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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.

Shipment of figs, raisins, and second hand rugs and carpets from Smyrna prohibited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1900.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your two letters of July 11 and July 31, inclosing copies of dispatches from the United States consul at Smyrna, showing the prevalence of plague in that city, and calling attention to the shipment therefrom to the United States of figs, raisins, rugs, carpets, textiles, etc., and to the possible danger of the conveyance of the disease thereby.

I am informed by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that this matter has received careful attention in his office and he invites attention to the Treasury Quarantine Laws and Regulations, for foreign ports, issued November 13, 1899, page 15, Article IV, paragraphs 3, 7, 12, and to Article IX.

In view of the statements made by the consul regarding the method of collecting and packing figs and raisins, and that the shipments ordinarily begin on August 15, and in view also of the epidemic character of the outbreak of plague, the consul reporting that it is estimated that there are 200 cases, I have to request that the following cable dispatch, prepared by the Surgeon-General, be transmitted to the United States consul at Smyrna, "Shipment figs and raisins prohibited; also second-hand or used rugs and carpets."

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Concerning reports of yellow fever at Tampa, Hillsboro County, Fla.

[Continued from page 1929, PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of August 3, 1900.]

August 3 a dispatch was received from the State health officer of Florida, stating that he had received a dispatch from the State health officer of Hillsboro County, reporting 2 cases of yellow fever at Tampa, and that on the following day, August 3, another dispatch had been received as follows:

"First case seen Tuesday and regarded as suspicious. Second a tailor seen Wednesday morning, dying, autopsy, yellow fever. Third case employee laundry, seen yesterday, diagnosed yellow fever this morning, source not known."

August 4 State Health Officer Porter, with Surgeon White of the Marine Hospital Service, arrived at Tampa. Surgeon White reported that the interstate quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department were being enforced and that the State quarantine officer had directed that no tickets be sold to points south of Washington, except to Atlanta and points wiring their willingness to receive them.

The same date and on August 5, Surgeon White wired that there had been no new developments and that the diagnosis in 2 of the reported cases appeared to be incorrect and that quarantine would be raised on August 15 unless new foci should develop.

Following is the substance of a telegram received from Surgeon White, dated Tampa, Fla., August 7, 1900:

A limited cordon covering regular exits was placed by Health Officer Porter, Saturday, and, aided by steamer *Bratton*, on the bay. Certain permits were given for entry and exit to nearby localities in the same county, but to no cities. Only through tickets were sold to the North and to southern cities named in Saturday's proclamation; not a great many to these.

Surgeon White expresses the opinion that, under the conditions as he found them, this is sufficient protection for the present. If situation had been graver, the sale of tickets north would have been forbidden until efficient train inspection was established. Surgeon White is personally visiting cases reported by house inspectors, but, as yet, nothing has been found.

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

A case of smallpox on the schooner Laurel at Dutch Harbor.

DUTCH HARBOR, ALASKA, July 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Bureau that in accordance with the plan outlined in my letter of the 16th instant I, on the 17th instant boarded the schooner *Laurel*, en route from Nome for Seattle and carrying 57 passengers and crew. A case of smallpox existing on board, the passengers and crew were vaccinated; the vessel was ordered into quarantine in Captains Bay and the patient placed on shore in a tent on Hog Island under the constant care of a physician, one of his fellow-passengers on the *Laurel*.

In this matter I received the valuable counsel and cooperation of Captain Cushing of the U. S. S. *Rush*.

The above measures were deemed imperative on account of the crowded condition of the vessel and the apprehension of serious results

should smallpox be introduced among the nonvaccinated aborigines of these islands.

Respectfully,

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

Inspection of vessels at Seattle bound for Cape Nome.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following vessels for Nome inspected at this station during the past two weeks, viz: July 8, steamer *Aberdeen*, crew, 40; passengers, 36; steamer *Senator*, crew, 75; passengers, 250. July 9, steamer *Robert Dollar*, crew, 54; passengers, 200. July 10, steamer *San Pedro*, crew, 32; passengers, 45. July 11, steamer *Valencia*, crew, 65; passengers, 18. July 12, steamer *Alliance*, crew, 37; passengers, 18. July 13, steamer *Charles Nelson*, crew, 32; passengers, 42; steamer *Oregon*, crew, 67; passengers, 42. July 14, steamer *Roanoke*, crew, 59; passengers, 54. July 16, steamer *Centennial*, crew, 56; passengers, 26. July 20, steamer *South Portland*, crew, 30; passengers, none.

Some of the passengers were permitted by the ship's officers to go on board the *Centennial* before being inspected, and among these was found 1 man with a mild case of smallpox. He was sent to the city pesthouse, and his stateroom fumigated with sulphur, and passengers and crew were vaccinated by direction of Assistant Surgeon Foster.

There have been 14 new cases of smallpox in the city during the past two weeks.

Respectfully,

JAS. B. EAGLESON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Louisiana State board of health imposes five days' quarantine on fruit vessels carrying passengers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 3, 1900.

SIR: The Louisiana State board of health has resolved that hereafter fruit vessels carrying passengers shall be subjected to disinfection and five days' detention at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station.

This applies also to fruit vessels carrying passengers from one port to another, though they may have none on board when they arrive at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station.

Respectfully,

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

In accordance with the above resolution, officers at the fruit ports were notified as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1900.

Acting Asst. Surg. R. H. Peters, care of United States consul, Puerto Cortez, Honduras; Acting Asst. Surg. S. H. Backus, care of United States consul, Livingston, Guatemala; Acting Asst. Surg. N. K. Vance, care of United States consul, Belize, British Honduras; Acting Asst. Surg. S. Franklin, care of United States consul, La Ceiba, Honduras; Acting Asst. Surg. D. W. Goodman, care of United States consul, Bluefields, Nicaragua; Acting Asst. Surg. J. G. Thomas, care of United States consul, Port Limon, Costa Rica; Acting Asst. Surg. Herman B. Mohr, care of United States consul, Bocas del Toro, Colombia.

Fruit vessels arriving at New Orleans carrying passengers or having

carried passengers from one port to another will be disinfected and detained five days by Louisiana quarantine.

WYMAN.

Reports from the Mexican border.

Eagle Pass, Tex., August 1, 1900—Inspection along the Rio Grande.—In compliance with Bureau telegram of the 16th ultimo, instructing me to inspect the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass to beyond Del Rio, Tex., I have the honor to inform you that I left Eagle Pass on the 19th ultimo and returned on the 31st ultimo.

I inspected every point along the river, going about 20 miles above where Devils River enters the Rio Grande, taking in the Mexican side as well as the American side of the Rio Grande. Crossings have been effected at the Quemado by some half a dozen Italians, who were refused admission here by both the immigrant inspector and myself. These men were apprehended and put back into Mexico. At Las Moris I learned that several crossings had been effected.

Las Moris is only 10 miles from the Quemado, and this district will be kept under observation by the Quemado guards, United States Marine-Hospital Service.

I learned in Las Vacas that a number of Americans had arrived there during the past month who sought entrance into the United States. Two guards have been placed at the Del Rio crossings to avoid any chance of persons from infected Mexican localities gaining entrance via Las Vacas, Mexico, and Del Rio, Tex.

At the Devils River station I learned that strangers from Mexico occasionally cross the Rio Grande and come on foot to the station, where they take the train for various parts of the United States.

The greater part of my time was spent in Del Rio patrolling the river and learning the fords, so that the work of the guards at that place would not be interfered with on account of any lack of knowledge on their parts. After leaving Devils River I came back to Del Rio, then went to Brackettville, Tex., and from there to Eagle Pass.

During the time I was away from here (thirteen days) I inspected over 200 miles of river front (going and returning), besides visiting every little settlement on or near the river. No contagious disease exists at the present time on the Rio Grande in any part which I visited. All of the Mexican towns on the Rio Grande are enjoying good health.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Detention camp completed.—I have the honor to inform the Bureau that the detention camp at this place is now in readiness to accommodate 24 individuals.

The last bit of work was finished on the grounds, and the laborers were discharged on the 31st ultimo.

The only thing lacking to make this camp the finest of its kind now is a fence. I thought it inadvisable to make requisition for a fence until I could get a five years' lease on the property, as ordered by you. In this connection I desire to state that agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad here (the land is owned by the Southern Pacific) promised to take up the matter with his land commissioner and give me definite information relative to it. As yet I have heard nothing from the commissioner. However, I will try to see him in the event I go to San Antonio at any time in the near future.

Respectfully,

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

El Paso, Tex., July 28, 1900.—I have the honor to submit herewith the summary of work at this station for the week ended July 28, 1900: inspection Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 114 persons; inspection Mexican Central Railroad freight train crew, 22; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad trains, 16; inspection of Mexican immigrants, 29; inspection of Russian immigrants, 5; disinfection of blankets, bedding, etc., of immigrants, 34 bundles; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 414 pieces; fumigation of hides of cattle, 432.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER.

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

Laredo, Tex., July 26, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended July 21, 1900: Inspected persons on Mexican National Railroad, 384; immigrants inspected and passed, 35; immigrants vaccinated, 7; immigrants refused entry, 5. Immigrants refused entry on account of 1 of the family suffering with impetigo contagiosa and 1 had alopecia areata. July 18, disinfected 3 bags of merchandise and 3 boxes personal effects of 4 Arab peddlers.

Laredo, Tex., July 29, 1900—Report of inspection.—I have the honor to submit the following inspection report at foot and tramway bridge for week ended July 28, 1900: Allowed entry over bridge, 3,264; refused entry, 1 person three days out from State of Vera Cruz. Italians refused entry during week reported, 18. All these Italians, except 2, arrived at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, during week reported.

Report of inspection at Mexican National Railroad Bridge for week ended July 28, 1900: Persons on Mexican National Railroad inspected and allowed entry, 425; immigrants, Mexican, inspected and passed, 14; immigrants vaccinated, 5; immigrants, Italian, refused entry, 3; 1 person, six days from Tampico, refused entry; 1 person, nine days from Vera Cruz, refused entry; baggage consisting of 1 trunk and 1 valise disinfected. July 27, 1 person, seven days from Vera Cruz, came from Havana, Cuba; allowed in detention camp and baggage disinfected.

Six Italian immigrants returned to Mexico.—I have the honor to report that United States Marine-Hospital Service guards caught 6 Italians who had crossed the river in a skiff at night on July 27 and turned them over to the immigrant inspector, who had them sent across the border.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,

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

Cruise of the Bratton on the west coast of Florida.

U. S. S. W. D. BRATTON, *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of cruise of the U. S. S. W. D. *Bratton* for the period from July 26 to July 29, inclusive:

The *Bratton* left Port Tampa at 5 a. m. on the morning of the 26th and headed for Anclote Key, where she arrived at 1 p. m. of the same day. Six smacks were sighted about 10 miles offshore, but none were found in the harbor. There were, however, about 100 sponging vessels at anchor at Baily's Bluff.

On the 27th the weather became squally. and at 9 a. m. the smacks began coming in and anchored about one-half mile beyond the *Bratton*, and by nightfall there were 28 of them anchored close together, but no attempt was made to board them on account of heavy sea. At 5 p. m. the revenue cutter *McLane* came up and anchored about 5 miles south of us in the southwest channel of Anclote Harbor.

About 4 a. m. on the 28th I began boarding smacks accompanied by Inspector Browder, but many of them attempted to get away and more than half of them escaped before I could board them and went to sea.

* * * * *

Two vessels boarded were the *Padre de Dios* and the *Nueva Floryda*, they both had certificates of disinfection and were evidently trying to escape for fear that their aguardiente would be seized. The other vessels boarded were the *Antonio Suarez*, from Havana, July 10, crew of 8 men, with certificate of disinfection. The *Cuba*, from Havana, July 11, crew of 7 men, inspected and passed by Acting Asst. Surg. John Frick. *Mascot*, from Havana, July 11, crew of 8 men, inspected and passed by Acting Asst. Surg. John Frick. *Isla de Cuba*, from Havana, July 11, crew of 7 men, inspected and passed by Acting Asst. Surg. John Frick. *Antonio y Paco*, from Havana, July 19, certificate of disinfection. *Clotilde*, from Havana, July 17, crew of 6 men, certificate of disinfection. *Carmen*, from Havana, July 9, crew of 7 men, certificate of disinfection. *Juan Capdebou*, from Havana, July 9, crew of 8 men, certificate of disinfection. *Emelio*, crew of 6 men, from Havana, July 13, certificate of disinfection. All others got off to sea before I could board them.

At 6 a. m. the *McLane* got under way and headed south evidently having seen neither the *Bratton* nor the smacks, and by 7 a. m. was out of sight in the direction of Port Tampa.

At night the weather got bad again and several smacks returned and anchored near us, but no attempt was made to board them as the sea was too high.

On the morning of the 29th, however, I began boarding at daylight, and the following were inspected: *Maria de los Angeles*, from Havana, July 10; crew of 7 men; certificate of disinfection. *Antonio Casteleiro*, from Havana, July 16; crew of 6 men; certificate of disinfection. *Antonio Barba*, from Havana, July 20; crew of 8 men; certificate of disinfection. *Angela Alvarez*, from Havana, July 14; crew of 8 men; certificate of disinfection. *Juanita Caballo*, from Havana, July 20; crew of 7 men; certificate of disinfection. Upon the completion of this work, the *Bratton* was got under way and headed for Port Tampa, where she arrived at 1 p. m.

Respectfully,

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

Further concerning enteric fever in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1, 1900.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 12th ultimo in regard to the recent outbreak of enteric fever in this city, I have to state that in the latter part of July there was an increase of the disease, so that the total number of new cases reported during that month was 90, and 8 deaths.

Respectfully,

JNO. VANSANT,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Status of smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my letter of the 23d instant no new cases of smallpox have been reported. Four patients have been discharged from the smallpox hospital, cured. There is,

therefore, but 1 case of smallpox in the District at the present time, and that is confined to the hospital.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from Cuban and Central American ports.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Baltimore, Md., August 4, 1900.

SIR: The following-named vessels from Cuban and Central American ports entered at this port for the week ended August 4, 1900: August 2, British steamship *Ethelwold*, from Bocas del Toro. August 3, Norwegian steamship *Tyr*, from Santiago de Cuba.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended July 28, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, July 29, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 28, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 22	Steamship Turcoman	Liverpool, England	1
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	45
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth	do	47
July 23	Steamship Admiral Farragut	Port Morant, Jamaica	4
Do....	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	93
Do....	Steamship Noranmore	London, England	2
July 24	Steamship Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	104
Do....	Steamship Iberian	Liverpool, England	2
Do....	Steamship Anglian	London, England	8
Do....	Steamship Norwegian	Glasgow, Scotland	43
July 25	Steamship Admiral Sampson	Port Antonio, Jamaica	1
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	75
Do....	Steamship Boston	do	90
July 26	Steamship Prince George	do	28
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth	do	33
Do....	Steamship Florida	Halifax, Nova Scotia	22
Do....	Steamship Ivernia	Liverpool, England	380
July 27	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	24
Do....	Steamship Barrowmore	London, England	22
Do....	Steamship Mancunia	Rio Grande, Nicaragua	1
Do....	Steamship La Grande Duchesse	Halifax, Nova Scotia	75
July 28	Steamship Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	15
Do....	Steamship Boston	do	31
Total			1,146

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 31, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, July 31, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 31, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 22	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre	288
July 23	Steamship Rotterdam	Rotterdam	658
Do....	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow	183
Do....	Steamship Patria.....	Naples	508
July 24	Steamship Hevelius.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	57
July 25	Steamship Majestic	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	235
Do....	Steamship Westernland	Antwerp	575
July 27	Steamship Grosser Kurfürst.....	Bremen	1,203
Do....	Steamship Tariat Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	861
Do....	Steamship Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	743
July 28	Steamship Island	Copenhagen, etc.....	147
	Total.....		5,458

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 4, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, August 4, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 4, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 31	Steamship Waesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	207
Aug. 1	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	203
Aug. 3	Steamship Maryland.....	London	2
	Total		412

J. L. HUGHES,
*Acting Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Ponce during the week ended July 21, 1900.*PONCE, P. R., *July 23, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 21, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 17	French steamship St. Domingue.....	Port au Prince and St. Domingo.....	6
July 18	Provisional flag steamship Julia	Cuba and St. Domingo.....	6
	Total.....		12

Note.—One rejection on the French steamship *St. Domingue* for profound anæmia and chronic ulcers in both legs.

Respectfully,

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

Report of immigration at Ponce during the week ended July 28, 1900.

PONCE, P. R., July 30, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 28, 1900:

Date.	Vessels.	Where from.	Number inspected.
July 24	German steamship Ascania.....	Hamburg, St. Thomas, Mayaguez.....	1
July 25	Spanish steamship Conde Wifredo...	Genoa, Barcelona, Palma, Valencia, Forrevieja, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, La Palma, San Juan.	3
	Total .....	.....	4

Respectfully,

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

Report of immigration at San Juan during the week ended July 21, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 21, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 16	Spanish steamship Alfonso XIII	Havana, Colon, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra	2
July 17	French steamship Ville de Marseilles	St. Marc, Gonaives, Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Puerto Plata, Sanchez.	11
July 19	Provincial flag steamship Julia.....	Havana. Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago, St. Domingo, Macoris, Ponce.	8
	Total.....	.....	21

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

Report of immigration, subports of San Juan, during the week ended July 21, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at subports of Porto Rico during the week ended July 21, 1900:

Mayaguez.—July 16, French steamship *St. Domingue*, from St. Domingo, with 5 immigrants. The other subports, no transactions.

Respectfully,

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

Report of immigration at San Juan during the week ended July 28, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 30, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 28, 1900: July 22, Spanish steamship *Conde Wifredo*, from Genoa, Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Valencia, Torrevieja, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, Santa Cruz de la Palma, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

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

Report of immigration at Santiago for the week ended July 21, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 21, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 15	Haitian schooner <i>Petronila</i>	Port au Prince, Haiti.....	14
July 18	British schooner <i>Emerald</i>	Lucea, Jamaica.....	5
	Total		19

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 37,817. Total number of deaths, 109, including enteric fever, 7, and 10 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Macon*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 18,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 44—white, 20; colored, 24, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS.—*Chicago*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 1,750,000. Total number of deaths, 2,088, including diphtheria, 58; enteric fever, 19; measles, 36; scarlet fever, 26; whooping cough, 27, and 281 from tuberculosis.

Springfield.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Boone*.—Month of June, 1900. Census population, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Burlington.—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including whooping cough, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cedar Rapids.—Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Davenport.—Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Des Moines.—Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Elkader.—Estimated population, 1,200. No deaths.

Fort Madison.—Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 28, 1900, from 95 observers, indicate that dysentery, inflammation of bowels, remittent fever, cholera infantum, and cholera morbus increased and scarlet fever, whooping cough, and pleuritis decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was

reported present at 175, enteric fever at 64, measles at 63, scarlet fever at 52, whooping cough at 23, diphtheria at 20, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 6 places, and smallpox at 1 place—Springwells Township.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of June, 1900, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate estimated population of 7,400,000, show a total of 9,444 deaths, including diphtheria, 243; enteric fever, 65; measles, 120; scarlet fever, 44; whooping cough, 71; smallpox, 1, and 1,070 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin for June, 1900, says:

There were 9,415 deaths during the month, which is 1,600 less than in May; June is next to November, the month of fewest deaths of the year. The death rate was 15.5, the average of the past five years being 16.3, the actual mortality being, however, above the average. Thirty-three per cent of the deaths occurred under the age of five years, and 12 per cent of the deaths were from zymotic diseases, which is very low for June.

All zymotic diseases caused fewer deaths than the average for the month and fewer than in May, except diarrheal diseases, which latter usually show a considerable increase from the spring months, varying with the early or late occurrence of periods of hot weather.

Smallpox caused 1 death in New York City, and there has occurred 1 death, in July, at Clyde, which place is now clear of the disease, having had 2 cases. Other reported localities are understood to be clear except at Rochester, where a case imported from Canada was detected July 9, and 1 secondary case has occurred.

Acute respiratory diseases have 850 fewer deaths than in May, but are in excess of the average, as also other local diseases, apparently due to the terminating la grippe epidemic, deaths from which have been reported and it probably increased the mortality of the month about 400, the disease, since its recurring prevalence in December, having caused 11,500 deaths.

The weather has been free from extremes and uniformly equal, with an average temperature of 68° and rainfall a little below the normal, and the month has been one of unusual salubrity.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg*.—Month ended July 26, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 61, including enteric fever 3, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	Aug. 4			
3	Beaufort, S. C.	do.			
4	Brunswick, Ga.....	July 28	Sp. bg. Sensat (a).....	July 20	Havana
			Am. sc. Belle Wooster.....	July 28	Cienfuegos
			Br. ss. Britannia.....	July 29	Rio de Janeiro
			Br. ss. Mancunia.....	Aug. 4	Bluefields
5	Cape Charles, Va.....	Aug. 4			
6	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.			
7	Columbia River, Oreg.....	July 28			
8	Delaware Break water	do.			
9	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.				
10	Eureka, Cal.....	July 21			
11	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	July 28			
12	Gulf Quarantine, Ship	do.			
13	Island, Miss.				
14	Los Angeles, Cal.....	July 26			
15	Newbern, N. C.....	Aug. 4			
16	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.			
17	Port Angeles, Wash.....	July 28			
18	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.	U. S. Rev. cutter Man-	July 23	Nome
			ning.		
			Nor. ss. Herman Wedel	July 29	Philadelphia
			Jarlsberg.		
			Jap. ss. America Maru.....	July 23	Hongkong
			Am. ss. Alameda	July 26	Sydney
			U. S. transport Waren.....	July 27	Manila
19	San Pedro, Cal.....	July 26			
20	Savannah, Ga.....	July 28	Am. sc. Anna E. Kranz (a)	July 14	Colon
			Am. sc. Rebecca A. Tau-	July 17	Cardenas
			lane (a).		
21	South Atlantic Quarant-	do.	Br. ss. Springwell (a).....	July 20	Vera Cruz
	tine, Blackbeard Island,				
	Ga.				
			Nor. bk. Crown Prince ...	July 28	Montevideo
22	Tortugas Quarantine, Key	do.			
23	West, Fla.				
24	Washington, N. C.....	Aug. 4			
25	CUBA:				
26	Calbarien.....	July 28			
27	Cardenas.....	July 21			
28	Cienfuegos.....	July 28			
29	Daiquiri.....	July 21			
30	Gibara.....	do.			
31	Guantanamo.....	do.			
32	Havana.....	July 28			
33	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.			
	Manzanillo.....	July 21			
	Matanzas.....	do.	Ss. Olinda.....	July 15	Nuevitas
			Nor. ss. Herman Wedel	July 17	Cardenas
			Jarlsberg.		
			Ss. Curityba.....	July 20	New York
			Nor. ss. Bergen.....	July 23	Cienfuegos
			Sc. Maria.....	July 26	Havana
			Barge Henry L. Gregg.....	July 28	Mobile
34	Nuevitas.....	July 14			
35	Santiago de Cuba.....	do.	U. S. A. transport Mc-	July 16	San Juan
			Pherson.		
			Nor. ss. Frey.....	do.	Tampico
			Nor. ss. Tyr.....	July 18	Philadelphia
			U. S. A. transport Rawlins	do.	New York
36	HAWAII:				
37	Honolulu.....	do.			
	PHILIPPINES:				
	Manila.....	June 23	Br. ss. Eskdale.....	June 19	Hongkong

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 28		1
4	do.....	Held for disinfection.....			
4	Norfolk.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 1		4
5	do.....	Held to complete period.....			
6				No report.....	
7				No transactions.....	5
8				No transactions.....	
9					1
10					1
11					1
12				No transactions.....	
13				No report.....	
14	do.....			do.....	
15	Seattle.....	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	July 23		6
16	Norfolk.....	Disinfected by request of agents.	July 29		17
17					3
18	San Francisco.....	Held for disinfection of baggage.	July 23	Oriental crew 152, and steerage passengers, 100, bathed and effects disinfected.	6
	do.....	Held for disinfection of hold and cargo.		Effects of 50 passengers from Sydney and fore-castle crew, 89, disinfected.	
	do.....	Held for disinfection of baggage.		Effects of discharged men and civilians disinfected.	
				1 case malarial fever on Am. bk. Himalya from Honolulu.	
19				No transactions.....	
20	Savannah.....	Disinfected.....	July 23		7
	do.....	do.....	July 25		
21	Fernandina.....	Disinfected and held.....	do.....	Remanded from Fernandina.	
	Sapelo.....	Held for disinfection.....			
22				No report.....	
23				do.....	
24				do.....	
25					11
26					11
27					4
28				No report.....	
29					4
30				No report.....	
31				do.....	
32					7
33	Matanzas.....	Passed without inspection.	July 15		5
	do.....	do.....	July 17		
	do.....	do.....	July 20		
	do.....	do.....	July 23		
	do.....	do.....	July 26		
	do.....	do.....	July 28		
34					8
35	New York.....	Boarded and passed.....	July 16		9
	Philadelphia.....	Held.....	July 18	On account of suspicious illness of captain.	
	Santiago.....	do.....	July 20	To complete 5 days, from Havana.	
	do.....	Boarded and passed.....	July 18		
36				No report.....	
37	Manila.....	Held for observation.....	June 20	1 case of malarial fever...	34

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REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	POERTO RICO:				
38	Ponce.....	July 21			
		July 28			
39	San Juan.....	July 21	Sp. ss. Alfonso XIII	July 16	Havana
			U. S. A. transpt. Ingalls.....	July 20	.....do
		July 28	U. S. A. transpt. Ingalls(a)	.....do.....	.....do
			U. S. A. transpt. Ingalls(a)	July 25	St. Thomas
	Subports—				
40	Aguadilla.....	July 21			
41	Arecibo.....	.....do.....			
42	Arroyo.....	.....do.....			
43	Fagardo.....	.....do.....			
44	Humacao.....	.....do.....			
45	Mayaguez.....	.....do.....			

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
38					5
39	Canary Islands....	Held.....	July 17	In quarantine	2
	St. Thomas.....	do		do	5
	do	do	July 22	Coaled in quarantine and sailed.	7
	San Juan.....	Disinfected.....	July 26		
40				No transactions.....	
41				do	
42					1
43				No transactions.....	
44					1
45					3

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Aug. 4			
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.....	July 28 Aug. 4			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Va.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	July 28			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	July 21			
12	Key West, Fla.....	July 28	Nor. ss. Tordenskjold.....	July 25	Port Limon.....
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	Aug. 4			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	July 21	Br. ss. Iolanthe (a)..... Rus. sc. Gulbis (a).....	July 12 July 14	Cardenas..... Pernambuco.....
			Br. ss. Aldersgate..... Br. ss. Widdrington.....	July 17 do.	Santos..... Havana, Cardenas, and Tortugas.
			Nor. ss. Agnes.....	July 19	Banes, Cuba, via New York.
			Br. ss. Ardanrose.....	July 20	Matanzas via New York.
		July 27	Rus. sc. Gulbis (a).....	July 14	Pernambuco.....
			Br. ss. Aldersgate (a)..... Nor. ss. Agnes (a).....	July 17 July 19	Santos..... Banes, Cuba, via New York.
			Br. ss. Ardanrose (a).....	July 20	Matanzas via New York.
			Ger. ss. Pionier.....	July 22	Havana and Matanzas.
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Aug. 4			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	July 7 July 14 July 21 July 28 July 31			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	Aug. 4			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	July 28			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.			
27	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	July 27 July 30			
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	July 21	Ger. bk. Khorasan (a)..... Sc. Joseph Hay..... Sc. Calumet..... Nor. ss. Volund..... Sc. B. Frank Neally..... Sc. Nellie W. Howlett..... Nor. ss. Volund (a)..... Sc. B. Frank Neally (a)..... Sc. Nellie W. Howlett (a)..... Ss. John Morrison..... Sc. Carrie A. Lane..... Br. ss. Guildhall.....	June 30 June 17 June 18 June 20 July 21 do. July 20 July 21 do. July 25 July 27 July 29	Bremen..... Cardenas..... Havana..... Havana..... Sagua la Grande..... Havana..... do. Sagua..... St. Vincent..... Vera Cruz..... Rio de Janeiro.....

a Previously reported.

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7				No transactions.....	
8				do.....	
9				No report.....	
10				do.....	
11				do.....	
12				do.....	
13	For orders.....	Held awaiting orders.....			21
14				No report.....	
15	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 17	do.....	18
	do.....	Disinfected and held and ballast discharged.			
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	Held to complete period ...	July 19		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected.	July 24		17
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 23		
	do.....	do.....	July 21		
	do.....	do.....	July 25		
	do.....	Held to complete period....	July 24		
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21					0
					0
					1
					4
					1
22				No report.....	
23				do.....	
24				No transactions.....	
25					8
26					2
27					1
					2
28	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected.....	July 21		12
	Apalachicola.....	do.....	July 20		
	Punta Gorda.....	do.....	July 21		
	Port Tampa.....	do.....		At quarantine.....	
	do.....	do.....		do.....	
	Punta Gorda.....	do.....		do.....	
	Port Tampa.....	do.....	July 25		9
	do.....	do.....	July 22		
	Punta Gorda.....	do.....	July 23		
	Port Tampa.....	do.....		At quarantine.....	
	do.....	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 August 10, 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.
Alaska—				
Cape Nome	June 14-July 10...	22	1	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	June 13-July 30...	23		
Boulder County.....	June 16.....	1		
Eagle County.....	June 25-July 30...	1		
El Paso County.....	June 21-July 30...	3		
Los Animas County...	July 5-July 30...	7		
Pueblo County.....	July 7-July 30...	2		
Routt County.....	June 25-July 30...	2		
Total for State		39		
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 23...	24		
Total for District, same period, 1899.		0		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	July 1-July 7...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		72		
Illinois:				
Cairo	July 15-July 21...	2		
Chicago	June 24-July 14...	4		
Total for State		6		
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		
Irrington.....	do	9		
Michigan City	July 15-July 21...	1		
Starke County	June 1-June 30...	3		
Warren County	do	1		
Total for State		106	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 28...	24	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 24-July 15...	32		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		14		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
Caddo.....	June 17-July 28...	11	0	
Caldwell.....	do ..	16	2	
New Orleans.....	do ..	72	25	
Shreveport.....	do ..	11	.....
Total for State.....		110	27	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		14	.....
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 21...	8	.....
Lowell.....	July 15-Aug. 4...	11	.....
Total for State.....		19	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		5	2	
Michigan:				
Jackson.....	July 1-July 7...	1	.....
Oscoda.....	July 3-July 9...	1	.....
Wayne County..	June 1-July 28...	4	1	
Total for State.....		6	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	.....
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 14...	38	.....
Princeton.....	June 16-July 5...	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.....		120	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		9	.....
Mississippi:				
Ocean Springs (vicinity).....	July 19.....	11	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		1	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 24-July 14...	5	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	.....
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 17-July 28...	10	.....
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	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina:				
Charlotte.....	June 1-July 31...	11		
Wilmington.....	.....do.....	8		
Alamance County.....	May 1-May 31...	2		
Burke County.....	.....do.....	12		
Cabarrus County.....	.....do.....	8		
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.....	May 1-May 31...		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		
Orange County.....	.....do.....	7		
Person County.....	.....do.....	4		
Randolph County.....	.....do.....	3		
Rockingham County.....	.....do.....	131		
Rutherford County.....	.....do.....		A few.	
Total for State.....		315		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		68		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	June 16-July 27...	24		
Portsmouth.....	June 24-July 14...	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.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 4...	523	5	
Dover Township.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	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	

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Huron County—				
Bellevue.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	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—				
Kingston.....	do.....	1		
Scioto County—				
Portsmouth.....	do.....	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.....		1,324	17	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		16		
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	June 24-July 7...	5		
Pittsburg.....	June 17-July 7...	5		
Total for State.....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		153		
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	July 8-July 14...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	Feb. 1-June 1...	107	0	
Carriso.....	July 2.....	1		
Robertson County.....	June 16.....	300	2	
San Antonio.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Total for State.....		409	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		67		
Utah:				
Ogden.....	June 24-June 30...	6		
Salt Lake City.....	July 1-July 23...	10		
Total for State.....		16		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0		
Virginia:				
Petersburg.....	June 1-July 26...	3	0	
Roanoke.....	June 1-June 30...	22	1	
Total for State.....		25	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		57		

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Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Lewis County.....	June 26.....	2		
Seattle.....	June 24-July 21...	20		
Tacoma.....	July 1-July 28...	3		
Total for State.....		25		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		25		
Grand total.....		2,705	57	
Grand total, same period, 1899.		596	2	

WEEKLY 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.....	Aug. 4	8,338	6										
Baltimore, Md.....	do.	434,439	199	23					5			5	
Bay City, Mich.....	July 28	27,839	5										
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Aug. 4	35,005	17	2								1	
Boston, Mass.....	do.	448,477	240	25					1	5		7	1
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.	70,028	21	1									
Camden, N. J.....	do.	58,313	30									2	
Charleston, S. C.....	July 28	54,955	634	2					1		1	1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.	27,909	8										
Chicago, Ill.....	Aug. 4	1,099,850	484	42					7			5	4
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.	14,050	9	1									
Cleveland, Ohio.....	do.	261,353	103	3		1			4			1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.	61,220	23										
Detroit, Mich.....	July 28	205,876	107	6					2				1
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.	9,416	2										
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.	29,708		1									
Everett, Mass.....	do.	11,068	9	2									
Fitchburg, Mass.....	do.	22,037	12										
Gloucester, Mass.....	Aug. 4	24,651	5										
Green Bay, Wis.....	July 29	9,069	4										
Greenville, S. C.....	July 28	8,607	2										
Indianapolis, Ind.....	July 21	105,436	57	6					2			1	
Do.....	July 28	105,436	69	10					4				1
Jackson, Mich.....	July 21	20,795	7										
Do.....	July 28	20,795	6	1									
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.	17,201	8	2									
Jersey City, N. J.....	July 29	163,003	70	7									
Johnstown, Pa.....	Aug. 4	21,805	27	4					2	1			2
Lawrence, Mass.....	July 28	44,654	37	2					7				1
Lexington, Ky.....	do.	21,567	11	1								2	
Do.....	Aug. 4	21,567	14	2					1				
Los Angeles, Cal.....	July 28	50,385	37	9									
Lowell, Mass.....	Aug. 4	77,686	35	3									
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.	19,709	6	2									
McKeesport, Pa.....	July 28	20,741	11	1					1		1		
Manchester, N. H.....	do.	44,126	25	3						1			
Massillon, Ohio.....	do.	10,092	2										
Melrose, Mass.....	do.	8,519	3	2									
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.	10,776	2										
Mobile, Ala.....	Aug. 4	31,076	25	3					3				
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.	76,168	30	6					1				
Newark, N. J.....	July 28	181,830	115	12							2		
Do.....	Aug. 4	181,830	81	13					2				
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.	40,733	33										
Newburyport, Mass.....	July 14	13,947	3										
Do.....	July 21	13,947	9	1					1				
Do.....	July 28	13,947	3										
New Orleans, La.....	do.	242,039	125	19	4				5	1			1
Newton, Mass.....	Aug. 4	24,379	9						1				
New York, N. Y.....	do.	c 3,654,594	1,250	145					14	5	27	6	10
North Adams, Mass.....	do.	16,074	10										
Omaha, Nebr.....	July 28	140,452	25									1	
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Aug. 4	6,272	2									1	
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	June 7	14,001	3										
Do.....	June 14	14,001	2	2									
Do.....	June 21	14,001	4										2
Do.....	June 28	14,001	1										
Do.....	July 7	14,001	5										1
Do.....	July 14	14,001	2	1									
Do.....	July 21	14,001	1						1				
Do.....	July 28	14,001	4	1									
Palmer, Mass.....	Aug. 4	6,520	9										
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.	1,046,964	439	43					10	1	10	4	1
Pittsburg, Pa.....	July 28	238,617	123	18					5			4	3
Plainfield, N. J.....	Aug. 4	11,267	3	1									
Port Huron, Mich.....	June 30	13,543	2										
Do.....	July 7	13,543	4										
Do.....	July 14	13,543	5										
Do.....	July 21	13,543	3										
Do.....	July 28	13,543	5										
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	Aug. 4	12,394	2										
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	July 21	22,206	12	1									1
Do.....	July 28	22,206	9	1									

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

b White, 11; colored, 23.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 6, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	62		2	.84		.74
Portland, Me.....	68		2	.85		.85
Northfield, Vt.....	66		8	.93		.63
Boston, Mass.....	70	0		.98		.98
New Haven, Conn.....	71		1	1.22		.92
Albany, N. Y.....	72		2	.97		.97
New York, N. Y.....	73		1	1.06		.66
Harrisburg, Pa.....	78	1		.99		.99
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75		1	.99		.39
New Brunswick, N. J.....	74		4	1.19		.49
Atlantic City, N. J.....	73		2	.98		.53
Baltimore, Md.....	76	0		.94		.54
Washington, D. C.....	76		2	.98		.59
Lynchburg, Va.....	77		1	.91		.91
Cape Henry, Va.....	77		1	1.34		1.34
Norfolk, Va.....	78	2		1.40		1.40
Charlotte, N. C.....	77	1		1.26		.96
Raleigh, N. C.....	77	1		1.33		1.13
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	78		4	1.55		1.55
Hatteras, N. C.....	78	0		1.48		.88
Wilmington, N. C.....	79		1	1.75	.05	
Columbia, S. C.....	80	2		1.55		1.55
Charleston, S. C.....	81		1	1.82		1.32
Augusta, Ga.....	80	2		1.19		1.19
Savannah, Ga.....	81	1		1.65		1.25
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82	0		1.45		.35
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	1		1.06		.65
Key West, Fla.....	84		2	.92		.72
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77	3		1.12		.92
Tampa, Fla.....	81		1	2.23	2.77	
Pensacola, Fla.....	80	2		1.98	1.17	
Mobile, Ala.....	81	1		1.57	1.13	
Montgomery, Ala.....	80	2		.98		.08
Meridian, Miss.....	78	2		.99		.89
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81	1		.87		.87
New Orleans, La.....	82	0		1.40		.50
Shreveport, La.....	82	0		.54		.44
Fort Smith, Ark.....	79	1		.88		.88
Little Rock, Ark.....	79	1		.94		.64
Palestine, Tex.....	82		2	.55		.25
Galveston, Tex.....	84		2	1.02	1.88	
San Antonio, Tex.....	83		3	.71		.11
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82		2	.49	.31	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	79	3		.77		.77
Nashville, Tenn.....	78	2		.83		.83
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	76	4		.91		.91
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76	2		.97		.97
Lexington, Ky.....	75	1		.98	.02	
Louisville, Ky.....	77	1		.84		.84
Indianapolis, Ind.....	75	3		.84		.84
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	76	0		.83	1.57	
Columbus, Ohio.....	74	2		.71		.71
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	73	1		.97		.97
Pittsburg, Pa.....	74		2	.83		.73
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	70		2	.64		.64
Rochester, N. Y.....	70	0		.69		.69
Buffalo, N. Y.....	70	0		.70		.70
Erie, Pa.....	71		1	.69		.69
Cleveland, Ohio.....	71		1	.71		.61
Sandusky, Ohio.....	72	2		.74		.64
Toledo, Ohio.....	72	2		.63		.63
Detroit, Mich.....	71	1		.64		.34
Lansing, Mich.....	70	2		.64		.54
Port Huron, Mich.....	68	2		.56		.56
Alpena, Mich.....	65	3		.76		.76
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	61	1		.59		.19
Marquette, Mich.....	64	6		.83		.23
Escanaba, Mich.....	66	2		.62		.82
Green Bay, Wis.....	68	6		.63		.63
Grand Haven, Mich.....	68	4		.56		.46
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69	5		.63		.03
Chicago, Ill.....	71	5		.71		.71
Duluth, Minn.....	66	2		.76	1.84	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 30, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	α Excess.	α Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	71	9	.....	.76	.....	.76
La Crosse, Wis.....	71	7	.....	.77	.....	.17
Dubuque, Iowa.....	73	7	.....	.78	.02	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	74	8	.....	.83	.....	.83
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73	7	.....	.77	.....	.77
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75	7	.....	.77	.....	.77
Hannibal, Mo.....	75	7	.....	.53	.....	.53
Springfield, Ill.....	75	5	.....	.50	.....	.50
Cairo, Ill.....	77	3	.....	.69	.....	.69
St. Louis, Mo.....	77	7	.....	.84	.....	.84
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	75	5	.....	.80	.....	.80
Springfield, Mo.....	75	3	.....	.99	.....	.99
Kansas City, Mo.....	76	4	.....	.91	.....	.91
Topeka, Kans.....	76	4	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Wichita, Kans.....	78	2	.....	.71	.....	.71
Concordia, Kans.....	76	6	.....	.70	.....	.60
Lincoln, Nebr.....	76	4	.....	.77	.....	.77
Omaha, Nebr.....	75	5	.....	.85	.....	.85
Sioux City, Iowa.....	73	9	.....	.86	.....	.86
Yankton, S. Dak.....	73	11	.....	.71	.....	.71
Valentine, Nebr.....	71	9	.....	.49	.61	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	69	13	.....	.64	1.86	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	75	11	.....	.42	.....	.42
Moorhead, Minn.....	67	7	.....	.71	.69	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	69	9	.....	.49	.....	.09
Williston, N. Dak.....	69	7	.....	.32	.....	.12
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	69	3	.....	.36	.....	.36
Helena, Mont.....	69	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Miles City, Mont.....	75	11	.....	.28	.32	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	72	8	.....	.35	.....	.05
Spokane, Wash.....	72	.....	4	.02	.....	.02
Walla Walla, Wash.....	76	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	70	.....	4	.07	.....	.07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	73	.....	1	.00	.....	.00
Pocatello, Idaho.....	71	3	.....	.07	.....	.07
Boise, Idaho.....	74	.....	2	.00	.....	.00
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	78	2	.....	.14	.06	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	70	0	.....	.14	.....	.04
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	67	3	.....	.42	.....	.02
North Platte, Nebr.....	72	8	.....	.56	.....	.46
Denver, Colo.....	72	2	.....	.35	.....	.35
Pueblo, Colo.....	74	0	.....	.49	.....	.49
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	2	.....	.70	.....	.70
Oklahoma, Okla.....	80	.....	2	.76	.....	.76
Amarillo, Tex.....	75	.....	3	.56	.....	.36
Abilene, Tex.....	81	.....	5	.50	.80	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	2	.....	.77	.....	.27
El Paso, Tex.....	81	.....	1	.43	.....	.43
Phoenix, Ariz.....	89	1	.....	.22	.....	.22
Yuma, Ariz.....	94	.....	2	.07	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	64	0	.....	.15	.....	.15
Tacoma, Wash.....	62	2	.....	.14	.06	.....
Astoria, Oreg.....	59	1	.....	.18	.....	.08
Portland, Oreg.....	66	.....	2	.07	.....	.07
Roseburg, Oreg.....	67	.....	1	.01	.....	.01
Eureka, Cal.....	56	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Redbluff, Cal.....	83	.....	3	.00	.....	.00
Carson City, Nev.....	68	2	.....	.00	.....	.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	59	3	.....	.00	.....	.00
Fresno, Cal.....	84	.....	4	.00	.....	.00
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	65	3	.....	.00	.....	.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70	2	.....	.00	.....	.00
San Diego, Cal.....	69	.....	1	.07	.....	.07

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales—Bubonic plague at Sydney—Weekly bulletin.

For week ended Saturday, June 23, 1900, at midnight: Remaining under treatment, June 26, 1900, 76; admitted to hospital during week, 6; died during week, nil; remaining under treatment, June 23, 1900, 68; total cases to June 23, 1900, 284; total deaths to June 23, 1900, 98; discharged recovered, 118; total contacts isolated to June 23, 1900, 1,586; total contacts remaining, 91; total cases among contacts, 7; total cases among Chinese, 10; total deaths among Chinese, 8.

For week ended Saturday, June 30, 1900, at midnight: Remaining under treatment June 23, 1900, 68; admitted to hospital during week, 12; died during week, 3; remaining under treatment, 63 (June 30); total cases to June 30, 1900, 296; total deaths to June 30, 1900, 101; discharged recovered, 132; total contacts isolated, 1,686; total contacts remaining, 111; total cases among contacts, 7; total cases among Chinese, 10; total deaths among Chinese, 8.

AUSTRIA.

Plague and plague quarantine information collected by the Government for the two weeks ended July 19, 1900.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, July 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit under same cover "Statement of the plague and measures taken against it" in different countries for the periods ended July 12 and July 19. This information is collected by the Austrian Government, and I have had it translated.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure No. 1.—Forwarded by Asst. Surg. John F. Anderson, July 21, 1900.]

State of the pest and measures against it for the period ended July 12, 1900.

Greece.—By royal decree of June 1 (14), of the present year, the rules for medical examination of ships coming to Greece from countries infected with bubonic plague have been regulated as follows: The prescribed medical visit to arrivals from pest-infected countries does not apply to ships which have made a voyage of twenty days with a physician on board, and a voyage of twenty-five days without a physician on board. Ships having a disinfecting apparatus on board are, after a voyage of fifteen days, allowed to ply at will, provided a declaration is given by the captain and the ship's surgeon that the effects of the passengers and crew were disinfected during the trip. These easier measures, however, apply only to such ships which, during the designated time of voyage, have put into no infected ports and not had any suspicious cases of illness on board, moreover, carry no goods the importation of which into Greece is prohibited.

Roumania.—By circular edict of the sanitary office in Sulina of June 5 [18], No. 254, supplementary to circulars Nos. 216 and 236, the Persian Gulf and the territory

along the Turkish-Persian border have been declared infected by bubonic plague. The prohibition as to the importation of certain articles mentioned among others in circular edict No. 236, such as wool, furs, cotton, rope, fruits, trees, vegetables, and preserves, was limited to arrivals from Egypt and Turkey. By circular edict of June 15 [28], No. 268, the city of Trebizond was declared infected by the plague, a ten-days' quarantine ordered for everything originating there, and the importation of all articles and goods designated in circular edict No. 236 (a) coming from this city prohibited.

Switzerland.—By Federal council decree of May 11 of the present year, there were declared as plague infected, Port Said, all the ports of the Red Sea, and Sydney, and by Federal council decree of June 5, the city of Alexandria. In reference to these places, the regulations of the decree of December 30, 1899, enforced by Federal council decree of January 19, 1900, on measures for protection against cholera and the plague, in so far as they concern means of transportation and the traffic of persons, luggage, and merchandise, are applied. In particular must the prescribed revision and possible necessity of disinfecting the luggage of travelers at this point of arrival take place in every case where the voyage has lasted longer than ten days, and consequently medical supervision of the traveler in question is no longer requisite.

Turkey.—The twenty-four hours watch of articles coming from Trebizond has been abolished. In Smyrna 12 cases in all of plague were observed since June 24.

METHOD OF DISINFECTING THE CITY.

Egypt.—In Alexandria a case of plague again occurred on July 1. In Port Said, from June 21 to 24, of the present year, 3 cases of illness and 2 deaths from plague were observed.

The disinfection of the quarter of the city inhabited by natives is carried on by the Egyptian board of health in systematic and universal manner. In the quarter inhabited by Europeans it is limited to just those houses and their surroundings in which cases of plague have occurred, as objection was taken to a universal practice. For a practical accomplishment of the disinfection of the Arabian quarter, this is divided into two parts. To each part a disinfecting detachment of 150 men is assigned, commanded by a physician, who is likewise charged with the control of all suspicious cases of illness occurring in the part of the city allotted to him. Each disinfecting detachment is, in turn, arranged in 3 groups, namely, cleaners of sweepings and refuse, disinfectors, and whitewashers. The work is begun in the first house at the end of each street and continued in one after another of the succeeding houses in the following manner:

At first come the sweepers (parties of 3 men and 1 overseer) who have to gather all old rubbish, dirty rags, stuffs, linen, dresses, quilts, carpets, etc. Worthless articles are taken to the shore and there burned, such as may still be of use are placed aside and left for the coming disinfectors. The disinfectors (parties of 6 to 8 men) hereupon disinfect the cesspools, the walls, floors, ceilings, furniture, etc., by means of a spray of 1-1000 sublimate solution with common salt. In houses where cases of plague have occurred, a sublimate solution of 2-1000 is used. The apparatus to produce the spray is similar to the peronospora syringes, and is carried on the backs of the disinfectors. The bundles of linen, etc., placed aside by the sweepers, are put into a barrel filled with sublimate solution brought by the disinfectors, while the more voluminous pieces, such as dresses, mattresses, etc., are taken in closed bags to the hospital and there subjected to sterilization in the steam disinfecting apparatus. As soon as the disinfectors have finished their work, the whitewashers enter into action. These are detailed into parties of 20 men under the supervision of a European, and whitewash all the walls and ceilings with chloride of lime.

In spite of these comprehensive measures it has not yet succeeded in putting a stop to the epidemic; indeed, cases are reported where disinfected places have become new seats of infection. The reason for this does not lie so much in the imperfection of the method of disinfection, as in the notorious uncleanness of the Arabian population and the primitive architecture of Arabian houses; these are, as a rule, one to two story wooden shanties, without cesspools, and without special places of deposit for refuse, under the mainly defective floors of which the dirt gathers in masses, and the ceilings and walls of which are consequently permeated with organic substances. Under such circumstances it appears comprehensible that complete disinfection is scarcely possible. It is worthy of remark that, since beginning of the work and despite all the preventive measures rigidly watched over and enforced, 7 of the disinfectors have fallen ill of plague, and 2 of these succumbed to the pneumonic form of the disease.

Arabia.—In Djiddah, a death from plague was reported on June 17, and a case of illness on June 26. From Yambo there are no further reports of pest cases since June 14.

Morocco.—The sanitary council in Tangiers has declared the port of Rio de Janeiro as pest infected.

Persia.—According to information from the Persian Government at Teheran, the pest in Djivanro is dying out.

British India.—In Bombay, from June 11 to June 18, 126 cases of illness and 100 cases of death were set down to plague. In Calcutta, during the time from May 6 to May 12, 178 cases of illness and 170 cases of death occurred. In Karachi, from May 11 to May 17, 96 cases of death.

Cape Colony.—From Cape City it is reported that all the persons who fell sick of the plague on board of the English steamer *Kilburn* which arrived there from Argentina at the beginning of March, and who were isolated at the quarantine station Soldanha Bai, are now discharged as cured. No other case of plague has occurred in Cape Colony.

Brazil.—In Rio de Janeiro, from May 30 to June 5, 40 cases of illness and 10 deaths were noted from plague. Since the reappearance of the epidemic 100 cases of illness and 22 deaths were ascribed to plague.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Forwarded by Asst. Surg. John F. Anderson July 21, 1900.]

State of the pest for period ended July 19, 1900.

Bulgaria.—By circular edict of the royal Bulgarian ministry of the interior of June 21 (July 3) of the present year, Portugal was declared as infected by the plague from date of June 10 (23).

Denmark.—The decree of the royal ministry of justice of June 26, 1900, declares the port of Smyrna to be infected by the plague.

Greece.—A ten days' quarantine has been ordered for all arrivals from Trebizond.

Portugal.—In Oporto, according to official information from the royal Portuguese Government, dated July 1, 1900, no further case of plague has occurred since June 18, and this city is therefore to be designated as free from the pest.

Roumania.—The royal Roumanian Government has declared as plague infected: British India, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, the Turkish-Persian border, all of Arabia and Egypt (coast territory of the Red Sea, the Suez Canal, together with Port Said and Alexandria).

Arrivals from India, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, and the Turkish-Persian border must undergo a six-days' quarantine in Sulina; all other ports are closed to them. From the last-named districts the importation of the following wares is prohibited: (a) Used linen, worn dresses, used bedding; (b) linen and woolen rags, even though hydraulically pressed and packed in bales; (c) old sacks, carpets, used embroideries; (d) undressed, raw, and undried hides; (e) fresh animal products, such as bones, claws, hoofs, bladders, guts in raw, undried, and unsalted condition, animal hair, animal hides, and human hair. Arrivals from the Turkish-Persian border districts, from the Arabian coast, from Egypt, Trebizond, and Smyrna must, on the other hand, undergo a ten-days' quarantine in Sulina, and besides the above-mentioned wares the importation from these districts of furs, rope, fruits, vegetables, and conserves is prohibited.

Switzerland.—By Federal council decree of June 25, 1900, the city and port of Smyrna was declared as plague infected. In reference to this district, the regulations of the decree resolved on by the Federal council December 30, 1899, and enforced January 19, 1900, concerning the supervision of travelers at the point of arrival, and the transportation of merchandise and baggage, go into effect.

Turkey.—In Smyrna, from June 23 to June 28, 1900, 4 cases of illness from the plague, and on July 1 a further case, were noted. Hitherto 14 cases of illness in all, among these 5 with fatal issue, were observed. In Milas, a city three hours' distant from the port of Kulluk and situated in the southern part of the Vilajets Aidin, a suspicious case of illness was observed in a 7-year-old child. The bacteriologist exposed in Smyrna was sent to Milas by the chief sanitary council for examination of this case.

Egypt.—From Alexandria no further case of plague has been reported since July 1. In Port Said, from June 26 to July 1, 1900, 6 cases of illness from the plague were observed. Since start of the epidemic up to June 28, 1900, 86 persons fell sick of the plague; of these, 31 recovered and 35 died, while 20 still remained under treatment.

Arabia.—In Djiddah, from June 24 to June 28, 1900, only 1 more death occurred; in Aden, from June 6 to June 26, 12 cases of illness and as many deaths from plague were shown.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week from May 20 to May 26, 143 cases of illness and 135 deaths were reported. In Karachi no further cases of plague are said to have occurred from May 25 to May 31.

Siam.—The Royal Siamese Government has erected a quarantine station on the island of Koh-Phair and ordered a nine-days' quarantine for ships coming from Hongkong, Manila, and the island of Hainan.

Indo-China.—The authorities of the French colony Indo-China have, till further notice, forbidden all immigration of Chinese, as well as the importation of the following articles from Hongkong: All articles of grain, flour, meat, and preserves, further rags, cotton textures, old dresses, bed linen, as well as all other merchandise and objects which were manufactured in Hongkong, or at least originated there

OPPOSITION TO THE HAFKINE PROPHYLACTIC.

Hongkong.—During the week from May 19 to 25, 89 cases of illness and 82 of deaths were noted, and during the following week ended June 1, 81 cases of illness and 75 of deaths. The sanitary board of Hongkong has resolved, in view of the resistance of the population, to revoke the measure of vaccinating the inhabitants of pest-infected houses with Haffkine's lymph, but ordered, on the other hand, that the Chinese houses be newly whitewashed annually, and the extermination of rats be continued. From January 16 to May 9, 1900, about 14,000 rats were killed in various parts of the city quarter Victoria. For every dead rat a reward of 2 cents is fixed.

According to communications from Hongkong the plague epidemic in Macao, Canton, and Haikan, on the island of Kainan, continues unabated.

Japan.—In Osaka the epidemic slowly but steadily increases. In other cities of Japan, also, several cases of plague have already occurred, thus 4 cases in Shizuoka and 1 in Nagasaki. In all, 30 cases of plague have been proven in Japan since May 26, and all of them with fatal issue. No case of plague has yet occurred in Yokohama. Several persons have, indeed, died under suspicious circumstances, but the necropses by the sanitary police of these bodies showed another cause of death in every case.

Australia.—The pest epidemic in Sydney has not materially increased. According to the latest weekly epidemic report for the time from May 19 to 26, 1900, 100 cases of plague were under treatment in Sydney and suburbs on May 19; during this week 7 were taken to the hospital and 6 died; hence on May 26, 82 persons still remained under treatment. Since the start of the epidemic, that is, from January 29 to June 3, 264 cases of illness and 94 deaths are said to have occurred of plague in Sydney. In the colony of Queensland several cases of plague were also recently noted.

Brazil.—In Rio de Janeiro, from June 13 to 19, 1900, 20 cases of illness and 17 deaths from plague were shown.

Argentina.—The Argentine Government, by decree of June 5, 1900, declared the entire territory of the Republic free from plague since the last case of ——— occurred on May 11, 1900, and hence the epidemic is to be considered as ended.

BRAZIL.

[By H. W. Furniss, United States consul.]

Vital statistics of Bahia for the month of February, 1900.

Maximum temperature.....	30° C.	Deaths—	
Minimum temperature.....	24° C.	Male.....	129
Average temperature.....	27.73° C.	Female.....	123
Average relative humidity.....	84.81°	Nationality—	
Rainfall.....	150 mm.	African.....	9
Rainy days.....	8	Brazilian.....	237
Prevailing winds.....	NE., N., SES.	Italian.....	1
Cases of infectious diseases—		Portuguese.....	5
Yellow fever (a)—		Causes of death—	
Male.....	3	Beriberi.....	7
Female.....	0	Enteric fever.....	3
Treated in hospital.....	2	Hydrophobia.....	0
Died.....	0	Leprosy.....	0
Treated in residence.....	1	Scorbutus.....	0
Died.....	0	Smallpox.....	0
Smallpox—		Typhus fever.....	0
Male.....	4	Yellow fever.....	0
Female.....	0	Asthma.....	1
Race—white, Brazilian.....	4	Bright's disease.....	3
Had been vaccinated at sometime..	1	Bronchitis.....	8
Had never been vaccinated.....	3	Carcinoma.....	1
Treated in hospital.....	4	Cerebral hemorrhage and congestion.....	11
Died.....	0	Diabetes.....	0
Lepers in hospital at close of last month—		Diarrhea and dysentery.....	37
Male.....	11	Diseases of circulatory system.....	26
Female.....	4	Elephantiasis.....	0
Entered during month, male.....	1	Influenza.....	0
Left during month.....	0	Malarial fevers.....	16
Died during month.....	0	Meningitis.....	1
Births, alive (b)—		Nephritis.....	3
Male.....	29	Pneumonia.....	1
Female.....	26	Syphilis.....	4
Legitimate.....	31	Tetanus.....	0
Illegitimate.....	24	Tetanus neonatorum.....	9
Stillborn—		Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	42
Male.....	9	Other causes.....	79
Female.....	10		
Marriages.....	27		

^a Two of these cases were removed from the steamship *Homer* upon its arrival here from Rio de Janeiro, and consequently should not be counted as of Bahia. The other case was a German who had been here four months.

^b Very incomplete.

Vital statistics of Bahia for the month of March, 1900.

Maximum temperature.....	31° C.	Nationality—	
Minimum temperature.....	27° C.	African	8
Average temperature.....	28.11° C.	Brazilian.....	291
Average relative humidity.....	86.54°	German.....	3
Rainfall.....	78 mm.	Italian.....	3
Rainy days.....	8	Portuguese.....	1
Prevailing winds.....	N., NE., E.	Spanish.....	1
Cases of infectious diseases—		Causes of death—	
Yellow fever—		Beriberi.....	4
Male.....	0	Diphtheria.....	1
Female.....	0	Enteric fever ..	9
Treated in hospital.....	0	Hydrophobia.....	0
Died in hospital.....	0	Leprosy.....	0
Treated in residence.....	0	Scorbutus.....	0
Died in residence.....	1	Smallpox.....	0
Smallpox—		Typhus fever.....	0
Male.....	6	Yellow fever.....	0
Female.....	0	Asthma.....	0
Nationality, Brazilian.....	6	Bright's disease.....	2
Race, mixed.....	6	Bronchitis.....	11
Had at some time been vaccinated..	3	Carcinoma.....	1
Had never been vaccinated.....	3	Cerebral hemorrhage and conges-	
Treated in hospital.....	6	tion.....	15
Died in hospital.....	0	Diabetes.....	0
Lepers in hospital at close of last month—		Diarrhea and dysentery.....	28
Male.....	12	Diseases of circulatory system.....	30
Female.....	4	Elephantiasis.....	0
Entered during month.....	0	Influenza.....	0
Died during month.....	0	Malarial fevers.....	21
Births, alive—		Meningitis.....	7
Male.....	52	Nephritis.....	5
Female.....	58	Pneumonia.....	6
Legitimate.....	54	Syphilis.....	3
Illegitimate.....	56	Tetanus.....	5
Stillborn—		Tetanus neonatorum.....	8
Male.....	13	Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	51
Female.....	8	Tuberculosis, other.....	2
Marriages.....	32	Other causes.....	95
Deaths—			
Male.....	159		
Female.....	148		

NOTE.—The case of yellow fever given as a death was reported as a case in February report.

Report of all deaths and the causes of same for the year 1899 at Santos, Brazil.

Deaths by ages—		Deaths by ages—	
0 to 1 month.....	102	60 to 70 years.....	26
1 to 12 months.....	311	70 to 80 years.....	16
1 to 5 years.....	302	80 to 90 years.....	9
5 to 10 years.....	42	90 to 100 years.....	7
10 to 20 years.....	81	Age unknown.....	10
20 to 30 years.....	176	Born dead.....	146
30 to 40 years.....	136		
40 to 50 years.....	83		
50 to 60 years.....	65	Total.....	1,512

BY THE CIVIL STATE.

Single	1,246	Unknown	20
Married	189		
Widowers	57	Total	1,512

BY NATIONALITY.

Brazilians	1,186	Syrian	1
Italians	27	Swedish	2
Spanish	119	Pole	2
Portuguese	134	Arabians	1
Germans	8	Swiss	1
English	2	Philippines	1
French	9	Unknown	4
Africans	6		
Austrians	9	Total	1,512

THE CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Tuberculosis ..	172	Diarrhea	7
Malaria	121	Enteritis	66
Typhoid fever ..	30	Enterocolitis	78
Yellow fever ..	2	Gastro-enteritis ..	96
Variola	3	Peritonitis	8
Measles	21	Hepatitis	3
Whooping cough ..	25	Intestinal parasites ..	17
Erysipelas	4	Tetanus	4
Dysentery	20	Gastritis	5
Influenza	1	Disease of the liver ..	14
Septicæmia	6	Other diseases of liver ..	9
Syphilis	9	Nephritis	31
Cholera	1	Uræmia	4
Beriberi	1	Other sicknesses	2
Bubonic plague ..	14	Septicæmia	1
Cancer of the stomach ..	4	Fever	2
Cancer of the uterus ..	2	Eclampsia	2
Cancer, others	1	Other accidents	2
Rachitis	5	Gangrene	1
Rheumatism	4	Others	3
Chlorosis	8	Congenital debility	44
Alcoholism	2	Tetanus neonatorum	30
Encephalitis	4	Teething accidents	5
Meningitis	40	Others	3
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	17	Old age	14
General paralysis ..	2	Suicide by hanging	1
Convulsions	25	Accidents by submersion ..	7
Tetanus	6	Accidents by fire	5
Epilepsy	2	Accidents, others	2
Others of the nervous system ..	5	Violent deaths	5
Pericarditis and endocarditis ..	6	Athrepsia	68
Organic affections of the heart ..	76	Hydropesia	2
Affections of arteries and veins ..	32	Others	13
Bronchitis	51	Stillborn	146
Pneumonia	19	Sickness not declared ..	11
Broncho-pneumonia ..	49		
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	8	Total	1,512
Other diseases	3		

OBSERVATIONS.

Deaths, 1,512; daily average, 4.14. Births, 1,922; daily average, 5.26. Weddings, 298; daily average, 0.80.

DEATHS.

Deaths.	Deaths.
1899..... 1,512	1896..... 1,780
1898..... 1,734	1895..... 2,574
1897..... 1,459	1894..... 1,440

DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER.

Deaths.	Deaths.
1899..... 2	1896..... 435
1898..... 343	1895..... 1,058
1897..... 37	1894..... 172

U. CHRISTIANSEN,
Deputy Consul.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *July 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the weekly report of the registrar-general. There is quite an increase in the death rate, but it is not of any special significance. The Mexican gunboat *Libertad*, which has been in this port for some ten days, cleared for New Orleans on 24th instant. I have inspected the American steamer *Breakwater*, Rivara, clearing for New Orleans; 10 passengers, 4 in transit, 6 from Belize; cargo, mail, fruit, rubber, coffee; 35 in crew.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 20th instant to date.

BELIZE, *July 26, 1900.*

Certified by medical practitioner—

Bright's disease (a).....	1
Diarrhea (b).....	1
Dropsy.....	1
Phthisis.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis (a).....	1
Premature birth (b).....	1
Malarial remittent fever (a).....	1
Tetanus.....	1
Certified by district commissioner or police.....	0
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified.....	0
Total.....	8

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

a Died in hospital.

b Under 5 years of age.

COLOMBIA.

*Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended July 21. The following vessels have been inspected and cleared: July 18, steamship *Brookline*, List; crew, 32; no passengers; Baltimore; 1 officer's family. Steamship *Douglas*, Eriksen; crew, 24; passengers, 15; pieces of baggage, 21; Mobile; 1 officer's wife and child. July 21, steamship *Simon Dumois*, Nieunegaar; crew, 15; passenger, 1; pieces of baggage, 2; Mobile. Steamship *Veratas*, Rasmussen; crew, 18; no passengers; Philadelphia.

The health of the port and vicinity continues favorable. One death has been reported to me during the week, 1 male negro, stricture of the urethra.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Confirming reports of yellow fever at Bocas del Toro.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *July 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my cablegram, via Limon, of July 24, "Two cases of yellow fever; 1 death, necropsy, confirms diagnosis," and herewith submit report on these cases:

The first patient was Geo. Bielig, German, bookkeeper, resident here since April 5. The history of this case is a peculiar one; Bielig, who had been having slight attacks of fever ever since his arrival here, was seized with a chill on July 8, followed by fever, and was seen by Dr. Osterhout, a reliable local practitioner, who treated him for malarial fever. The fever subsided, and on Monday the 9th he returned to his work. On Wednesday, the 11th, he had another chill and fever, but was out again on Thursday and attended to his duties until Wednesday the 18th, when Dr. Osterhout was again called to see him, and the same treatment as before adopted. Nausea setting in, the patient refused all medication, but owing to the previous history no suspicions were aroused. At this time Dr. Osterhout's wife was seized with a chill, temperature reaching 39.40° C. She was treated by the doctor himself, and was seen by Dr. Jumel, who saw nothing suspicious at that time in her case.

On July 22, Dr. Osterhout requested Dr. Jumel to assume charge of Bielig's case, as he could not leave his wife, her condition not having improved. After observing the case carefully all day, Dr. Jumel's suspicions were aroused, but owing to the previous history and the absence of clinical data, he concluded to await developments. The patient had refused all medication; his temperature was 39.4° C, pulse, 80; he was nauseated, slightly jaundiced, urine doubtful, as attendant did not collect it, somewhat prostrated. The following morning the temperature fell to 38.9° C., pulse rose to 92, urine had been passed, but was not saved by attendant. Later in the day some black vomit was ejected, icterus deepened, temperature fell to 38.1° C., pulse rose to 104 and weaker; no more urine was passed, but patient had a tar-like stool. As I was not able to go and see the case, Dr. Jumel kept me informed,

and after deliberation we concluded to advise the authorities and others concerned. The port physician saw the case and concurred in the opinion that it was yellow fever. Bielig died at 7.45 a. m., July 24, and a necropsy was held by Dr. Jumel about an hour after, in the presence of Dr. Osterhout and Dr. C. Alf. Vaz, the port physician, and the common verdict was yellow fever. I inclose a copy of Dr. Jumel's notes.

In the meantime Dr. Osterhout's wife did not improve in spite of liberal doses of quinine. Nausea set in but was controlled and the temperature remained, with slight remissions due to antipyretics, at 38.3° C. to 38.9° C., no accurate pulse record was kept. At present writing the temperature in this case remains the same, there is slight icterus and albumen in the urine. The doctor is satisfied that it is yellow fever.

We have been unable to trace the infection to its source. There are now 2 foci of infection, but all sanitary precautions are being taken and the disinfection is being thoroughly done. I shall advise further developments by cable via Limon.

Respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, July 25, 1900.

Post-mortem findings.—Case of George Bielig; age, 24 years; pronounced icterus of a deep bright yellow color over the entire body; very foul cadaveric odor; the blood which oozed from the tissues, after the abdominal section, was a cherry red in color; all of the viscera, after the abdominal cavity had been opened, presented a decided yellow appearance; evidences of intense congestion and fatty degeneration of the heart; evidences of fatty degeneration and intense congestion of the kidneys; evidences of intense congestion and fatty degeneration of the liver, the organ being about normal in size and presenting a boxwood appearance; a cross section gave the same result; intense congestion of the spleen, with commencing fatty degeneration at the hilum, the organ being slightly enlarged; intense congestion of the stomach, irregularly distributed, the organ being filled with black vomit; same condition was observed in the duodenum; the small quantity of urine found in the bladder was submitted to an analysis, showing about 75 per cent of albumen. Finally all of the physicians present rendered a verdict that death had been due to yellow fever.

ALLEN JUMEL, Jr., M. D.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, July 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended July 21. 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.
July 19	Ss. Olympia.....	Seiders.....	39	New Orleans, La.....	1	0
July 20	Ss. Tordenskjold.....	Thomassen.....	18	Key West, Fla.....	0	0
Do.....	Ss. Hispania.....	Froekberg.....	21	Mobile, Ala.....	0	0
July 21	Ss. Holstein.....	Aarhuus.....	21	do.....	0	0

The sanitary conditions of Port Limon and vicinity are very good. Four deaths during the week as follows: On July 15, a child 8½ months

of age, from cholera infantum ; an adult 72 years of age, from dysentery ; a child 3 months of age, from inanition ; July 19, a child 4 months of age, from hæmoglobinuric fever. Four cases of chicken pox have been reported and several cases of measles. At present there are 2 cases of typhoid fever. A local physician tells me that these are the first cases of typhoid in Port Limon during his stay of six and one-half years.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

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

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port—Referring to yellow fever at Bocas del Toro.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *July 25, 1900.*

SIR: I received to-day from H. B. Mohr, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service, at Bocas del Toro, Colombia, under date of July 24, per steamship *Kitty*, bound for Mobile, Ala., via Port Limon, information of the existence of 1 case of yellow fever ; also 1 death at said port.

As per his instructions I immediately sent you the following: "WYMAN, *Washington*: Two cases, 1 death, necropsy confirms diagnosis.—MOHR."

The steamship *Kitty* upon her arrival at Port Limon was placed in quarantine by the local authorities. Fortunately this steamer has no passengers aboard.

All cables from Bocas del Toro have to go via Port Limon, as Bocas has no cable station. Any cable that Dr. Mohr may send will be promptly forwarded by me.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

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

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

CUBA.

Battalion of First Infantry embarks at Havana for New York.

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 3, 1900.*

Transport *Rawlins* departed for New York at midnight with battalion First Infantry. All well upon embarkation. * * *

GLENNAN.

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

Disinfection of soldiers' effects.

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 7, 1900.*

Have effects 5 companies infantry and battery artillery to disinfect to depart upon transport *Crook* Wednesday night ; also 72 heavy pieces of baggage from Vera Cruz to New York to-day. * * * I have obtained authority to fence off the shore plant. * * * Both barge and shore plant have been overtaxed.

GLENNAN.

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

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien—Suspicious case of fever at Cardenas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 25, 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 21, 1900:

Matanzas.—Twenty-seven deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 31.11 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 4; heart disease, 2; pneumonia, 2; nephritis, 2; malaria, 1; infectious fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 8. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Dysentery, 1; infectious fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Eight vessels arrived during the week; 5 of these were inspected and passed and 3 passed without inspection. The German steamship *Pionier*, bound from this port to Mobile, Ala., was disinfected. Nine bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Seventy-five health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island, 2 of these via Havana, Cuba. The headquarter's band and 1 battalion of the Tenth Infantry were embarked on the U. S. transport *Sedgwick* from this port for the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, also 1 battalion of the Tenth Infantry was embarked on the U. S. transport *Rawlins* from this port for the port of Santiago de Cuba. One hundred and sixteen pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 27 pieces disinfected; 33 bundles of clothes and bedding of the German steamship *Pionier* were disinfected. No other cases of yellow fever have appeared among the Santa Clara troops. Over six days having elapsed since the last case it is presumed that the outbreak is over.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 16 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; enteritis, 2; pernicious fever, 2; malaria, 1; bronchitis, 1; nephritis, 1; heart disease, 1; fiebre de borra, 1; other causes, 5. No cases of infectious or contagious character were reported. The death rate per 1,000 during the week was 33.61. Eleven vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were foreign vessels and 8 coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. The case of fiebre de borra, above noted, is probably a case of yellow fever. Dr. Saez has been directed to look into the matter, and if possible to clear up the diagnosis.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate per 1,000 during the week was 21.36. No vessels arrived during the week. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 9 certificates of inspection were issued to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 5 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Traumatism, 1; pernicious fever, 1; meningitis, 1; atresia, 1; liver abscess, 1. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 3.35 per 1,000. Two coasting vessels arrived during the week. Two certificates of inspection were issued to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Further concerning a suspicious case of fever at Cardenas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 25, 1900.

SIR: I beg to state that Acting Assistant Surgeon Saez reports that the case of fiebre de borra in Cardenas, which resulted fatally on the 20th instant, was a Cuban child, aged 14 months. The diagnosis of the attending physician was bilious malarial fever, hemorrhage form. He states further that the house was disinfected. There is little doubt that this was a case of yellow fever. There are many physicians in Cuba who still hold the idea that the natives can not contract yellow fever, hence cases showing symptoms of that disease in a native are frequently diagnosed as bilious or hemorrhagic malaria and the so-called fiebre de borra. The latter may always be considered as true yellow fever.

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

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

Yellow fever at Santa Clara.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 24, 1900.

SIR: I beg to state that Maj. and Surg. Frank J. Ives reports 1 new case of yellow fever in the city of Santa Clara, diagnosed July 22, 1900.

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

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

Confirms cablegram of death from yellow fever.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 27, 1900.

SIR: Confirming my cablegram of July 26, 1900, I have the honor to state that Maj. and Surg. W. B. Winn, United States Volunteers, reports that Private John Stoner, Troop F, Second United States Cavalry, died at the post hospital July 25 of yellow fever. The case is directly traceable to Santa Clara. The company tailor of Troop I left there after the outbreak of yellow fever and joined Troop F here at once, and five days later Private Stoner was taken sick. Troop F and the company tailor are in quarantine under canvas and barracks and all effects have been disinfected.

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

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

Suspected case of fever at Cardenas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, August 3, 1900.

A suspected case of yellow fever reported in Cardenas.

G. M. GUITÉRAS.

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

Case of yellow fever at Cardenas.

[Cablegram.]

MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 6, 1900.*

Salz reports suspicious case of fever at Cardenas to be yellow fever of mild type imported from Santa Clara; all precautions taken.

GUITÉRAS.

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

*Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, and Baracoa.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *July 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended July 7, 1900: Seven vessels arrived at this port, and 9 bills of health were issued; only 1 death was reported, and the sanitary condition is fair. No quarantinable disease is reported at any point in the district, the case of yellow fever reported the past two weeks having been discharged cured.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show arrival of 3 vessels and 8 bills of health issued, no deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Gibara.—Reports show arrival of 4 vessels and 6 bills of health issued, 3 deaths, and no quarantinable disease.

Baracoa.—Reports show arrival of 7 vessels, 5 bills of health issued, 8 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

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

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *July 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended July 14, 1900: Eight vessels arrived at this port, and 8 bills of health were issued; there was 1 death; no quarantinable disease is reported from any point in the district.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show arrival of 3 vessels, 7 bills of health issued, no deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Gibara.—Reports show arrival of 9 vessels, 8 bills of health issued, and 4 deaths.

Baracoa.—Reports show arrival of 10 vessels, 13 bills of health issued, 3 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

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

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

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *July 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended July 21, 1900: During this week 7 vessels have arrived and 7 bills of health have been issued. Two deaths have occurred, but none of a quarantinable disease.

Gibara.—Reports show 6 arrivals, 5 bills of health issued, and 2 deaths.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show 5 arrivals, 12 bills of health issued, and 1 death.

Mayari.—Reports show 1 arrival, 3 bills of health issued, no deaths. No report from Baracoa.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Charge.

By J. R. ARIZA,
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 25, 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 July 21, 1900:

Santiago.—During this period 17 deaths were reported, a decrease of 4 from the preceding week, making the death rate 20.5 per 1,000. The chief causes of death were: Tuberculosis, 1; malarial fever, 3; intestinal diseases, 7; pneumonia, 1; pertussis, 1; other causes, 4; total, 17.

Thirteen vessels were inspected, 1 was held for making further observation in the illness of the captain, which proved to be gastritis, and 1 vessel from Havana detained to complete five days' detention. Ten vessels were given bills of health for ports in the United States, Porto Rico, and Cuba. Two vessels were given bills of health for foreign ports.

On July 15, the steamship *Julia*, destined for San Juan, P. R., was disinfected, as was also all baggage of passengers.

On July 16, 32 certificates were issued to passengers embarking on the U. S. A. transport *McPherson*, destined for New York, and their baggage treated according to destination.

On July 20, 1 battalion of the Fifth Infantry, stationed at Morro Castle, embarked on the U. S. A. transport *Rawlins* for New York. Previous to their embarkation Assistant Surgeon Parker and myself visited Morro Castle and advised with Major Chance regarding the disinfection of the baggage of these troops; it was decided to permit this baggage to pass for New York after all containers and clothing had been sunned and aired.

Thirteen nonimmune and 20 immune certificates were issued to passengers leaving for New York on the steamship *Niagara*, sailing July 21. Such baggage as was destined for Southern States was disinfected.

The condition and health of the city remain good; no case of quarantinable disease has yet been reported. Showers have occurred daily during the past week.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports the general health of the port and vicinity good. Seven deaths were reported during the week, the following being the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 2; pernicious fever, 1; chronic enteritis, 1; meningitis, 1; other causes, 2; total, 7; population, 14,464; mortality, 25.16.

The case of smallpox previously reported is now convalescent. No other cases have occurred. Seven vessels were inspected and passed and 9 bills of health were issued during this week.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 3 deaths from the following causes: Pernicious malarial fever, 1; bronchitis, 1; rachitis, 1; total, 3; estimated population, 18,000; mortality,

8.6. He also reports that measles and pertussis are on the increase in the city. Four vessels were inspected and passed and 1 bill of health issued for Cuban ports and 1 for foreign ports.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 2 deaths, 1 from pernicious fever and 1 from tuberculosis. Malarial fever appears to be the prevailing disease in the vicinity. Four vessels were inspected and passed and 3 bills of health issued. No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this district.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
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 July 21, 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.
July 15	Steamship Julia.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
July 16	United States transport McPherson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	14	15	12
July 21	Steamship Niagara.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	13	23	21	30

DENMARK.

Plague quarantine against Smyrna—Quarantine against Hull raised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I am advised by the minister of the United States to Denmark that that Government has declared a quarantine against Smyrna, on account of the appearance of the pest at that place, with the usual regulations as to disinfection and importation of certain articles.

The quarantine formerly decreed against Hull by Denmark has been raised.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Plague quarantine against Port Said.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the United States minister to Denmark reports that, owing to the appearance of plague, the Danish Government has declared a quarantine against ships arriving from Port Said or having communication with that port or with ships coming from that port.

The order contains the usual regulations regarding importation and disinfection of certain articles of commerce.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

GERMANY.

*Case suspected of being plague on a steamer at Hamburg.*HAMBURG, GERMANY, *August 8, 1900.**State Department, Washington, D. C.:*

One suspected case plague reported Hamburg health board. Steward vessel from Cardiff, isolated. Progress satisfactory. Steamer quarantined. My opinion no reason [for] alarm.

PITCAIRN.

GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston—Fruit port.*LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *July 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my report for the week ended July 24. The health condition of Livingston is still disturbed by intermittent and remittent types of malarial fevers, which are on the increase. However the fatality in these cases has so far been nil. There are no deaths reported for this week. The following ships have been inspected: July 18, steamship *Managua* (Olsirk), crew, 17; passengers, none; cargo, green fruit; all in good sanitary condition; destination, Mobile. July 24, steamship *Breakwater* (Rivara), passengers, 21; crew, 35; cargo, general merchandise; all in good condition; destination, New Orleans; certificates inclosed.

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 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Thursday, July 26, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared. The health and sanitary condition of the port and adjacent country continue satisfactory. No death reported for week.

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 during week ended July 26, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 21	Nor. Ss. Banes	Fronstad	16	New Orleans, La.....	3	7
July 25	Am. Ss. Breakwater.....	Rivara.....	35	.....do	3	4
July 26	Nor. Ss. Utstein	Aarsvald	14	.....do	4	12

August 10, 1900

2020

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *July 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 18, 1900, the following ship was inspected: On June 12, the steamship *California*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 313 steerage passengers and 32 pieces of large and 307 pieces of small baggage. Twelve 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.

[Translation.]

Plague quarantine against Paraguay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have received from the royal ministry of the interior and have the honor to communicate to you the following telegram:

"ROME, *July 27, 1900.*

"*Italian Embassy, Washington, D. C.:*

"An order of this day applies to vessels coming from Paraguay, which is declared to be infected with plague, the provisions of Orders No. 36 of 1897, Nos. 6 and 7 of 1899, and Nos. 1, 8, 10, and 20 of 1900.

"ROMANIN JACUR."

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest consideration.

FAVA.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *July 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended July 28, 1900: Cases of yellow fever, 14; deaths, 7. Cases of smallpox, 5; deaths, 7. Deaths from all causes, 35. The health in the shipping is excellent, and the disinfection of all outgoing baggage is efficiently done by the local health authorities. During the past two weeks I have inspected, and issued bills of health to 16 vessels, and have certified to 258 passengers.

From Dr. Geo. A. Ribenack, an American physician on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, I learn that the yellow fever there has about subsided. The doctor reports in his last letter to me that there were only 3 deaths in Coatzacoalcas from July 18 to July 26, none being from yellow fever.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

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

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report of inspection of the ports of entry with reference to quarantine service.

MANILA, P. I., June 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report on the inspection of the other ports of entry in the Philippine Islands, relative to the needs of establishing a quarantine service at the different places.

Iloilo.—The town of this name, situated on Panay Island, is the next in importance commercially to Manila. The population is about 10,000 or 12,000. Vessels from foreign ports enter here, the majority coming from Hongkong, one occasionally from Singapore and Saigon. The ships from Hongkong generally go direct, but occasionally by the way of Manila. They are mainly freight steamers after cargoes of sugar and hemp, but usually carry a limited number of Chinese steerage passengers. Until recently the Spanish Mail steamers made this a port of call, but have now ceased doing so, as it did not pay them commercially. The vessels from Saigon arrive with cargoes of rice, while those from Singapore carry cattle and general cargo.

There are a number of vessels entering here from the island ports, principally from the neighboring island of Negros and the town of Capiz, on Panay. The harbor is large but not well protected, being more or less exposed to the China Sea on the west. The inspection of vessels has been done by one of the army surgeons stationed there, but the medical authorities are glad to be relieved from this duty, and welcome the detail of an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service to take charge of the quarantine work. There is no quarantine station here of any kind, and the Spaniards made no attempt to so treat vessels at this port. Owing to the fact that vessels come direct from Hongkong to Iloilo, and the distance from there to Manila is thirty-six hours, I recommend that a small station, with barrack accommodations for about 100 people, be equipped at this port as soon as practicable. This station would be available for a great number of vessels from the neighboring island ports when infected with smallpox or other quarantinable disease, and vessels of small size could be remanded here from Zamboanga and Jolo.

The number of vessels entering at this port for the four months, from January 1 to April 30, 1900, is herewith tabulated, and has been divided into those from foreign ports, Manila, and other island ports.

	Jan- uary.	Feb- ruary.	March.	April.
Foreign.....	3	4	3	0
Manila.....	16	4	15	12
Other island ports.....	38	35	30	30

Cebu.—This is a town of 15,000 inhabitants situated on the island of the same name. It has a good harbor, which is protected and does not feel the effect of storms to any marked extent. This is a port of entry for foreign vessels and a few arrive each month, principally from Hongkong. There is quite an extensive commerce between this and the island ports of Negros, Leyte, and Samar.

There are no quarantine facilities at Cebu, but an inspection service has been conducted by the army surgeons stationed there. They are glad to be relieved of this duty by the Marine-Hospital Service. In

view of the fact that vessels come to this port direct from Hongkong and that the commerce of this place is increasing, I deem it advisable to install a small floating disinfecting plant and limited barrack accommodations here, as this station would be convenient for the disinfection of boats coming from the groups of islands to the east and south.

The number of vessels entering at this port during the four months ended April 30, 1900, is shown below :

	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.
Foreign	1	2	2	1
From Manila.....	7	4	5	8
From other island ports.....	20	35	63	55

Zamboanga, another port of entry, is a small town of 5,000 inhabitants, situated on the western extremity of the island of Mindanao. It is on the Basilan Straits, and practically has no harbor, but being below the typhoon belt, the water rarely becomes rough and storms are almost unknown.

There is little commerce at this port, nearly all the vessels entering there being Government transports carrying supplies, and a few island boats. With the exception of a small steamer running between Sandakan and Zamboanga by the way of Jolo, no foreign vessels come to this port. It is rumored, however, that the Australian ships and those from Singapore will call there in the near future. In the latter event it will become necessary to station an officer there for inspection work, but at present the commerce of the port does not require it.

There will be no necessity for establishing a quarantine station here, as all infected vessels can be remanded either to Iloilo or Manila, as the ultimate destination of the foreign ships will be the latter place.

The vessels entering this port for the four months ended April 30, 1900, are as follows :

	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.
Foreign	2	2	6	2
From Manila.....	3	3	2	3
From other island ports.....	21	13	11	7

Jolo, the most important town in the Sulu group, has a population of 3,000 inhabitants, and has little commercial relations except with Borneo, adjacent islands, and Zamboanga. An inspection service is maintained by the army surgeon stationed there, and I do not think it necessary to detail an officer for duty at that port. The only foreign vessel calling there is a small steamer from Sandakan, Borneo.

The following shows the commerce of the port for the four months ended April 30, 1900 :

	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.
Foreign.....	2	3	6	5
From Manila	4	0	3	1
From other island ports	5	10	12	12

There are no other ports of entry in the islands except Manila, and the data relative to this station will be embodied in my report of the transactions of the Service for the period ended June 30, 1900.

In Northern Luzon there are no ports of entry, although there are several important towns (Laog, Vigan, and Aparri), that have extensive commercial relations with Manila. These places, however, are not far distant from Mariveles and the island boats infected with smallpox can be remanded there for disinfection.

Respectfully,
J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

Report from Manila—Cases of plague in Manila and Cavite.

MANILA, P. I., *June 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 23, 1900, there occurred only 2 cases of plague in Manila—1 Filipino and 1 Chinese—neither resulting in death to date.

One more case has been reported in Cavite during this period, but all other places in the islands have remained free from the disease.

Respectfully,
J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Quarantine officers at Iloilo and Cebu.

MANILA, P. I., *June 27, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my telegram of the 16th instant, relative to medical officers for Iloilo and Cebu, I have the honor to inform you that I have detailed Asst. Surg. L. D. Fricks as quarantine officer at Iloilo, and Asst. Surg. H. A. Stansfield has been sent to Cebu to take charge of the work at that place. No more officers are needed at present, but in three months I will want an officer and hospital steward for duty at Mariveles Quarantine Station, and it would be preferable to send one who has had practical experience in disinfection.

Respectfully,
J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., *July 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended July 21, 1900. During the week there came into this port the provisional flag steamship *Julia* replacing the steamship *Maria Herrera*, they both belonging to the same company. As she was disinfected at Santiago and only carried immune passengers, she was admitted to pratique.

The general health of Ponce, according to the last report from the local board of health, shows no other infectious diseases than 1 case of typhoid fever and 3 of la grippe.

The mortality from diseases of the digestive apparatus still remains at an epidemic figure.

Respectfully,
W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

PONCE, P. R., *July 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended July 28, 1900. I also inclose mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date.

The enormous death rate has slightly increased. Especially notable are the deaths from the digestive organs which are principally enteritis of some form. To one not seeing the cases such profound anæmia as is daily seen here seems hardly possible. Dr. Smith, secretary of the superior board of health, is at present in the city investigating the subject and his report will be very interesting.

Nothing of interest has occurred in the quarantine or shipping lines.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

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

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, plays, and surrounding country) during the two weeks ended July 28, 1900.

Infectious diseases:		Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....		113
Malarial fever.....	14	Diseases of the respiratory system.....		6
Dysentery.....	19	Diseases of the nervous system.....		3
Tuberculosis.....	5	Diseases of the circulatory system.....		1
Pernicious malarial fever.....	5	Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.)		93
Puerperal fever.....	1			
Gangrene of the mouth.....	2	Total.....		216
Leprosy.....	1			
Tetanus.....	1	Births during same period.....		70

VENEZUELA.

Report from Maracaibo—Some cases of smallpox.

MARACAIBO, *July 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that up to date our public health is in the same condition as before.

Curacao has still quarantine against this port, but you will see from the inclosed copy of my dispatch (No. 134) to the Hon. Francis B. Loomis, United States minister at Caracas that we have open communication with all the ports of Venezuela.

As smallpox (*virula brava*) has been introduced from Colombia we have strict quarantine against the port of Cuenta and the State of Santander; no one is allowed to enter from said ports without a certificate of vaccination.

I expect the American steamer *Maracaibo* in port in a few days, and if our public health does not change I shall give her for New York a clean bill of health.

It is understood that each passenger for the United States must present his vaccination certificate at this consulate before being allowed to embark. Passengers to our Porto Rican ports are not accepted.

Respectfully,

ED. PLUMACHER,

United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Maracaibo, June 25, 1900.

SIR: I see from the reports of the consul at Puerto Cabello to the Secretary of the Interior, that he speaks of smallpox and quarantine to Maracaibo from Puerto Cabello. Allow me to state that there is quarantine against Maracaibo from the Dutch Government, but that the ports of Venezuela are open and the only outlet for passengers.

I have reported upon smallpox and yet have given clean bill of health to the steamers direct to New York; but all passengers must produce a certificate of vaccination, none being allowed to Puerto Rico.

I have closely examined into the merits and I am backed by the written documents from the collector of the port, the board of health of the State and city and the doctors of the port. All declare in writing that there is no reason to deny a clean bill of health. There is no doubt we have some cases; but they were introduced from Colombia, and strict laws have been given in regard to the allowance into the city of anyone from that country without a certificate of vaccination.

I shall keep you informed.

Respectfully,

E. H. PLUMACHER,
United States Consul.

Hon. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,

E. E. and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Caracas.

WEST AFRICA.

Further concerning yellow fever at Goree-Dakar.

GORÉE-DAKAR, *June 30, 1900.*

SIR: Since my last dispatch on the subject, of June 16, several cases of yellow fever have occurred at Dakar and Rufisque and 1 at Goree, but as there have not yet been more than 4 or 5 cases in either of the above-mentioned places at any one time, the disease has not been formally declared epidemic. It has not increased of late, but the type seems very fatal. About two-thirds of those who are attacked die. The large mail steamers which pass refuse to take passengers, but the cargo boats which trade here have taken many hundreds, if not thousands, of panic stricken people, including the military. The disease may not gain a very disastrous footing on account of the wholesale exodus of Europeans from the colony and the strictness of the local quarantines, which natives have already been shot for infringing. The Government seems determined to "stamp it out," if it is possible to do so, and it has certainly been prevented from increasing or spreading. None of the cargo boats which have left here with passengers had sickness break out on board of them, but it is so uncomfortable leaving that way in hot weather that it is doubtful if I shall make the attempt, although I have until recently expected to go. The English consul left last month.

Respectfully,

P. STRICKLAND,
United States Consul.

Sierra Leone quarantines against Bathurst, Gambia, Goree-Dakar, and Rufisque, on account of yellow fever.

SIERRA LEONE, *June 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the colonies of Bathurst, Gambia, and at Goree-Dakar and Rufisque in French Guiana, the governor-in-council of Sierra Leone has declared said colonies infected places; and has issued notices bearing dates of the 29th ultimo and 15th instant, that all vessels arriving at any

port in this colony from either of the places mentioned, or from any place having free communication therewith, will be placed in quarantine.

Respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended July 23, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended July 21, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended July 19, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended July 24, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Five weeks ended June 30, 1900. Estimated population, 36,167. Total number of deaths, 197. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 10,470. Total number of deaths, 32. No contagious diseases.

Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 25,642. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever reported.

DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 31,279. Total number of deaths, 91. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—Rouen.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 253, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 54 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 2 from smallpox. Two weeks ended July 15, 1900. Total number of deaths, 108, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 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 July 14, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 15.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 20.9, and the lowest in Portsmouth, viz, 9.6.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended July 14, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 136, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 5 from measles.

London.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 42; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 26; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 13, and diarrhea and dysentery, 27. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.2 a thousand. In Greater London 1,658 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 11 from diphtheria, 14 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 18 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 14, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Galway, viz, 45.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 127 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2, and 4 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 14, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.6, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 20.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 533, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 7; smallpox, 2, and 21 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 21, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 23.6, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 10.0.

London.—One thousand four hundred and seventeen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 54; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 21; whooping cough, 40; enteric fever, 9, and diarrhea and dysentery, 100. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand. In Greater London 1,895 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 11 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 15 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 21, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 4.7, and the highest in Newry, viz, 36.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 165 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2, diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 21, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.5, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 22.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 588, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 18; scarlet fever, 5; smallpox, 2, and 22 from whooping cough.

NIAGARAGUA—*San Juan del Norte.*—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SPAIN—*Bilbao.*—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 74,142. Total number of deaths, 189, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 7; whooping cough, 2; smallpox, 20, and 32 from tuberculosis.

[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 August 10, 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.
China:				
Hongkong	June 17-June 23...		1	On ss. Petrorch, from Saigon.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-July 3.....	521		
Calcutta.....	Apr. 28-June 30.....	126		
Madras.....	May 19-June 29.....	6		
Japan:				
Osaka.....	June 24-June 30...	1		
Straits Settlement:				
Singapore.....	June 17-June 23...		1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brasil:				
Avare	Feb. 1-Feb. 23...		1	
Bahia.....	June 3-June 9...	2		
Casa Branca.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 23...		5	
Itu.....	.....do.....		2	
Pedreiras.....	.....do.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 12-June 22...	37		
Sao Paulo.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 23...	6		
Santos.....	.....do.....		23	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 2-July 14...	65	32	
Bocas del Toro.....	July 23.....	2	1	
Cartagena.....	June 1-July 7...	25	24	
Panama.....	June 12-July 16...	6	2	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos	July 21.....	1		Among United States soldiers.
Havana.....	June 1-June 30...	17	6	
	July 1-July 21...		21	
Matanzas.....	July 23.....		1	In barracks.
Pinar del Rio.....	July 23.....		11	
Sagua.....	July 5.....	2		
Santa Clara.....	June 20-July 22...	12		
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 23...		40	
West Africa:				
Goree-Dakar.....	Apr. 16-June 30...	15	8	
Rufisque.....	June 16-June 30...			Several cases.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Apr. 29-June 30...	210	180	
Djiddah.....	Apr. 26-June 28...		78	
Yambo.....	Apr. 10-June 13...		67	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	Jan. 24-June 30...	296	101	
Brazil:				
Campo Grande.....	June 16.....	2		
Nitheroy.....	.....do.....	2		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 6-June 30...	224	97	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 27-June 9...		95	Estimated.
Hongkong.....	May 20-June 23...	307	278	
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Apr. 20-June 28...	86	35	
Alexandria.....	July 1.....	1		
England:				
London.....	August 3.....	4	2	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	640	458	
	June 1-June 14...	76	65	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad City.....	Apr. 29-June 23...	19	19	
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....	1	1	
Belgaum District.....	do.....	37	28	
Bombay City.....	do.....	1,921	1,452	
Nasik District.....	do.....	1	1	
Poona City.....	do.....	2	1	
Poona District.....	do.....	1	1	
Satara District.....	do.....	10	10	
Satara Town.....	do.....	2	2	
Surat District.....	do.....	8	5	
Surat Town.....	do.....	1	1	
Thana District.....	do.....	278	255	
Belgaum Town.....	do.....	14	14	
Kanara District.....	do.....	1	1	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	36	31	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	20	17	
Savantvadi State.....	do.....	.....	2	
Hyderabad Town.....	do.....	3	3	
Karachi City.....	do.....	618	471	
Boroda State.....	do.....	1	.....
Cutch State.....	do.....	274	215	
Mandir Town.....	do.....	112	97	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	69	54	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	4	3	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country.	do.....	12	8	
Sachin State.....	do.....	2	.....
Janjira State.....	do.....	145	136	
Outside Bombay Presi- dency and Sind:				
Madras City.....	do.....	.....	.....
Salem District.....	do.....	23	17	
Calcutta.....	do.....	1,160	1,140	
Bankura District.....	do.....	12	11	
Midnapore District.....	do.....	1	1	
Hooghly District.....	do.....	14	12	
Howrah Town.....	do.....	56	52	
24-Parganas District.....	do.....	22	17	
Monghyr District.....	do.....	80	71	
Monghyr Town.....	do.....	45	34	
Saran District.....	do.....	109	88	
Chupra Town.....	do.....	117	101	
Patna District.....	do.....	490	460	
Patna City.....	do.....	6	2	
Dinapur Town.....	do.....	75	69	
Bihar Town.....	do.....	60	60	
Cuttach District.....	do.....	1	1	
Jullundur District.....	do.....	82	48	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....	27	9	
Nagpur City.....	do.....	19	19	
Nagpur District.....	do.....	1	.....
Bangalore Civil and Mil- itary Station.....	do.....	15	11	
Mysore City.....	do.....	22	19	
Mysore District.....	do.....	1	1	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	1	1	
Tumkar District.....	do.....	8	9	
Lingsuagur District.....	do.....	44	46	
Gulburga District.....	do.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 6.....	1	1	Taken from a vessel from the Goto Islands.
Osaka.....	Apr. 8-July 1...	45	38	
Sakai.....	June 30.....	1	.....
Shidzuoka Ken.....	May 6-June 21...	15	13	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec., 1899-June 23	182	127	
Cavite.....	June 17-June 23...	1	.....
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1	.....
Turkey:				
Belrut.....	July 20.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Smyrna.....	June 18-July 7...	.....	5	

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

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	.....	5	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	June 2.....	264	92	
Austria:				
Prague.....	June 3-July 14...	39	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 24-July 14...	5	2	
Brussels.....	July 1-July 7...	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 12-June 22...	.....	23	
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 14-May 12...	.....	.....	A few cases.
Hongkong.....	May 20-June 9...	2	.....
Cos.....	Apr. 1.....	.....	235	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 24-June 30...	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 21-June 17...	.....	11	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-July 14...	12	3	
London.....	.....do.....	41	.....
Manchester.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Southampton.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	76	1	
France:				
Bordeaux.....	May 1-May 31...	.....	1	
Lyons.....	June 3-July 7...	.....	10	
Nice.....	June 6-June 30...	1	.....
Paris.....	June 17-July 14...	.....	12	
St. Etienne.....	June 1-July 15...	23	5	
Germany:				
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	June 10-June 30...	.....	2	
Königsberg.....	July 1-July 7...	.....	1	
Gibraltar.....	July 2-July 15...	.....	2	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-July 14...	19	14	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-July 3...	.....	69	
Calcutta.....	June 24-June 30...	.....	27	
Karachi.....	May 10-July 1...	.....	43	
Madras.....	May 26-June 8...	.....	2	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	June 10-June 16...	3	.....
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	May 21-June 20...	3	.....
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 31...	10	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 27-July 7...	.....	6	
City of Mexico.....	May 6-June 17...	164	100	
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-July 28...	.....	37	
Ontario:				
Port Arthur.....	June 1-June 27...	2	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 6-June 16...	2	.....
Quebec:				
Compton County.....	May 12-June 23...	1	.....
Gaspé County.....	May 20-June 23...	1	.....
Hochelaga County.....	May 6-June 23...	1	.....
Montreal County.....	Apr. 22-July 31...	24	10	
Quebec County.....	Apr. 15-June 23...	8	.....
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 3-July 31...	129	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 27-July 7...	67	22	
Odesa.....	June 3-July 21...	31	7	
Riga.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	.....	26	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-July 14...	217	62	
Vladivostok.....	April 1-April 30...	9	.....
Warsaw.....	May 27-July 14...	.....	23	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 16-July 6...	83	2	
Spain:				
Corunna.....	July 15-July 21...	.....	1	
Madrid.....	May 20-June 30...	.....	69	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 11-June 9...	.....	7	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	June 10-June 30...	3	.....
Zurich.....	June 24-June 30...	1	.....
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 20-May 26...	1	.....

WEEKLY 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.
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	July 21	134,196	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Amherstburg.....	July 28	2,300	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	July 21	526,538	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1
Antwerp.....	July 14	293,111	67	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bahia.....	June 23	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 30	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 7	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmen.....	July 14	141,000	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	48	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast.....	July 7	359,000	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 14	359,000	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....
Belize.....	July 26	13,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen.....	July 18	68,000	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	July 7	1,860,209	539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	11	.....
Birmingham.....	July 21	519,610	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....
Bluefields.....	July 22	3,018	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	July 3	821,764	982	130	49	109	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	July 14	145,000	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	300,000	207	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Bristol.....	July 21	324,973	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Brussels.....	July 14	600,000	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Budapest.....	July 9	640,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	6
Do.....	July 16	640,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	5
Calcutta.....	June 30	681,560	509	.....	79	55	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catania.....	July 19	124,000	81	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Christiania.....	July 21	230,000	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coburg.....	July 14	20,530	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne.....	do.....	367,144	150	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombo.....	June 23	130,000	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 30	130,000	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Corunna.....	July 21	40,500	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curacao.....	do.....	30,503	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dresden.....	July 7	407,500	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing.....	July 21	19,034	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	July 14	278,000	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Geneva.....	June 30	95,348	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ghent.....	July 21	163,030	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Gibraltar.....	July 15	25,900	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Girgenti.....	July 14	24,428	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	July 28	45,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karachi.....	July 1	98,195	66	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Kingston, Canada.....	Aug. 3	18,300	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Königsberg.....	July 14	183,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	2
Lausanne.....	June 30	45,722	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leipzig.....	July 14	439,200	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Liege.....	July 7	171,846	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Livingston, Guatemala.....	July 17	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London.....	July 14	6,652,145	1,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	37	56
Madras.....	June 29	452,518	305	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Magdeburg.....	June 30	231,155	81	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Madrid.....	June 9	512,596	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	3	1	4	32
Do.....	June 16	512,596	324	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	4	1	35
Do.....	June 23	512,596	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	9	4	5	41
Do.....	June 30	512,596	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	5	7	34

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Mainz.....	July 21	84,000	38	5							1			1
Messina.....	.....do.....	107,000	37	5						4				
Nottingham.....	July 14	250,000	87							1			3	1
Do.....	July 21	250,000	57											1
Nuremberg.....	July 7	244,406	88										1	1
Odessa.....	July 14	434,600	237					4		2	2		4	1
Palermo.....	.....do.....	300,000	157											
Prague.....	.....do.....	198,468	116	34										
Puerto Cabello.....	June 23	17,000	3											
Do.....	June 30	17,000	7											
Puerto Cortes.....	July 25	2,000	1											
Rheims.....	July 14	107,963	36							1				
Rotterdam.....	July 21	324,614	116									2		
St. John, West Indies.....	.....do.....	30,000	16											
St. Petersburg.....	July 14	1,267,023	781					9	3	30	9	19	15	4
St. Stephen, New Bruns- wick.....	July 28	3,000	1											
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	June 29	12,019	9											
Do.....	July 6	12,019	12										3	
Sheffield.....	July 21	365,860	131											
Singapore.....	June 9	97,111	212	23				2		1	2	10	4	2
Do.....	June 23	97,111	198	27		1								
Smyrna.....	July 15	300,000	76	17						2			1	
Solingen.....	July 7	16,000	10											
Southampton.....	July 14	105,831	26									2	2	
Stuttgart.....	July 19	162,934	71											
Tampico.....	July 15	14,000	16											
Do.....	July 22	14,000	19											
Trapani.....	July 14	48,743	21											
Trieste.....	July 7	166,499	79									1		
Do.....	July 14	166,499	81											
Tuxpan.....	July 23	10,000	7											
Utiilla.....	July 14	800	0											
Venice.....	.....do.....	172,924	63							1				
Vera Cruz.....	July 28	25,000	35	2			5	5						
Vienna.....	June 30	1,656,662	601								4	4	9	2
Warsaw.....	July 14	645,848	199	26				8	2		1		5	5
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	July 21	3,000	0											
Do.....	July 28	3,000	0											
Winnipeg.....	.....do.....	25,642	.....							1				
Zurich.....	July 14	164,149	73							3				

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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