

# WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IV. { Abstract }  
          { No. 28. }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1889.

*Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended July 12, 1889, and information received through other channels.*

(Published in accordance with section 4, act approved April 29, 1878.)

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 22, corresponded to an annual rate of 16.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,555,406. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz., 9.9, and the highest in Manchester, viz., 27.1 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 2 deaths in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Small-pox caused 1 death in Manchester.

***London.***—One thousand two hundred and forty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 23; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 27; whooping-cough, 27; enteric fever, 7; diarrhœa and dysentery, 40. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 14.9 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 171 deaths. In greater London 1,530 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diarrhœa, 6, and whooping-cough, 7.

***Ireland.***—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 22, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 18.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz., 0.0, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz., 25.4 a thousand. In Dublin 126 deaths were registered, including measles, 2; enteric fever, 2; diarrhœa, 2, and dysentery, 1.

***Scotland.***—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 22, corresponded to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,314,274. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz., 12.6, and the highest in Leith, viz., 24.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all

causes was 496, including measles, 21; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 6; whooping-cough, 33; fever, 0, and diarrhœa, 18.

*Calcutta.*—The number of deaths registered in April, 1889, was 866, against 835 in the preceding month. The monthly total is less than all the corresponding figures of the past decade, excepting 1880 and 1886. The deaths include cholera, 104; small-pox, 17; fevers, 214, and bowel complaints, 65.

*Malta and Gozo.*—One hundred and fifty-four deaths were registered from the 16th to 31st of May, 1889, including measles, 3; continued fever, 1, and remittent fever, 1.

*JAVA—Batavia.*—The United States vice-consul, in his dispatch dated May 11, 1889, says:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the health report for this district during the first quarter of this year, as an indication of the general health of the place as well as of the prevalence of infectious diseases throughout the year, as the period under consideration presents an average record. It should be stated, in this connection, that quarantine regulations have been strictly enforced upon vessels arriving in Australian ports, from Java, since the epidemic here some five years ago; but those for other ports leave, at present, in free pratique.

One thousand and thirty-nine deaths were registered during the first quarter of 1889, including small-pox, 16, and cholera, 2.

*BRAZIL—Bahia.*—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated May 31, 1889, says:

I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of the city and the surrounding country much the same as in my dispatch of 11th instant. Slight showers have fallen in this city within the past three or four days, which have had the effect of rendering the weather agreeably cooler. Reports, however, from the interior of this Province of Bahia, as well as from Ceara, show that the people are suffering a great deal on account of the drought. Farina, the chief article of food amongst the negroes of this city and the people in general in the interior, has, on account of the dry weather, advanced to double the ordinary price. The daily and weekly newspapers of this city have opened their columns to receive money for the sufferers. What is called the "Bands Precatorio," an organized collecting procession, for the last three Sundays and one holiday this week passed through the streets of this city, headed by some twenty-four horsemen, next, a band of music, then a small chariot on which were adjusted some four or five statues with "worn and hungry look," placarded with the word "fome" (hunger), then some fifteen or twenty carriages, in which were men and boys receiving whatever was given them. In addition to this, a large number of young men with little hand-bags asked money of whomsoever they met on the sidewalks, going into street cars and entering the houses also; while six men, holding a large blanket outspread, moved along the street from side to side, receiving whatever money was dropped into it from those occupying the windows and balconies of the houses they passed. The object of this procession, with its black

banner, too, on which were inscribed, on the front and on the back, in large letters, the word "fome," doubtless was to arouse the people to a just sense of the needs of the suffering people of the interior, and to picture to the mind the necessity of giving, and giving liberally, for such a cause. By this means, too, a knowledge of the existing state of things was presented to many people who before were ignorant of it. The money collected was handed over to the committee appointed to see to its distribution.

From the reports that are read concerning the condition of the people, I would add, unless a thoroughly soaking rain comes very soon, spreading over the whole area now covered by the "secca," as it is called, or drought, the outlook, already gloomy, will be gloomier and darker far, and the people in the provinces now afflicted will fall victims to a calamity, compared with which the yellow-fever epidemic during the past few months at Rio and other places south, though very severe, was but a trifling matter.

MEXICO—*Acapulco*.—Twenty-three deaths were registered during the month of April, 1889, including pneumonia 3, and diarrhœa 1.

During the month of May, 21 deaths were registered, including small-pox 5, and dysentery 2.

*Vera Cruz*.—The United States consul, under date of June 27, says: "There is no yellow fever here yet."

*Tampico*.—Yellow fever being reported as prevailing at Tampico, a telegram of inquiry was sent to Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. M. Main, Marine-Hospital Service, Brownsville, Tex., who wired reply as follows, July 8, 1889: "Received telegram of this date from Vice Consul-General. No advice of yellow fever at Tampico. Write to-night."

Notwithstanding this report, an inspection of the whole coast has been ordered.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Eight deaths from yellow fever were registered during the week ended June 27, 1889.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—*Cartagena*.—The United States consul, under date of June 15, says: "There is one case of yellow fever in hospital—sporadic."

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
London.....	June 15.....	5,642,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12	33	38	.....
London.....	June 22.....	5,642,015	1,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	20	29	26	.....
Paris.....	June 8.....	2,260,945	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	26	29	8
Paris.....	June 15.....	2,260,945	883	.....	.....	1	.....	10	7	41	14	10
Paris.....	June 22.....	2,260,945	894	.....	.....	2	.....	11	2	28	19	15
Glasgow.....	June 22.....	545,678	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	25
Warsaw.....	June 8.....	445,770	285	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	June 15.....	445,770	277	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....
Calcutta.....	May 18.....	433,219	229	45	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta.....	May 25.....	433,219	203	33	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome.....	May 11.....	404,449	144	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....
Rome.....	May 18.....	404,449	180	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	June 15.....	399,051	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	June 22.....	399,051	152	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	June 15.....	309,000	153	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Edinburgh.....	June 1.....	266,900	76	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	4
Edinburgh.....	June 8.....	266,900	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Palermo.....	June 15.....	250,000	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Palermo.....	June 22.....	250,000	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	June 22.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast.....	June 8.....	229,622	100	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast.....	June 15.....	229,622	114	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast.....	June 22.....	229,622	90	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	June 1.....	229,361	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	June 8.....	229,361	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	June 15.....	229,361	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bristol.....	June 22.....	229,361	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	June 22.....	197,724	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Genoa.....	June 15.....	180,025	81	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	June 22.....	180,025	81	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Trieste.....	June 8.....	154,500	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	June 22.....	125,510	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Havre.....	June 15.....	112,074	50	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leghorn.....	June 25.....	102,893	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmen.....	June 15.....	109,000	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....
Barmen.....	June 22.....	109,000	56	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Leith.....	June 1.....	76,400	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Leith.....	June 8.....	76,400	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayence.....	June 1.....	65,802	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayence.....	June 8.....	65,802	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	June 15.....	65,028	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	June 22.....	65,028	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown, Dem.....	June 13.....	52,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	June 15.....	23,631	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	June 27.....	23,800	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartagena, Col.....	June 15.....	20,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartagena, Col.....	June 22.....	20,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Jaun del Norte.....	May 13.....	1,020	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan del Norte.....	June 3.....	1,020	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan del Norte.....	June 10.....	1,020	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## UNITED STATES.

FLORIDA—*Mortuary Table of the City of Jacksonville for June, 1889.*—Population, 30,000. Convulsions, 3; cholera infantum, 6; congestion of lungs, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 6; congestion of brain, 2; cancer, 1; drowning, 1; entero-colitis, 1; typhoid fever, 3; typho malarial fever, 1; conjestive fever, 1; heart disease, 4; injury, 1; disease of liver, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 6; paralysis, 1; premature birth, 3; pertussis, 2; old age, 1; shock, 1; stricture, 1; ulcer, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 50. Death rate per 1000 per annum, 20.

Under one year, 17; one to five years, 13; five to twenty years, 4; twenty to forty years, 9; forty to seventy years, 4; seventy to one hundred years, 1; over one hundred years, 1.

*Apalachicola*.—Extract from quarantine proclamation for the ensuing quarantine season:

SEC. 2. \* \* \* The board of health, upon information which is satisfactory to them, hereby establishes a quarantine against all countries and localities that are infected with plague or malignant, contagious, or infectious diseases, as well as against countries and localities holding communication with countries and localities where any plague exists, or other malignant, contagious, or infectious diseases are prevailing, or reported to exist. And would particularly enumerate South and Central America, all West Indian ports, the Isthmus of Panama, or Darien, and all ports upon the Gulf of Mexico, and any country or port the board may hereafter name. And boats or vessels from any of these countries or localities are forbidden to approach said city of Apalachicola, or the district over which this board of health has jurisdiction by law, or to land any such boat or vessel, or any boat or vessel, or person or persons, or goods, until they shall have performed quarantine in and in all respects conforming to the rules and regulations of the board of health.

The station for vessels entering East Pass shall be at Pilot Cove on the west side of East Pass at or near St. George's Island, and at a point about two miles east of the west end of Dog Island. No pilot shall leave any vessel at the Ballast Ground coming from infected or suspicious port under a penalty of a fine.

The station for vessels entering West Pass shall be at the buoy on Higgin's Flat.

SEC. 3. All vessels arriving from an infected or suspicious port will be held in quarantine not less than thirty days from date of departure from said port, and shall be cleansed and fumigated as the port physician or inspector may direct, and said vessel shall undergo a second disinfection and fumigation if deemed necessary by the port physician or inspector, except when such vessel may have undergone an examination and disinfection at Chandeleur Island, and furnishes satisfactory proof of same.

SEC. 4. Vessels arriving from ports named in section 2 requiring more than (30) thirty days to complete voyage will be held in quarantine (10) ten days, or longer, if deemed necessary by the quarantine physician or inspector.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 7. The quarantine physician or inspector shall be at all times, between sunrise and sunset, ready to visit and board all vessels as soon as apprised of their arrival in the bay at the points hereinafter designated by a flag-staff showing a yellow flag. He shall show a yellow flag conspicuously in his boat to designate his character, and if any vessel or boat shall, by any circumstances, pass by the quarantine boat or flag station, or refuse to obey the orders of the quarantine physician or inspector, the master or owner of any vessel or boat so offending shall be held to answer in fine, not exceeding \$200 nor less than \$20, and may or shall be imprisoned until such fine and cost shall be paid.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 10. \* \* \* Should any vessel be permitted to discharge ballast while performing quarantine, such vessel or owners shall pay the board of health 75 cents per ton, the same to be done under direction and expenses of said board and must be paid as other fees are provided for.

SEC. 12. All vessels at the quarantine station shall keep a flag at half-mast at the fore during the day, and a lantern at the same position at night, and any master or person in charge violating this section shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$10, which shall be paid by the master or owner of such vessel.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the quarantine physician or inspector to visit every vessel coming from any port entering the bay of Apalachicola. He shall require the master or owner of every vessel thus inspected to pay, for the use of the board of health, as follows:

Boats over 20 tons 50 cents when stopping at the upper tow head flag, or \$1 at flag at mouth of straight channel. Vessels 50 tons or under \$2, and 100 tons or under \$5, and 200 tons or under \$6, and 300 tons or under \$8, 400 tons or under \$10, 600 tons or under \$12, 800 tons or under \$14, over 800 tons \$16.

Vessels under ten tons coming from the sponge reefs on the east and St. Joseph on the west, having sailed for there from this port, shall be exempt from such charges, provided such excepted vessels shall have had no communication with any other boat or vessel from an infectious port.

The fees herein prescribed for inspecting any and all vessels or boats by quarantine physician or inspector shall be by him collected from the master or owner of said vessel before permission is given to land either person or persons, or the boat or vessel.

SEC. 16. Each and every vessel fumigated shall pay for such fumigation at the rate of four cents per ton American measurement, for first service, and if a second fumigation is required shall be two cents per ton, and also pay the costs of the disinfectants used as well as the cost of boat hire to reach such vessel, which fee, together with all other quarantine dues shall be collected in United States currency by the quarantine physician or inspector, or if such officer of the board elect he can receive an order or draft on consignees with the distinct understanding that same shall be honored on presentation, and if not so honored the vessel may be attached for such sum and cost of proceedings.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 18. That every pilot boat on the bars of Apalachicola, and masters of tugs and lighters, shall be supplied with copies of these regulations, and it shall be the duty of every pilot and master of tugs to furnish a copy of this proclamation to the master of every vessel which said pilot or master of tug or lighter may speak or board immediately upon said communication, and any pilot or master of tug failing or refusing to do so shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100, and not less than \$20.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 27. \* \* \* And, whereas, it is understood between the U. S. Marine Hospital Service and the Apalachicola Board of Health, that all vessels destined to this port that shall have any infectious or contagious diseases on board, shall proceed without delay to the refuge

station at Chandeleur Island and there be subjected to special sanitary care.

Therefore be it resolved, That timber commission merchants, and all others interested, be furnished copies of these rules and regulations, and that the secretary of this Board send copies of this proclamation to the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

Adopted April 11, 1888.

J. D. RUSH, M. D.,  
*President.*

*Amendments to the sanitary regulations of the State board of health of Florida.*

[For complete Rules and Regulations see Abstract No. 17, April 26, 1889.]

At a special meeting of the State board of health, convened in this city June 18, 19 and 20, the following amendments and alterations were made to the rules and regulations of the State board of health adopted April 6, 1889; and resolutions passed, and are published for the information of the public and all concerned, viz:

Municipal sanitation—section 1. Strike out the entire section and substitute the following: Section 1. All cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants shall be provided with a system of sewerage, and sufficient means for the proper collection and disposal of the filth, garbage and refuse of every description in such cities and towns; and all cities, towns or villages under 10,000 inhabitants, having no system of sewerage, shall be provided with sufficient other means for the prompt, frequent and sanitary collection and disposal of all filth, refuse and garbage of every description in such cities, towns and villages. The proper municipal authorities of incorporated cities and towns, or in cases of unincorporated towns and villages the county boards of health where such exist, or county commissioners where no county boards of health exist, shall see that such system of sewerage and means of collecting and disposing of filth, refuse and garbage are so provided, under penalties prescribed in section 15 of said act creating and establishing a State board of health above referred to.

Section 2. Strike out the entire section and substitute the following: Section 2. That the city council, board of aldermen or municipal authorities charged by law with such duties of all incorporated cities and towns in this State, or in cases of unincorporated towns, the county boards of health, where such exist, or the county commissioners where no county boards of health exist, shall provide for a house-to-house inspection of all such cities and towns, at least once a month, between the first day of May and the first day of November of each year, and that it may be done efficiently, it is also ordered by the State board that blanks for this purpose, as prescribed by this board, shall be used; setting forth the number of inmates of the house of each sex and color; whether any sickness exists in the house at the date of inspection; or has existed since last inspected; and the nature of such sickness in either case; and the general sanitary condition of the interior of the house and premises—special note being made of the condition of the water-closets, cess-pools, sinks or private vaults; and the mayors of all incorporated cities and towns, and the presidents of county boards of health in those towns not incorporated, or presidents of boards of county commissioners where no county boards of health exist, are especially charged with the enforcement of this rule.

Communicable diseases of an epidemic, infectious or contagious nature. Section 2. Strike out the entire section and substitute the following : Section 2. It is hereby made the duty of the common council board of aldermen, or other officers of a chartered city or town in this State to provide for the vaccination and revaccination of the citizens residing in their several cities and towns. And it is also made the duty of every parent, guardian or other person charged with the care of, or responsible for any child, to see that said child is vaccinated, and to have said child or children vaccinated as often as the health authorities of a city or town, or county board of health in the State may direct : *Provided*, That the requirements of this section need not be enforced in sparsely-settled communities in this State except in a threatened epidemic from small-pox : *And provided further*, In any case, in the judgment of a reputable physician expressed in writing, such vaccination would be dangerous to the health of the person required to be vaccinated, such vaccination will not be required to be made. Fresh bovine virus only should be used in vaccinating in this State.

Section 3. Strike out the entire section and substitute the following : Section 3. After October 1, 1889, superintendents of all institutions of learning, and all school boards and principals of schools in this State, in incorporated cities and towns of over 2,000 inhabitants, are forbidden to admit as a pupil any child or person who cannot produce satisfactory evidence of having been successfully vaccinated.

Section 4. Strike out the entire section and substitute the following : Section 4. No owner or manager of any manufactory in this State, shall admit for employment any person who cannot produce satisfactory evidence of having been successfully vaccinated.

Collection of vital statistics—Strike out the entire section and substitute the following : The city council of every incorporated city or town, through its proper officers, and every county board of health having jurisdiction over unincorporated towns, shall collect and transmit to the secretary of the State board of health, on the first day of each month, a report of the month previous of the vital statistics of the several cities and towns as are severally within the control of each of said authorities, with a statement of the prevailing diseases during the previous month, and also any other information of a medical or sanitary nature that may be of value in the preservation of the public health. (N. B.—Blanks suitably prepared for the purpose of these observations and reports will be furnished free on application to the secretary of the State board of health.)

#### RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Whereas this board does not feel authorized under the law creating it and defining its powers, to expend the State funds in providing and sustaining permanent quarantine establishments and appliances for any particular port or ports in the State; and

Whereas the State board of health realizes the difficulties and embarrassments which may be involved in the effort to carry out its rules and regulations under this head immediately; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in cases where the demands for sustaining intercourse with any foreign port or ports which might necessitate enforcing the quarantine restrictions, are not local only, but involve State or national interests; and, where application is made to this board through the



local health authorities to aid and supplement them in making such outlay for fulfilling the quarantine regulations of the State board of health, this board may, through its health officer, consider such application and, if deemed proper and advisable, such aid may be extended as far as the power and means of this board and the claims of such application shall appear to warrant.

*Resolved*, That Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, health officer of the State, is hereby authorized in particular instances that may arise to use such discretion in the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the board as may be considered wise and necessary, and as may be not inconsistent with the general spirit of the said rules and regulations: *Provided*, That the use of such discretion herein granted shall be approved by the president.

*Resolved*, That county boards of health in the various counties of the State be urged to reorganize immediately with the act creating county boards of health, approved June 7, 1889.

R. P. DANIEL,  
*President State Board of Health.*

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,  
*Secretary and Health Officer.*

RULES RECOMMENDED FOR RAILROAD QUARANTINE BY THE QUARANTINE CONFERENCE.

The following are the rules recommended by the committee appointed for that purpose at the quarantine conference held in Montgomery, Ala., March 5th to 7th inclusive, 1889. The rules after discussion were approved by the conference:

1. Quarantine should not be made against any place until it is officially known that yellow fever or other infectious or contagious disease exists at such place.

2. Only competent physicians should be put in charge of quarantine stations; and only thoroughly qualified persons should be employed as inspectors on railway trains.

3. Quarantine stations, located on railroads, should be established at convenient points, on one or both sides of a town or station, as may be deemed necessary.

4. If an epidemic of yellow fever or other infectious or contagious disease exists at a town or station, trains carrying passengers or freights should be required to pass through the limits of such towns or stations at a speed of not less than ten (10) miles per hour, without stopping at such towns or stations; but should stop at the quarantine station.

5. Passengers to or from such infected point should only be received or delivered at the quarantine station, under the supervision of the quarantine officer in charge of the station.

6. Railway tickets may be sold to persons leaving an infected place to any point willing to receive them.

7. All baggage from any infected point should be properly disinfected.

8. As far as practicable, the same rules proposed for railroads should be applied to vessels of every kind, stage coaches, or other means of travel.

9. The passage of railroad trains through any point on the line of road, whether infected or not, should not be prohibited by any quarantine regulations. The conductors of passenger trains should close the

windows and ventilators and lock the doors of cars passing through any place where a train is not permitted to stop.

10. All freight to any infected place should be delivered either at the quarantine station or the nearest railway station to such infected point, where it can be properly cared for.

11. All mail matter from any infected place should be properly disinfected by the United States Government. And mail matter intended for infected points should be put off the trains at the quarantine stations. The United States Government should instruct postmasters to receive and deliver mails at such quarantine stations.

12. Railroads and express companies, may receive for transportation from any infected place, during the time such infection exists, any merchandise or traffic consigned to places willing to receive it.

13. State authorities should employ competent persons on passenger trains, as inspectors of passengers, baggage and express matter, as additional precaution; but the fact of inspectors being on such trains should not relieve trains carrying passengers, or express matter or baggage, from stopping at quarantine stations for such inspection as the officer in charge may determine to be necessary.

14. It is recommended that all quarantines, as far as practicable, should be uniform in their requirements and operations, which will greatly contribute to the prevention of panics, and tend to allay unnecessary excitement and fear on the part of the people.

15. The form of health certificate adopted by the quarantine convention, held at Montgomery, March 5, 1889, should be prepared for health officers to issue, to such persons as may be found entitled to receive the same. A copy of this certificate should be printed with these rules, and conspicuously posted at railway stations.

— — — —, (*Office of Board of Health,*)  
— — — —, (*Date.*)

#### HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

Name, — — — —. Residence, — — — —. How long in, — — — —. Destination, — — — —. Have you or your baggage been exposed to yellow-fever infection within the past thirty days? — — — —.

I solemnly swear that the answer to the above question is true: So help me God.

[Seal.]

Signed, — — — —, (*Name of Applicant.*)

Signed, — — — —, (*Official.*)

16. It is the desire and intention of health authorities, as far as practicable, to throw every safeguard around the public health of all localities. Municipal, county, and State authorities are expected to co-operate in every possible way with health officers located in towns, villages, and cities, and in charge of quarantine stations, to enable them to prevent the introduction or spread of yellow fever or other infectious or contagious diseases.

These rules were the result of long and careful consideration, and are believed to be the best that can be made in the interest of all parties. The committee ask co-operation and patient trial of them, when it becomes necessary to put quarantines in force.

J. C. CLARKE, Ala.,

J. B. BAIRD, Ga.,

J. Y. PORTER, Fla.,

R. S. STARKWEATHER, Ill.,

WM. BAILY, Ky.,

H. B. HORLBECK, S. C.,

J. E. BLACK, Tenn.,

R. RUTHERFORD, Tex.,

R. F. GRAY, N. C.,

O. R. EARLY, Miss.,

C. M. SMITH, La.,

*Committee.*

REPORTS OF VESSELS AT NATIONAL QUARANTINE STATIONS—*Gulf Quarantine Station, North Chandeleur Island, June 29.*—Portuguese bark “Julius,” arrived June 20, from Rio Janeiro. Destination, Pensacola. Cargo, earth ballast. Condition of vessel, moderately fair. Condition of ballast, good. Crew, numbering 14, all well. No sickness while at Rio, or on passage. No passengers. Ordered here from Pensacola, and held pending orders from owner.

*South Atlantic Quarantine Station, Sapelo Sound, Georgia, June 29.*—Norwegian bark “Falka,” arrived June 16, from Rio Janeiro. Destination, Brunswick, Ga. Condition of vessel, suspicious. Eleven in crew, one sick with phthisis. Two cases of yellow fever while at Rio, and one on voyage which proved fatal. Captain declined to have ballast removed, claiming that it was unsafe to do so. The vessel was fumigated and cleansed above the ballast as well as possible. Certificate declined, except that this had been done, and that she was not unballasted, and hence suspicious at best. She sailed June 29, ostensibly for Canada or some extreme northern port where she can enter without unballasting. Brunswick, Ga., was notified that the quarantine officer declined to give a clean bill of health.

*Cape Charles Quarantine Station, Virginia.*—Week ended Friday, June 28, 1889. Seventeen vessels spoken, and one boarded, inspected, and discharged.

Week ended July 5. Ten vessels spoken, and one boarded, inspected, and discharged.

*Delaware Breakwater Quarantine Station, Delaware.*—Week ended June 30, 1889. Fourteen vessels inspected and passed. Number spoken not reported.

*San Diego Quarantine Station, California.*—Week ended June 29, 1889. Four vessels inspected and passed.

*Port Townsend Quarantine Station, Wash.*—Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Conover has been assigned in charge of this station, and on his arrival at that port regular quarantine inspection service will be begun.

#### MONTHLY REPORTS.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago.*—Month of June, 1889. Population, 830,000. Total deaths, 1,032, including croup, 16; diarrhœa, 9; dysentery, 3; diphtheria, 85; erysipelas, 7; measles, 14; small-pox, 1; and whooping-cough, 8.

*Galesburg.*—Month of June, 1889. Population, 17,000. Total deaths, 11, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; and small-pox, 1. Six cases of contagious diseases were reported, including diphtheria, 2, and scarlet fever, 4.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of June, 1889. Population, 16,000. Total deaths, 15, including consumption, 4.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 223 observers, indicate that for the month of June, 1889, as compared with the previous months, pneumonia, tonsilitis, and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Including reports by regular observers, and others, diphtheria was reported present at twenty-three places; scarlet fever at thirty-seven places; enteric fever at sixteen places, and measles at nineteen places.

For the week ended June 29, reports from 61 observers indicate that intermittent fever, influenza, and tonsilitis increased, and that erysipelas and inflammation of the kidneys decreased in area of prevalence. Including reports by regular observers, and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week, and since, at ten places; scarlet fever at eleven places; enteric fever at five places, and measles at seven places.

MINNESOTA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of May, 1889, show a total of 847 deaths, including measles, 17; scarlatina, 33; diphtheria, 60; croup, 10; enteric fever, 19; and diarrhoeal diseases of children, 18.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of May, 1889. Population, 42,000. Total deaths, 40, including croup, 2. Four cases of diphtheria, 11 of scarlet fever, and 6 of measles were reported during the month.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of June, 1889. Population, 325,000. Total deaths, 529, including croup, 8; diarrhoea, 6; dysentery, 2; diphtheria, 36; erysipelas, 1; measles, 28; enteric fever, 9; and whooping-cough, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of June, 1889. Population, 35,271. Total deaths, 9. No contagious diseases.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of June, 1889. Total deaths, 33, including dysentery, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
New York, N. Y.	July 6	1,572,199	956							5	7	18	3	11
Philadelphia, Pa.	July 6	1,040,245	422							4		4		3
Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 6	834,607	484							1	1	12	1	5
Baltimore, Md.	July 6	500,343	280							3				
St. Louis, Mo.	July 8	440,000	165							1	1			
Cincinnati, Ohio.	July 6	325,000	151							1	1	6	9	
New Orleans, La.	June 29	254,000	108							2		2	3	
Louisville, Ky.	July 6	227,000	69							1			1	
Washington, D. C.	July 6	225,000	120							4		1		1
Kansas City, Mo.	July 6	180,000	42							1			2	
Rochester, N. Y.	July 5	130,000	24									1		2
Providence, R. I.	July 6	127,000	50							1	1	4	1	
Richmond, Va.	July 6	100,000	48							1				1
Denver, Colo.	July 5	100,000	24							1		1	1	
Toledo, Ohio.	July 5	83,500	17									1		
Fall River, Mass.	July 6	69,000	32											
Nashville, Tenn.	July 6	65,153	21									1		
Charleston, S. C.	July 6	60,145	37											
Lynn, Mass.	July 6	50,000	14							1				
Manchester, N. H.	June 29	42,000	24							2				
Galveston, Tex.	June 28	40,000	13							1				1
San Diego, Cal.	June 29	32,000	1											
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 6	30,000	9							1				
Altoona, Pa.	June 29	30,000	13							1		1		
Altoona, Pa.	July 6	30,000	5											
Auburn, N. Y.	July 6	26,000	7									1		
Haverhill, Mass.	July 5	25,000	11											
Newport, R. I.	July 4	22,000	5											
Newton, Mass.	July 6	21,553	8											
Keokuk, Iowa.	July 6	16,000	3									1		
Rock Island, Ill.	July 7	16,000	1									1		
Pensacola, Fla.	July 6	15,000	7										1	

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

*Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.*