A knowledge of this movement then is necessary to interpret the statistics even from the civil population. We should know (1) the amount of immigration, and (2) the number that stay in Havana, for Havana is the port of entry for nearly all immigrants going to other parts of the island. This matter is now being looked up, although it is a very troublesome problem. The first factor at least is determinable and with it a fair estimate of the second. In the meantime I am informed by those in a position to know (trans-Atlantic transportation lines and others) that the immigration was fairly uniform except that one year of high mortality would decidedly diminish the immigration the next spring.^(a)

Comparing the years of the ten normal years we see that 1884 and 1893 were years of heavy mortality, while for 1885, 1886, 1890, and 1891 the rate was low, that for 1885 being very low. With the data in hand no reason can be given for this.

The heavy mortality of 1895 can readily be accounted for by the addition to the civil immigration (not yet stopped) of the families of officers and of the civilian attaches who accompanied the Army. I am informed that the epidemic of this year prevented the immigration of this class of people the next.

The books in my office show that civilian immigration nearly ceased after 1895 and that it was not resumed until in August, 1899. This is doubtless the reason why 1896, 1897, and 1898 were years of small

^a I would estimate the number of immigrants before the war at from 15,000 to 20,000 per annum approximately. Three years during this period which I tabulated gave about 27,500 "passengers arriving by vessels from Spanish ports" per annum, as an average, but this includes both soldiers (estimated at 5,000) and returning Spaniards (a neglectable quantity).

civilian mortality, while 1896 and 1897 pile up the highest military mortality ever known here.

1896, civil, 141; military, 1,579. 1897, civil, 61; military, 1,083.

In 1898 the bulk of susceptibility among the soldiers must have been exhausted, as a garrison of 29,000 to 30,000 gave only 333 deaths. The same is true of civilians, (a) for whom we record only 31, the lowest number in the history of Havana which we have recorded. Among the deaths in November and December are those of a small number (5 I believe) of Americans who had come into Havana believing those months to be free from danger here.

In 1899 the military element was practically eliminated. In the beginning of the occupation the men were lodged in clean quarters (at first many of them were in tents) and kept under very strict discipline and excellent police and sanitary management. There was a case of yellow fever among the marines at the naval station in June and 3 others the last part of July and early August at the same place. They (the marines) were then sent north. A case of yellow fever occurred among the soldiers on the punta in early August, and the command was immediately moved out of town. Most of those quartered in the Maestranza were also moved about the same time. In Cabafias in August (the 8th, I believe) yellow fever developed, apparently from infection inside the buildings, and, the troops not being moved immediately, there was a total of 24 cases and 9 deaths (1 a civilian and 1 dying at Vincennes, Ind.). Fever ceased to spread soon after the command was moved to tents. After August then there was an extremely small number of soldiers in Havana, and, as I have said, they ceased to be a factor in the conveyance of yellow fever and the formation of new foci.

Up to the end of August the civilian mortality for this year was extremely small, and for August and September was decidedly less than the normal before the war, although greater than for the two preceding years. Instead of reaching its maximum, however, in August and September, the October mortality nearly doubled its September figure and December's was only 2 less. It suffered a marked change in January, but extended into March and reached its lowest, 0, in April of this year. May has given us a mortality of only 2.

The run of the fever in 1899 was very like that of 1885, both giving exactly the same mortality, 111, the smallest of any in the normal ten-year series. In both there was the fairest promise, until August in 1885, and September in 1899, and then an unusually rapid increase, dying down, however, more quickly in 1885 than in 1899. In the latter, indeed, we had a real winter epidemic as in 1888 and 1892, and with the exception of these two years the 3 winter months of 1899-1900 give a higher mortality than the corresponding months of any of the seventeen years I have here recorded.

The mortality for this year was low, not so low as 1897 and 1898 but as low as the lowest of the ten normal years. And yet I think Americans were disappointed in the increase of yellow fever in the fall. We hoped it to be much lower than 1885, as low as 1897 and 1898. In other words we expected it to be not only a good year, but a phenomenally good year, and were disappointed that it was not.

^a As near as we can judge from the records of this office, the Spanish immigrant has fever nearly always within the fourth year of his arrival, generally in the second or third. In the examinations we make for "immunity by residence"—that is, of Spaniards who show that they have been here more than ten years, those who claim to have had yellow fever almost always claim to have had it within the first two or three years.

To my mind the cause of the increase of mortality in the fall and winter was exactly the same, reversed, as caused the low mortality in 1897 and 1898—that is, the changed movement of the Spanish immigration, just as a cessation of this movement after 1895 by ceasing to supply susceptible material gave us the low death rate (of yellow fever) of 1896, 1897, 1898, and the early part of 1899. (a)

So its recrudescence in the latter part of August by furnishing susceptible material exposed to infection gave us our winter epidemic of 1899 (b).

I say “susceptible material exposed to infection,” because the Spanish immigrant is far more exposed to infection than an American in Havana. The latter is usually well-to-do, he is always afraid of yellow fever, and lives in the healthiest part of the city or in the suburbs, or, when he can not do this, lives in the highest room he can get; in short, takes a thousand precautions which the Spaniard neglects or of which he is ignorant. The Spaniard is poor and he does not dread the fever, or, rather, he regards it as inevitable, and I think it fair to say his exposures are many fold more than those of the American. As evidence that the population of the town residing here at the evacuation was to a great extent immune to yellow fever, I will say that only a very few of those who are recorded as having had yellow fever since August 1, 1899, to this date claim to have been on the island more than eight months, and most of them far less, the great majority under four months.

What effect, or rather how much effect, the sanitary work in Havana last summer had in lessening the prevalence of yellow fever among civilians I can not estimate. The cleaning of the streets in the lower part of the city and the removal of garbage, I believe, were of decided value.

The course pursued by the fever, however (I do not mean the mortality per month), is what we would have expected without any sanitary work. Until the Spanish immigration began to be a factor, the amount of the fever is about the same as that of the two previous years, the presence of susceptible Americans tending to balance the decrease in the number of susceptible Spaniards. When this factor began to be felt there was an increase in mortality decidedly greater in ratio (of increase) than normal, but beginning with presumably a smaller number of foci of infection in town than usual (certainly after a much smaller number of cases of yellow fever in town in civilian residences for over three and one-half years) the number of deaths in the fall did not reach the normal of ordinary years. Still the number from September to March inclusive, 102, compares with the normal for this period, 114, very fairly.

One deduction only I will venture to make from these statistics, namely, that the mortality of yellow fever in Havana is less than is generally believed, and that a considerable number, I believe a majority, of the cases are light and not recognized.

a See Havana report in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of August 4, 1899.

b The large number of passengers from Mexican and Venezuelan ports coming in last spring and summer were Cubans returning home and added nothing to the non-immune population, similarly $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of the cabin passengers from Spain and the bulk of the steerage were former residents returning to Havana, and fully the same proportion of the immigration from the United States were tourists, returning per next boat. Up to the middle of August there was extremely little immigration of Spaniards who were really newcomers. From that time to December 1, 6,370 (and 10,338 more to June 1) steerage passengers from Spain arrived, nearly all of whom were newcomers to Cuba.

From the hospital records, the mortality is from 30 to 35 per cent. Taking the lesser figure, an average death rate of 210 per annum would give a morbidity of 700 cases per annum.

We can not fix definitely the number of nonimmunes who came as immigrants to Havana and who remain until they have yellow fever. Yet the number who came can scarcely average less than 15,000 per annum. Except the Canary Islanders, a majority—I think a considerable majority—of them remain in the city. What deductions to make for the Canary Islanders in time past is again rather a matter of guess with the data I have on hand than reasonable estimate. Before the war that immigration was larger than it is at present; now they are possibly one-fourth or one-fifth of the whole. It would seem, then, within limits to say that 5,000 per annum were added to the permanent population.

We (the quarantine officers of the United States) have agreed to consider a ten years' residence in Havana as "conveying immunity"—that is, as being "satisfactory evidence" that one has had yellow fever, and our observation here would seem to show that very few Spanish immigrants having yellow fever go four years without it. Except then the very few, if there be any, who are incapable of having yellow fever, it is safe to say that all Spanish immigrants who remain in Havana ten years have yellow fever and nearly all who remain four years have it. We should deduce, then, that 5,000 per annum should have yellow fever.

This is a far different morbidity from any that we can get from hospital statistics, even if I halve my morbidity, which although but a rough estimate, is, I think, within limits, we still have a ratio of mortality very much less than that usually given.

It is also worthy of note that a large number of Spaniards of long residence make no claim to have had any yellow fever, although most of them claim the "fever of acclimatization."

The above remarks have no reference to yellow fever among Cuban children as these probably add not a great deal to the mortality, and none to the *reported mortality of this disease*.

Believing as the writer does that immunity to yellow fever is conferred only by an attack of the disease, and also that the native Havanese is immune to yellow fever when he reaches adult life, he must hold that the average number of children born in Havana per annum gives the average number of cases of yellow fever among them per annum, making deductions for those who die (and move away) before they have the fever.

The following, Table VI, showing the comparative mortality for five years among civilians of yellow fever and tuberculosis in Havana, is interesting. Compared with tuberculosis the influence of yellow fever on the general mortality of the city is insignificant.

Month.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Yellow fever.	Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Tuberculosis.
January.....	8	103	5	143	6	170	15	138	5	118
February.....	9	120	3	126	6	134	7	100	0	101
March.....	1	150	1	126	0	144	3	143	1	131
April.....	4	120	4	149	5	118	4	128	4	104
May.....	9	147	4	143	6	125	4	112	0	111
June.....	10	177	16	126	10	125	59	108	5	77
July.....	32	160	13	138	19	101	91	108	11	98
August.....	28	148	23	147	52	111	82	91	21	123
September.....	20	124	26	110	58	133	59	94	37	105
October.....	22	151	23	89	35	118	37	104	29	127
November.....	16	131	16	114	37	112	29	106	15	120
December.....	10	130	10	162	33	140	8	99	21	151
Total.....	169	1,661	144	1,573	267	1,531	398	1,331	139	1,366

Average per annum: Yellow fever, 221.4; tuberculosis, 1,492.4.

Of the total number of deaths from tuberculosis here recorded, 7,462, 6,438 are recorded as "tuberculosis of lungs," giving an average monthly death rate from this disease during these ten years of about 108. It is worthy of note that the mortality of tuberculosis is steadily decreasing during this period of five years.

TABLE VII.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs.

Month.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Month.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
January.....		184	230	181	75	August.....	128	177	247	54	.....
February.....		89	233	166	63	September.....	139	159	258	47	.....
March.....		109	253	170	82	October.....	153	211	257	71	.....
April.....		157	209	103	68	November.....	144	219	228	71	.....
May.....	148	148	255	88	.....	December.....	177	191	202	79	.....
June.....	123	147	190	84	.....	Total.....	1,159	1,928	2,794	1,100	288
July.....	148	137	232	86	.....					

Table VI, for five years ending with 1894, gives 108 per month as the average death rate for tuberculosis of the lungs with the rate diminishing. Taking this we see that the effect of the war and reconcentration is to cause 2,608 more deaths than normal in the three years from May, 1896, to April, 1899, inclusive. (6,496—3,888—2,608.)

I have not the statistics of this disease from the end of 1894 to May, 1896.

Since April, 1899, the mortality from this disease is greatly diminished, average 72.5 per month.

Obviously during the period of high mortality a great number must have died who would have otherwise lived a few years longer and would now be swelling our bills of mortality. Hence from this fact and because the earlier death of the tubercular patient removed the source of infection to others, which each one must have been, we should expect

that the death rate of this disease would be lowered materially and for a considerable time. It was a most cruel, but effectual method of lessening the presence of tuberculosis in the city.

TABLE VIII.

The mortality from the epidemic of smallpox for 1896 and 1897 is recorded simply to show what that disease can do when the means to prevent its spread, mainly vaccination, are inefficiently applied. There was practically no mortality among the troops.

Month.	1896.	1897.	Month.	1896.	1897.
January.....	12	571	July.....	84	4
February.....	10	581	August.....	88	2
March.....	14	319	September.....	158	
April.....	22	93	October.....	140	
May.....	23	44	November.....	198	
June.....	58	12	December.....	233	

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

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command, for the week ended June 30, 1900:

Matanzas.—Nineteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 21.89 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; heart disease, 2; infectious fever, 1; malaria, 1; enteritis, 1; meningitis, 1; cancer, 1; rickets, 1; tetanus, 1; other causes, 4. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Diphtheria, 2; typhoid fever, 1. Ten vessels arrived during the week; 5 of these were inspected and passed and 5 passed without inspection. Eleven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. The British schooner *Boniform* and the German steamship *Pionier*, bound for Mobile, Ala., were disinfected at this port. One health certificate was issued to a person leaving the island via Havana, Cuba. Fifty-four bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected; 17 of these belonged to the schooner *Boniform* and 37 to the steamship *Pionier*.

Information received to-day from Santa Clara shows 12 cases of yellow fever at present, 8 of which are convalescent. It is hoped that the outbreak is about over.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 15 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 1; infectious fever, 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; atresia, 1; other causes, 5. No cases of infectious or contagious character were reported. The death rate during the week was 31.51 per 1,000. Sixteen vessels arrived during the week; 9 of these were foreign vessels and 7 coasting vessels. Nine bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 32.86 per 1,000. No vessel arrived during the week. Six bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 7 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 4 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week as follows: Tuberculosis,

2; tetanus neonatorum, 1; ulcer of stomach, 1. Six vessels arrived during the week; 2 of these were foreign vessels and 4 provisional flag vessels. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 4 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. The death rate during the week was 2.68 per 1,000.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever at Santa Clara.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of letter received from Chief Surg. Frank J. Ives, relative to yellow fever, July 5, 1900:

SIR: I have the honor to furnish the following information regarding the yellow-fever situation in this Department:

Santa Clara—Two cases admitted yesterday. Total number of cases under treatment, 13.

Sagua la Grande.—The surgeon reports 1 case of yellow fever in the hospital corps detachment, and 1 suspect; both mild cases and the diagnosis of the positive one made this morning. He states that there is a probability of several mild cases having occurred and escaped diagnosis

Respectfully,

FRANK J. IVES,

Major and Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

The HEALTH OFFICER, *Port of Matanzas.*

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that Major and Surgeon Frank J. Ives, United States Volunteers, chief surgeon for the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, gives the following information regarding the yellow-fever situation at Santa Clara for July 6, 1900:

Positive number of cases under treatment, 6; suspects, 3.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 8, 1900.

SIR: The following information relative to the yellow-fever outbreak in Santa Clara has been received from Maj. and Surg. Frank J. Ives, United States Volunteers:

On July 6 there were 6 cases and 3 suspects under treatment. On July 7 the diagnosis of 1 of the suspects was confirmed and a new suspect admitted. There were, therefore, 7 cases and 3 suspects.

No new cases were reported from Sagua la Grande.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended July 7, 1900:

Matanzas—Fourteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 16.12 per thousand. The causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 4; tetanus, 2; diphtheria, 1; infectious fever, 1; Bright's disease, 1; shotgun wound, 1. The following cases of infectious and contagious character were reported: Infectious fever, 1; dysentery, 1.

Eight vessels arrived during the week. Six of these were passed without inspection and 2 inspected and passed. The British schooner *Governor Blake*, bound for Mobile, Ala., was disinfected at this port. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Sixty-two health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island, 4 of these via Havana, Cuba. One hundred and four pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 14 bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected. Ten of these belonged to the British schooner *Governor Blake*.

The following information has been received from Acting Asst. Surg. Daniel Cooney, U. S. A., in the absence of the chief surgeon, relative to the yellow-fever outbreak at Sagua la Grande for July 8, 1900: Convalescing, 2; suspects, 2.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 17 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Heart disease, 3; meningitis, 2; cerebral hemorrhage, 2; tuberculosis, 1; malarial fever, 1; enteritis, 1; cancer, 1; Bright's disease, 1; other causes, 5. The death rate for the week has been 35.71 per 1,000. Nine vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were foreign vessels and 6 coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate for the week was 31.51 per 1,000. One foreign vessel arrived during the week. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 8 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 2 deaths occurred in Caibarien as follows: Malarial fever, 1; pulmonary consumption, 1. The death rate for the week was 2.01 per thousand. The public health in the port and neighborhood has been excellent during the week. Three vessels arrived during the week; one of these was a foreign vessel and 2 were coasting vessels. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel and 2 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, June 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 23, 1900: Seven vessels arrived at this port, and 8 bills of health were issued; there were 3 deaths; 1 case of fever has been placed in the observation camp as suspicious, a young Spaniard, seven months from Spain.

Gibara.—Reports show no arrivals, 5 bills of health issued, and 5 deaths, and no quarantinable disease.

Baracoa.—Reports show arrival of 2 vessels, 1 bill of health issued, 5 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Puerto Padre.—Report delayed.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *July 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 30, 1900: Nine vessels arrived at this port, 8 bills of health were issued, and there were 3 deaths, none of quarantinable disease. The case of fever placed in the observation camp, by the acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., was pronounced by him, on June 25, to be yellow fever. I saw the case; it was not a well-defined case, and the diagnosis was made by the appearance of albumen, on the fifth day. I immediately notified Dr. Carter.

Puerto Padre.—Reports the arrival of 4 vessels, 8 bills of health issued, 1 death, and sanitary conditions good.

Gibara.—Reports the arrival of 11 vessels, 4 bills of health issued, 4 deaths, and no quarantinable disease.

Baracoa.—Reports show the arrival of 11 vessels, 9 bills of health issued, 6 deaths, and sanitary conditions good.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended June 30, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 25 deaths, an increase of 2 over the preceding period. The following were the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 1; malarial fever, 9; intestinal disease, 1; pneumonia, 2; heart disease, 2; other causes, 7; total, 25. Population, 43,000; mortality, 30.23.

The Norwegian steamship *Heim* was disinfected June 24, 1900, prior to departure for Mobile, Ala. The provisional flag steamship *Mortera* was disinfected June 26, 1900, prior to departure for San Juan, Porto Rico.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 7 deaths for this period, the following being the causes: Tuberculosis, 4; pneumonia, 2; alcoholism, 1; total, 7. Population, 14,464; mortality, 25.16.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 11 deaths for this period, the following being the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 2; pneumonia, 2; intestinal disease, 3; malarial fever, 1; other causes, 3; total, 11.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports that there have been no deaths at that port for the past three weeks. No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this district.

Respectfully,

HERMANN B. PARKER,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended June 30, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—						Inspected and passed—				
		Formalin.			Steam.							
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
June 26	Steamship Mortera.....	.....	4	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FRANCE.

Report from Havre.

HAVRE, FRANCE, June 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 23d instant the steamship *La Touraine* sailed from this port with 131 cabin and 205 steerage passengers. On the 30th instant the steamship *La Gascogne* sailed with 119 cabin and 735 steerage passengers. Some 340 steerage passengers intended for the *Touraine* were left over for the *Gascogne*, as they arrived an hour too late for the former vessel. All these passengers were inspected and vaccinated as usual, those left over being inspected twice—on arrival at Havre and before embarking. There were disinfected for these 2 vessels 92 packages of bedding and 5 trunks.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Reports from Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, June 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week 1,715 emigrants sailed from this port for America. Of this number there were 2 rejections—1 for trachoma and the other for blindness. One of the recent cases of rejection for fever died in the hospital with a diagnosis of enteric fever.

The last weekly health report for Bremen shows 7 cases of enteric fever, 2 of scarlet fever, and 1 case of diphtheria. The city and vicinity continues free from quarantinable diseases.

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BREMEN, GERMANY, June 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 5 steamers sailed from this port for America during the past week, carrying 1,329 steerage passengers. There were 3 detentions as follows: fever (unknown cause), 1; chicken pox, 1; crippled right leg, 1.

I have urged the Lloyd Steamship Company to supply a better ventilating system for the hospitals of the steamers *Barkum* and *Helgoland*. They assure me it will be attended to on their return voyage from America. The last weekly health report shows 7 cases of enteric fever, 2 of scarlet fever, and 1 case of diphtheria.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of disinfecting station at Ruhleben.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *June 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with authority granted in Bureau's letter of May 19 (F. L. G., P. M. C., R. M. W.), I inspected the Ruhleben disinfecting station on June 25, 1900. The delay in my going was due to my inability to find a time when my presence was not required at this station.

Ruhleben is near Spandau, one-half hour from Berlin. The station is owned and managed conjointly by the Lloyd Steamship Company, the Hamburg-American Company, the White Star Line, the American Line, and the Holland-American Line. All steerage passengers, except German, are brought to this station and examined by the medical officer in charge. All cases of favus and trachoma are returned. Other diseases, if curable, are sent to the hospital for treatment. The baggage of all Russian emigrants which has been smuggled over the border, and thus avoided the frontier central stations, is disinfected at Ruhleben. Also other baggage, which for any reason is considered infected, even if it has been previously treated at the frontier central stations, is disinfected at this station.

The disinfecting plant, though small, seems to be complete; as the amount of work done there is not large, averaging only from 20 to 30 passengers daily, the facilities are probably ample for the purpose. There are 2 small chambers, so situated in the partition separating 2 rooms, that the infected baggage is placed in one end of the chamber and withdrawn into a clean room after disinfection. The air is first exhausted till the pressure is considerably reduced, and then the steam is turned on and the pressure raised till 105° C. is attained. This is continued for thirty minutes. Then the steam is exhausted and air admitted till the drying is complete. I was informed that the entire process consumes about one hour.

The facilities for treating the emigrants themselves are also good. There are 2 sets of bathing rooms, 1 for men and the other for women. The emigrants are first taken to a dressing room, where all clothing is removed and placed in the disinfecting chamber. Then they are conducted into another room, where a number of shower baths are provided. From there they are taken to another room and provided with sterilized blankets till the clothing is removed from the chamber.

It was through the courtesy of the officials of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company that your representative was permitted to inspect the station at Ruhleben. To Captain Montanus and Captain Arnold I am especially indebted for courtesies.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, July 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 30:

There were 3 embarkations of steerage passengers during the week, all on vessels of the Hamburg-American Line. The steamship *Pennsylvania* sailed June 24, carrying 1,065; the steamship *Belgravia*, June 27, carrying 321, and the express steamer *Columbia*, June 28, carrying 295. It will be seen that the numbers are somewhat decreased compared with a few weeks ago. Bills of health were issued to 15 vessels during the week, of which 11 carried cargo. Notification was given to the quarantine officer of the port of New York of a lot of personal effects forwarded through from Port Said by the American Express Company and sent from Hamburg to New York on the steamship *Pennsylvania*, nothing being known of their character here.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, July 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make my report for the weeks ended June 26 and July 3, 1900: The health of Livingston is not in such good standing. Malaria is prevalent among all classes, and diarrhea is attacking the infant population. There is 1 death for the two weeks, adult female, cancer of stomach. Estimated population, 800.

The following ships have been inspected: June 20, steamship *Managua*, Gundersen. Number of crew, 16; number of passengers, 3; in transit, 1 from here (baggage disinfected); cargo, green fruit, all in good sanitary condition; destination, Mobile, Ala. June 26, steamship *Breakwater*, Rivera, bound for New Orleans. Number of crew, 35; number of passengers, 8, in transit; cargo, general merchandise; all in good sanitary condition. July 3, steamship *Stillwater*, Galt, New Orleans. Number of crew, 32; number of passengers, 2, in transit; cargo, general merchandise, all in good sanitary condition. Proper certificates inclosed.

I was ill with fever June 26, hence failed to report.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, July 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended Thursday, July 5, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week.

The health and sanitary conditions of the port and adjacent country

continue satisfactory. No deaths for the week, and very little malarial troubles at present.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

List of vessels inspected and cleared at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, during the week ended Thursday, July 5, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.	No. pieces of baggage.
June 29	Nor. ss. Espana	Danielsen	14	Mobile.....	1	1
June 30	Nor. ss. Themis.....	Andersen	25	New York.....		
July 4	Am. ss. Stillwater.....	Galt	32	New Orleans.....	1	4
July 5	Br. ss. Usk.....	Hurry.....	18	Mobile.....		
Do....	Am. ss. Jos Oteri, Jr.....	Marullo....	20	New Orleans.....	3	5

ITALY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, *July 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health and the regular report for the week ended June 30, 1900.

Two bills of health were issued to vessels, as follows: On June 26, steamship *California* (British), bound in light cargo to New York. On June 27, Danish steamship *Nordkap*, in ballast to Port Eads.

There were 3 cases of smallpox reported in Genoa for the week ended June 16.

The medical officer of the province reports to-day that Genoa is free from other quarantinable disease.

Respectfully,

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

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

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *July 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 4, 1900, the following ship was inspected: On June 30 the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 3 cabin and 509 steerage passengers and 53 pieces of large and 647 pieces of small baggage. Sixteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

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

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

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *June 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, since my last letter of June 15, but 2 cases plague have been reported in Japan proper, 1 at Osaka on the 16th and 1 at Shidzuoka on the same day.

No farther case has as yet occurred in connection with that upon the steamship *Rosetta* in the harbor of Yokohama, already reported to you.

The fact that the number and frequency of cases of pest are diminishing shows, I think, that the native sanitary officials are making a successful fight against the epidemic.

Respectfully,

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

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

Concerning supposed second bacillus of plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 19, 1900.

SIR: Referring to your letter of May 9 (L. W. R. & M. J. R.) inclosing a translation from some German newspaper with regard to a supposed discovery by Professor Kitasato of a second bacillus of the plague, and requesting me to investigate the authenticity of the report, I have the honor to quote the following letter from Professor Kitasato in answer to my inquiries on the subject:

TOKYO, June 16, 1900.

SIR: In the septicæmia of plague we often find a bacillus which is very like to fowl cholera bacillus, in the bubo, the blood, and internal organs.

This bacillus is a quite different kind from the bacillus of Yersin and is not the real cause of plague. But it is thought that in the septicæmia this bacillus is about no less an agency.

Therefore it might be better named as a septicæmia bacillus. The German newspapers perhaps would be recording about the above bacillus.

If you want culture of this bacillus I will send it to you.

Respectfully,

S. KITASATO.

I will later send you cultures of the bacillus to which Dr. Kitasato refers.

Respectfully,

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

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

MEXICO.

Reports from Vera Cruz—Yellow-fever epidemic—Completely equipped disinfecting plant established by the Mexican authorities.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, July 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended June 30:

Cases of yellow fever, 12; deaths, 4; cases of smallpox, 8; deaths, 2; deaths from all causes, 38. Six deaths were reported from pernicious and 5 from remittent fever.

During the week yellow fever was declared epidemic, and that article of the quarantine regulations that requires all baggage from this port to be disinfected has been enforced. Baggage from the noninfected localities will be inspected and labeled with the same label as that which has been disinfected. I have notified Havana and New York of this regulation, and forwarded them copies of the certificate of disinfection and also of the labels. I inclose you a copy of both.

I am convinced that the disinfection will be efficient and the inspection thorough, for one of the employees of the station is now serving a

sentence for selling a disinfection label without disinfecting the baggage. I do not think that such an occurrence will happen this season.

The Mexican quarantine authorities have a completely equipped steam disinfecting plant and a formalin gas generator. They can utilize the police department for the prevention of communication from shore to vessels and from vessels to shore.

A vessel, its furnishings, and the clothing of the crew, can be thoroughly disinfected at this port.

Will a disinfection of a vessel, certified to by the Mexican authorities and me, be accepted in New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Tampa, and other ports of the Gulf?

The authorities here are anxious to cooperate with the Marine-Hospital Service in every way possible, and I think that a trial of their disinfection, and recognizing their interest in the prevention of the infection of vessels, would lead to closer quarantine relations, and an improvement in the present regulations.

The disinfection of vessels would be optional with the captain or agent, but if a thorough disinfection here would save three or more days delay in quarantine in the States, I think that the vessels would take advantage of the regulation.

Yellow fever has made its appearance in Cordoba, but I have not been able to secure any reliable information in regard to the number of cases and deaths.

During the past week I have inspected 9 vessels and issued health certificates to 145 passengers.

The health of the shipping is excellent, no cases of fever having been reported in the harbor this season.

The rainy season has set in, and there is a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the town, and much improvement in the atmospheric conditions.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Translation—Inclosures.]

For steamship agent.

SANITARY SERVICE, VERA CRUZ.
Mr. A. B. ———, passenger for New York or Havana, ———, has 2 pieces disinfected baggage.
Vera Cruz.
Fees, \$——.

For passenger.

SANITARY SERVICE, VERA CRUZ.
Mr. A. B. ———, passenger for New York or Havana, ———, has 2 pieces disinfected baggage.
Vera Cruz.
Fees, \$——.

[Seal of Superior Board of Health of Mexico.]

SERVICE AT VERA CRUZ.

DEPARTMENT OF DISINFECTION.

CLEARED.

Of no value without the seal of the Service.

[Reply.]

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1900.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, stating that the Mexican quarantine authorities have a completely equipped disinfecting plant and formalin gas generator; that they can utilize the police department for preventing communication from shore to vessels and from vessels to shore; that a vessel, its furnishings, and the clothing of the crew can be thoroughly disinfected at this port, and stating that yellow fever was declared epidemic during the week in which you were writing and that the article of the quarantine regulations that requires all baggage from this port to be disinfected has been enforced; also, giving further information regarding the matter and inquiring whether the disinfection of a vessel certified to by the Mexican authorities and by you would be accepted in New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Tampa, and other ports of the Gulf, I have to inform you that all of the ports mentioned by you are under the control of local quarantine officers and that the Marine-Hospital Service can not decide whether they will accept such certificates of disinfection or not. The Bureau is gratified, however, to know that the Mexican authorities are alive to the importance of this matter and hopes that their action, as outlined by you, will prove efficient in protecting the United States against the infection of yellow fever from your port.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

Acting Asst. Surg. S. H. HODGSON,
*United States Marine-Hospital Service,
United States Consulate, Vera Cruz, Mexico.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *July 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended July 7: Deaths from all causes, 35; deaths from yellow fever, 6; deaths from smallpox, 9. For the past three days the rain has been continuous, and the weather very cool.

During the week 4 vessels were inspected and issued bills of health and 63 passengers were granted health certificates.

The harbor continues free from infection, and the fever seems to be confined to the lower classes in the new portion of the city.

The disinfection of outgoing baggage is progressing very favorably under the direction of the local health authorities.

I have heard nothing new in regard to the progress of the fever in Coatzacoalcas, Cordoba, Salina Cruz, or Progreso. I heard that a death from yellow fever had occurred in Campeche, but it has not yet been authenticated.

Respectfully,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.
Escape of Italian immigrants at Vera Cruz.*

[Telegram.]

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *July 16, 1900.*

Thousand Italians imported for railroad in May have broken contract and scattered.

HODGSON.

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*

NETHERLANDS.

*Report from Rotterdam.*ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *July 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port for the week ended June 30, 1900: Six vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The steamship *Statendam*, of the Holland-America Line, sailed on June 28 for New York, carrying 115 cabin and 752 steerage passengers. One case of varicella was detained. Two hundred and eighty-four pieces of baggage were inspected and 48 disinfected and labeled.

The health of this port remains good.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

*Reports from Bluefields—Fruit port.*BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *June 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report: Two steamships have been inspected, both bound to New Orleans, the *Utstein* with no passengers, the *Jno. Wilson* with 4 passengers, having 5 pieces of baggage which were disinfected under my supervision. Copies of certificates given to passengers and masters inclosed. Four deaths occurred in Bluefields during the week, 1 infant, native, of convulsions; 2 infants, native, of malarial fever; 1 adult, native, of gunshot wound. The general health and sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country continues satisfactory.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN.

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *July 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, since my last, 2 steamships have been inspected, both for New Orleans—the *Hiram*, with 6 passengers and 9 pieces of baggage; the *Jarl*, with 2 passengers and 2 pieces of baggage. The proper disinfection has been done and certificates given. One death occurred in Bluefields during the week ended June 30—a native male child, of dysentery.

In the last trimester there have been 30 deaths in this port—15 adults and 15 children. The apparent inconsistency of this large death rate (30 per thousand per annum on an estimated population of 4,000), with my repeated reports of the good health of Bluefields and vicinity, can be easily explained. In none of the numerous settlements for miles around this town is there a physician, so when any of the inhabitants thereof become very ill they are brought to Bluefields for medical attention, either in the government's hospital or in private houses; often they are brought in a dying condition, but their deaths are charged up to Bluefields.

The past month of June has been an ideal one as to temperature and rainfall. The sanitary condition of the port is satisfactory.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SCOTLAND.

Report from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *July 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 30, 1900:

June 28, 3 vessels carrying passengers sailed for the United States. The *Peruvian*, for Boston, with 9 cabin and 17 steerage passengers; the *Laurentian*, for New York, with 43 cabin and 59 steerage passengers, and the *Astoria*, for New York, with 117 cabin and 92 steerage passengers. Thirty bundles of bedding were disinfected for these vessels. One steerage passenger who was to sail by the *Astoria* was detained on account of severe abdominal pain. Two other vessels received bills of health during the week, one with cargo and the other in ballast. The sanitary report for the week shows 87 cases of smallpox, with 1 death, and 1 case of typhus. I inclose the abstract of bills of health issued to these vessels.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

WEST AFRICA.

Yellow fever at Goree-Dakar—Continued.

[See PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS No. 26.]

GOREE-DAKAR, *June 16, 1900.*

SIR: Since my last dispatch, No. 214, of May 30, there was at first an abatement of the disease, until on June 16, no cases were reported as under treatment, and on the 7th instant the quarantines were raised. In about two days after, however, 3 new cases were declared, 2 of which, 1 of them the bishop of the colony and the other a sister of charity, have since proved fatal, and the local quarantines were immediately renewed. A case is also reported at Bathurst, on the River Gambia, 82 miles south from this port. The disease has not yet, however, been declared epidemic.

I am inclosing (separate) a copy of the Journal Official, which contains information respecting the disease until June 7.

Respectfully,

P. STRICKLAND,

United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Vancouver.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population not reported. Total number of deaths, 26, including 2 from enteric fever.

BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including whooping cough, 12, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 10,470. Total number of deaths, 23, including 1 from measles.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 87, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—Bordeaux.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 286,000. Total number of deaths, 417, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 3; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 1 from smallpox.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 23, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 22.4, and the lowest in Birkenhead, viz, 8.0.

London.—One thousand one hundred and seventy-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles 42; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 21; whooping cough, 35; enteric fever, 4, and diarrhea and dysentery, 20. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.3 a thousand. In Greater London 1,596 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 12.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 14 from diphtheria, 20 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 21 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 23, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, Dundalk, and Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 78.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 122 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 23, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 8.6, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 18.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 510, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 2; smallpox, 1, and 18 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Florence.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population,

201,925. Total number of deaths, 553, including diphtheria, 5, scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 41 from tuberculosis.

Genoa.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 226,432. Total number of deaths, 487, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 9; measles, 14, and 50 from tuberculosis.

SANTO DOMINGO—Santo Domingo.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

[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, from June 29, 1900, to July 20, 1900.

[For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	May 18-June 12...		233	
Calcutta	Apr. 28-May 5...		71	
Madras	May 19-June 1...		3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:					
Rio de Janeiro	May 12-May 18...			3	
Colombia:					
Barranquilla	June 3-June 16...	41	21		
Cartagena	June 1-June 21...		8		
Panama	June 12-July 2...	3	1		
Cuba:					
Havana	June 1-June 30...	17	6		
	July 1-July 9...	11	7		
Sagua	July 5...	2			
Santa Clara	June 20-July 7...	7			
Mexico:					
City of Mexico	May 7-May 13...		1		
Cordova	July 1...				Yellow fever reported.
Progreso	June 24-July 8...		6		
Vera Cruz	June 17-July 7...		19		
West Africa:					
Goree-Dakar	Apr. 16-June 16...	14	8		

PLAGUE.

Arabia:					
Aden	Apr. 29-June 16...	209	179		
Djiddah	Apr. 26-June 16...		76		
Yambo	Apr. 10-June 13...		67		
Australia:					
Sydney	Jan. 21-May 9...	197	63		
Brazil:					
Campo Grande	June 16...	2			
Nietheroy	do	2			
Rio de Janeiro	May 6-June 13...	141	50		
China:					
Hongkong	May 20-June 2...	170	157		
Egypt:					
Port Said	Apr. 20-June 18...	75	32		
Formosa:					
Tamsui	Apr. 1-May 31...	640	458		

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmednagar District.....	Apr. 29-May 19...	1	1	
Belgaum District.....	do	22	16	
Bombay City.....	do	1,227	968	
Nasik District.....	do	1	1	
Poona City.....	do	1	1	
Poona District.....	do	1	1	
Satara District.....	do	10	10	
Satara Town.....	do	2	2	
Surat District.....	do	6	4	
Surat Town.....	do	1	1	
Thana District.....	do	191	176	
Belgaum Town.....	do	8	8	
Kanara District.....	do	1	1	
Kolaba District.....	do	20	14	
Ratnagiri District.....	do	12	11	
Savantvadi State.....	do	1	1	
Hyderabad Town.....	do	3	3	
Karachi City.....	do	562	422	
Boroda State.....	do	1	1	
Cutch State.....	do	255	195	
Mandir Town.....	do	105	89	
Kathiawar State.....	do	51	37	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do	2	2	
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	do	12	8	
Sachin State.....	do	2	2	
Janjira State.....	do	114	109	
Madras City.....	do	16	11	
Salem District.....	do	638	619	
Calcutta.....	do	12	11	
Bankura District.....	do	1	1	
Midnapore District.....	do	14	12	
Hooghly District.....	do	39	37	
Howrah Town.....	do	8	6	
24-Parganas District.....	do	75	66	
Monghyr District.....	do	39	30	
Monghyr Town.....	do	99	81	
Saran District.....	do	70	58	
Chapra Town.....	do	398	376	
Patna District.....	do	4	2	
Patna City.....	do	70	65	
Dinapur Town.....	do	41	41	
Bihar Town.....	do	1	1	
Cuttach District.....	do	68	41	
Jullundur District.....	do	25	7	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do	18	18	
Nagpur City.....	do	1	1	
Nagpur District.....	do	5	4	
Bangalore Civil and Mil- itary Station.....	do	15	12	
Mysore City.....	do	1	1	
Mysore District.....	do	1	1	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do	1	1	
Tumkar District.....	do	5	7	
Lingsuagur District.....	do	31	34	
Gulburga District.....	do	1	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 6.....	1	1	Taken from a vessel from the Goto Islands.
Shidzuoka Ken.....	May 6-June 16...	14	13	
Osaka.....	Apr. 8-June 16...	40	32	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 6-May 26...	11	7	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	5		
Australia:				
Sydney.....	June 2.....	264	92	
Austria:				
Prague.....	June 3-June 23...	21		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 12-May 18...	7	5	
China:				
Hongkong	May 20-May 26...	1		
Cos	Apr. 1		235	
Egypt:				
Cairo	May 21-June 17...		11	
England:				
Liverpool	June 10-June 23...	3		
London .....	.....do	28		
Manchester .....	.....do	1		
Southampton .....	.....do	1		
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	76	1	
France:				
Bordeaux	May 1-May 31...		1	
Lyons	June 3-June 16...		4	
Nice	June 6-June 30...	1		
Paris	June 17-June 23...		1	
St. Etienne	June 1-June 15...	3		
Germany:				
Frankfort-on-the-Main	June 10-June 16...		1	
Greece:				
Athens	June 10-June 30...	16	8	
India:				
Bombay	May 18-June 12...		54	
Karachi	May 10-June 10...		36	
Madras	May 26-June 8...		2	
Italy:				
Genoa	June 10-June 16...	3		
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 21-June 10...	2		
Osaka and Hiogo	June 3-June 9...	1		
Korea:				
Seoul	May 20-May 26...			Endemic.
Calcutta	Apr. 19-May 5...		40	
Malta:				
Valetta	May 1-May 15...	6	0	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua	May 27-July 7...		6	
City of Mexico	May 6-June 17...	164	100	
Vera Cruz	June 17-July 7...		21	
Ontario:				
Port Arthur	June 1-June 27...	2	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 6-May 12...	1		
Quebec:				
Compton County	May 12-June 23...	1		
Gaspe County	May 20-June 23...	1		
Hochelaga County	May 6-June 23...	1		
Montreal County	Apr. 22-June 23...	4	1	
Quebec County	Apr. 15-June 23...	8		
Rimouski County	Feb. 3-June 23...	128		
Russia:				
Moscow	May 27-June 16...	38	10	
Odessa	June 3-June 23...	13	2	
Riga	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...		12	
St. Petersburg	June 10-June 23...	98	29	
Warsaw	May 27-June 16...		8	
Scotland:				
Glasgow	June 16-July 6...	83	2	
Spain:				
Madrid	May 20-June 2...		26	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 11-May 26...		4	
Switzerland:				
Geneva	June 10-June 16...	1		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 20-May 26...	1		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle.....	June 30	134,196	48									1		
Amapala.....	May 26	1,500	1							1				
Do.....	June 2	1,500	0											
Do.....	June 9	1,500	0											
Do.....	June 16	1,500	0											
Do.....	June 23	1,500	0							1				
Amherstburg.....	July 14	2,300												
Amsterdam.....	June 30	526,538	130							1		1		2
Antofagasta.....	May 31	16,000	5									4		1
Antwerp.....	June 23	293,111	66	10										2
Athens.....	do.....	200,000		8				6	1	2				
Barmen.....	do.....	141,000	40											
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	43	3			3			1				1
Belfast.....	do.....	359,000	130							6			1	1
Do.....	June 30	359,000	136							2		1	2	2
Belize.....	July 5	13,000	2											
Berlin.....	June 16	1,856,902	581							2	14	8	14	
Birmingham.....	June 30	519,610	156								4	1	2	3
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	1											
Bombay.....	June 12	821,764	1,114	111	117	72		12		3			6	
Breslau.....	June 23	300,000	226	30						1			1	2
Bristol.....	June 30	324,973	79									1	2	2
Brussels.....	June 23	600,000	166							2		3	5	1
Cairo.....	June 17	570,062	497					1	3	2		3		
Callao.....	June 3	16,000	21	4										
Do.....	June 10	16,000	26	10										
Cartagena.....	June 21	25,000	25				5							
Catania.....	June 28	124,000	79	2						5		3		
Chihuahua.....	July 7	24,000	30					1					1	3
Christiania.....	June 30	430,000	55										2	1
Coburg.....	June 23	20,400	5	2										1
Cognac.....	do.....	20,400	8											
Do.....	June 30	20,400	3											
Cologne.....	June 23	367,144	138	13						2			2	1
Colon.....	July 3	8,000	5											
Corunna.....	June 30	40,500	26											1
Crefeld.....	June 23	108,183	29											
Dublin.....	do.....	349,594	122											1
Do.....	June 30	349,594	144							1		1		2
Dundee.....	do.....	167,584	58										1	
Dusseldorf.....	June 16	205,056	77											
Do.....	June 23	205,056	69											
Edinburgh.....	do.....	302,262	99							1		1	2	1
Frankfort-on-the Main.....	do.....	258,000	85							1				1
Funchal.....	June 24	36,982	19	2						1				
Geneva.....	June 16	95,348	38									1		
Ghent.....	June 30	163,030	53									1		
Gibraltar.....	June 24	25,900	9											
Girgenti.....	June 23	24,428	8											
Glasgow.....	June 29	743,969	269							1		2	3	11
Do.....	July 6	743,969	271					2		1	5	1	11	23
Gothenburg.....	June 23	125,800	29											1
Halifax.....	July 7	45,000	12											
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	July 3	16,000	2											
Do.....	July 10	16,000	3											
Karachi.....	do.....	98,195	129		13								3	
Kingston, Canada.....	July 11	18,300	7											
Lausanne.....	June 16	45,722	16											
Leeds.....	June 30	431,287	106									1	2	6
Leghorn.....	June 9	104,705	42	3							1			1
Do.....	June 16	104,705	38	5							1			
Leipsic.....	June 23	439,000	155										1	2
Leith.....	do.....	78,509	13										1	
Liege.....	do.....	171,846	40											
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	261								1	2	1	2
Livingston, Guatemala.....	June 26	1,000	1											
Do.....	July 3	1,000	1											
London.....	June 23	6,652,145	1,596								8	11	35	62
Madras.....	June 1	452,518	380										3	
Magdeburg.....	June 9	231,017	83	7					1				2	1
Mainz.....	June 30	84,000	30	3										2
Manchester.....	June 23	550,864	213								2	1	2	11
Monte Cristi.....	July 7	3,000	1											
Monterey.....	July 6	25,000	55											

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Moscow	June 16	1,000,000	577	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	7	15	36
Newcastle-on-the-Tyne	June 30	234,369	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Nottingham	June 23	250,000	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Nuevo Laredo	July 7	6,000	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuremberg	June 9	244,406	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 16	244,406	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Odessa	June 23	434,600	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Osaka and Hiogo	June 16	236,159	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	June 23	300,000	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama	July 2	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris	June 23	2,511,629	827	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	13	4	27
Plymouth	June 30	101,848	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Said	June 18	47,000	30	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port au Prince	June 25	60,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 2	60,000	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague	June 23	198,468	149	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Progreso	June 22	4,800	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 30	4,800	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 8	4,800	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheims	June 23	107,963	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	June 30	324,614	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Georges, Bermuda	do.....	2,150	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 7	2,150	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg	June 23	1,267,023	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	17	6	17	17
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	July 7	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield	June 23	365,529	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	5
Singapore	May 26	97,111	191	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solingen	June 16	16,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin	June 23	153,000	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart	June 28	162,934	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland	June 23	147,398	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 30	147,398	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Tampico	July 1	14,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 8	14,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani	June 23	48,743	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan	July 2	10,000	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz	June 30	25,000	38	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 7	25,000	35	4	.....	.....	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, British Columbia	June 9	25,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 16	25,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 23	25,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 30	25,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Vienna	June 23	1,656,662	641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	8
Warsaw	June 16	645,848	244	25	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	7
Windsor	July 7	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Yokohama	June 16	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich	June 23	164,149	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

*Since April 20.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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