

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 16, 1891.

No. 42.

[Published at the Marine-Hospital Bureau in accordance with act of Congress of April 29, 1878.]

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Disinfection of rags from Marseilles.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Supervising Surgeon-General
Marine-Hospital Service,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1891.

SIR: I beg leave hereby to refer to the conference, to which I was summoned recently, with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury and the United States consul from Marseilles, the last named urging personally the views which he had previously expressed in letters, with regard to the necessity for disinfection of all rags shipped from Marseilles to the United States. The matter having been referred to me, I have to say that I have given it serious attention, not only with regard to the port of Marseilles, but to all other European ports, and have had repeated interviews with the Solicitor of the Treasury and with the chief of the Customs Division regarding the laws bearing upon the subject.

A full exposition of the rag question in all its bearings, the vastness of the rag industry, the conveyance of disease by rags, the necessity for their disinfection, and the relation of the General Government to the States, with regard to restrictive measures, would require too much time and space for your consideration at the present time. Acting, however, upon the information received from the consul at Marseilles, and upon his specific request, I have to recommend that collectors of customs be directed to refuse entry to all importations of rags from Marseilles, unless furnished with a certificate from the United States consul at Marseilles that the rags have been disinfected in accordance with the rules adopted by the Department, or a certificate to the like effect from a Government or local quarantine officer of the United States. These rags, without disinfection, may be excluded, under the law of April 29, 1878, on account of the danger of their bearing infection, the laws and regulations of the several States prohibiting infected merchandise. This danger will be considered only removed when a certificate of disinfection has been furnished.

The necessity of this rule with regard to Marseilles is made apparent by communications received from the United States consul, C. B. Trail, who states that many of the rags which are received at Marseilles, and are there rebaled, come from different parts of Asiatic Turkey, where, at the present time, cholera is epidemic, and where it is known positively

that many of these rags are gathered. At Marseilles, which is a great entrepôt and point of re-baling, it is impossible to clearly distinguish between the rags from infected and non-infected localities.

In general, as was stated in the WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, published by this Bureau, March 27, 1891, the onus of responsibility in the matter of rag importation is upon the health authorities at the port of entry, or point of destination. I am informed, however, by Consul Trail that, by reason of a difference of practice and of rules at the several adjoining ports of entry in the different States, some shippers at Marseilles are obliged to furnish certificates of disinfection by the local health officers of the United States, while others are not, and the quarantine officer at a given port, though himself wishing to demand certificate of disinfection, knowing that a neighboring port will not demand it, will admit the rags without such disinfection. On this account rags are now being imported into the United States without a previous disinfection, which the shippers would readily agree to perform provided all were compelled to do so. On account, therefore, of this want of harmony of action between the local authorities, and on account of the prevalence of cholera in the East, it is deemed proper that the Government should exercise its authority, and that the order as recommended should be issued.

Very respectfully yours,

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following circular has been issued :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Secretary,

Washington, D. C., October 9, 1891.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs :

The act, approved April 29, 1878, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States," provides that "no vessel coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious or infectious disease exists, nor any vessel conveying infected merchandise, shall enter any port of the United States or pass the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country except in such manner as may be prescribed under said act."

It having been shown that an epidemic of cholera prevails in various provinces of Asiatic Turkey ; that old rags are collected in these provinces and shipped to Marseilles, France, there to be re-baled and re-shipped to the United States ; that therefore rags from Marseilles, unless disinfected, are liable to import contagious disease into the United States, and that, while the laws of the several States forbid the admission of infected merchandise, a want of conformity of the several State and municipal regulations may cause a laxity in the enforcement of restrictive measures ; therefore, it is ordered that no rags imported from Marseilles shall be admitted to entry, unless accompanied by a certificate from the United States consul at Marseilles that they have been disinfected in accordance with the regulations of this Department, or by a certificate to the like effect from a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service or State or local quarantine officer.

This circular will take immediate effect, but will not apply to rags afloat on or before the date of its issue.

For disinfection one of the following methods will be used :

1st. Boiling in water (rags unbaled) not less than one hour, all rags to be unbaled for this purpose.

2d. Exposure (rags unbaled) to steam not less than one hour, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100 degrees centigrade (212 degrees Fahrenheit), nor greater than 115 degrees centigrade (239 degrees Fahrenheit).

3d. Exposure (rags unbaled) not less than six hours to sulphurous acid gas, made by burning not less than three pounds of roll sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

4th. Exposure (rags unbaled) not less than six hours to an atmosphere containing 3 per cent. of sulphurous acid gas liberated from its liquid state (liquid sulphur dioxide).

In methods No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, the rags must be well scattered upon racks, or so arranged that they can from time to time be turned in such a manner that all shall be exposed to the steam or gas.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 9, 1891.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British S. S. Godaling.....	Oct. 3	Belize, C. A..	London via Norfolk.	Inspected and at request of Norfolk quarantine officers passed for coaling.	Oct. 3
American S. S. Jamaica (a)....	Oct. 7	Livingston..	New York via New- port News.	Inspected and turned over to quarantine officers at Newport News.	Oct. 7

a Master died en route; said to have been apoplexy; baggage suspicious.
Three vessels inspected and passed. Sixteen vessels spoken.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 8, 1891.

Swedish bark Aurelia (a).....	Sept. 24	Santos via Horn Is- land Bar.	Pascagoula.	Disinfected.....	Oct. 5
Italian bark Rosa	Sept. 30	Santos via Barbados.	Pensacola...	Held for disinfection.	
American schr. Philadelphia..	Oct. 5	Wrecked on Chan- deleur Is- land.	Biloxi .....	.....do.....	

a Previously reported.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 3, 1891.

Seven vessels spoken and passed.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—*Continued.*

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 7, 1891.

Five vessels boarded, inspected, and passed.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 3, 1891.

Four vessels boarded, inspected, and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 3, 1891.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British S. S. Pharos (a).....	Sept. 23	Rio de Janeiro.	Savannah...	Disinfected.....	Sept. 29
American schooner Otello (a)..	Sept. 25	Jamaica.....	Sapelo S'nd.	.....do.....	Oct. 2
Norwegian bark Madura.....	Oct. 2	Rio de Janeiro.	Savannah...	Held for disinfection.	
Spanish S. S. Martin Saenz.....	Oct. 3	Caibarien, Cuba.	.....do.....	.....do.....	

a Previously reported.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 50,395. Total deaths, 74, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 4; and diphtheria, 1.

DELAWARE—*Wilmington.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 61,431. Total deaths, 128, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 8; diphtheria, 9; membranous croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 11,750. Total deaths, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis 1 and enteric fever 3.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 1,099,850. Total deaths, 1,966, including phthisis pulmonalis, 134; enteric fever, 198; scarlet fever, 34; diphtheria, 76; measles, 3; croup, 31; and whooping cough, 12.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 50,756. Total deaths, 64, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

IOWA—*Davenport.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 26,872. Total deaths, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis 2 and diphtheria 3.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 434,439. Total deaths, 760, including phthisis pulmonalis, 78; enteric

fever, 22 ; scarlet fever, 11 ; diphtheria, 33 ; croup, 2 ; and whooping cough, 8.

MICHIGAN.—Month of September, 1891. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 351 observers, indicate that smallpox, puerperal fever, membranous croup, typhoid fever, pleuritis, diphtheria, influenza, cerebro-spinal meningitis, remittent fever, and bronchitis increased, and that measles, whooping cough, and inflammation of brain decreased in prevalence.

Compared with the average for the month of September in the five years, 1886-'90, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pleuritis, scarlet fever, smallpox, cholera infantum, and typhoid fever were more prevalent, and membranous croup, typho-malarial fever, inflammation of brain, pneumonia, measles, erysipelas, influenza, and puerperal fever were less prevalent in September, 1891.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present, in the month of September, 1891, at 86 places, scarlet fever at 84, typhoid fever at 158, measles at 22, and smallpox at 2 places.

Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 24 places more, scarlet fever at 5 places more, typhoid fever at 100 places more, than in the preceding month, measles at same number, and smallpox at 2 places.

Week ended October 3, 1891. Reports from 74 observers indicate that inflammation of brain, pneumonia, pleuritis, typho-malarial fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, inflammation of kidney, and consumption of lungs increased, and that smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and scarlet fever decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 42 places, scarlet fever at 32 places, enteric fever at 60 places, and measles at 5 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of September, 1891. Population, 60,278. Total deaths, 138, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10 ; enteric fever, 8 ; scarlet fever, 2 ; diphtheria, 12 ; and whooping cough, 1.

MINNESOTA.—Quarter ended August 31, 1891. Total deaths, 2,287, including enteric fever, 54 ; scarlet fever, 28 ; diphtheria, 78 ; croup, 8 ; and measles, 7.

Method of dealing with smallpox on British ships at English ports.

[Extract from editorial "Public Health in Minnesota," June, July, and August, 1891.]

* * * When a case of smallpox arrives on a ship at an English port the sick is removed with his effects to the hospital, his bedding is usually burned, the place he occupied is disinfected with the fumes of sulphur burned in an iron pot by a sanitary inspector, the crew are offered vaccination, the acceptance of which is voluntary, and the ship is then permitted to go.

It will be observed that there is neither compulsory vaccination of officers, crew, exposed passengers, nor detention of the same.

Minneapolis.—Month of September, 1891. Population, 164,738. Total deaths, 146, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; enteric fever, 17; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 9; and whooping cough, 3.

Winona.—Month of September, 1891. Population, 18,208. Total deaths, 20, including 1 from diphtheria.

MONTANA—*Butte City.*—Year ended June 30, 1891. Population, 10,723. Total deaths, 678, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21; enteric fever, 31; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 12; croup, 16; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

MISSOURI—*St. Joseph.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 52,324. Total deaths, 67, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 6; and croup, 1.

OHIO—*Cincinnati.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 296,908. Total deaths, 417, including phthisis pulmonalis, 47; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 15; measles, 1; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

Cleveland.—Month of September, 1891. Population, 261,353. Total deaths, 425, including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; enteric fever, 15; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 15; croup, 3; and whooping cough, 5.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 19,457. Total deaths, 50, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 4; and diphtheria, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Memphis.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 64,495. Total deaths, 113, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 2.

Nashville.—Month of September, 1891. Population, 76,168. Total deaths, 59, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 5; and whooping cough, 1.

TEXAS—*El Paso—Removal of quarantine against Mexico.*—Under date of September 30, 1891, the United States sanitary inspector at El Paso, Tex., reports the removal of the State quarantine against yellow fever for immigrants and passengers coming from supposed infected places in Mexico.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg.*—Month of September, 1891. Population, 19,709. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

Publication received.

Report of the board of health of the State of Alabama.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 9, 1891

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	49	23	.....	1.03	.44	.....
Portland, Me.....	51	36	.....	.91	.41	.....
Boston, Mass.....	55	32	.....	.94	1.26	.....
Block Island, R. I.....	57	22	.....	.94	1.44	.....
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	55	34	.....	.84	.27	.....
New York, N. Y.....	59	24	.....	.77	.....	.13
Philadelphia, Pa.....	60	24	.....	.63	.....	.19
Atlantic City, N. J.....	60	15	.....	.77	1.13	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	61	11	.....	.70	.....	.40
Washington, D. C.....	61	.....	4	.77	.....	.54
Lynchburg, Va.....	62	.....	7	.84	.....	.67
Norfolk, Va.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2.48	.....
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	64	.....	7	.91	.....	.66
Wilmington, N. C.....	68	7	.....	1.08	.....	.59
Charleston, S. C.....	70	15	.....	1.10	.....	.62
Augusta, Ga.....	69	7	.....	.61	.....	.59
Savannah, Ga.....	70	9	.....	.95	.....	.61
Jacksonville, Fla.....	74	7	.....	1.63	.....	.48
Key West, Fla.....	80	.....	12	1.45	1.38	.....
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	65	10	.....	.60	.....	.60
Pensacola, Fla.....	72	.....	5	.84	.....	.71
Mobile, Ala.....	72	12	.....	.76	.....	.67
Montgomery, Ala.....	70	6	.....	.58	.....	.58
Vicksburg, Miss.....	70	.....	56	.59	.10	.....
New Orleans, La.....	74	.....	18	.75	1.41	.....
Shreveport, La.....	70	.....	64	.67	.....	.65
Fort Smith, Ark.....	66	.....	63	.77	.....	.60
Little Rock, Ark.....	67	.....	55	.49	.67	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	70	.....	43	.84	.....	.72
Galveston, Tex.....	75	.....	37	1.12	.....	.43
San Antonio, Tex.....	72	.....	40	.54	.....	.30
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	75	.....	30	.86	.....	.76
Brownsville, Tex.....	77	.....	39	1.45	.63	.....
Rio Grande City, Tex.....	78	.....	36	.62	.....	.24
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	66	.....	42	.61	1.13	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	64	.....	33	.61	.....	.14
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	65	.....	14	.74	.....	.63
Knoxville, Tenn.....	63	.....	23	.70	.....	.49
Louisville, Ky.....	63	.....	25	.63	.....	.49
Indianapolis, Ind.....	58	.....	4	.70	.....	.14
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	61	.....	15	.56	.....	.20
Columbus, Ohio.....	58	2	.....	.63	.....	.08
Pittsburg, Pa.....	59	.....	3	.56	.50	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	53	23	.....	.77	.46	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	54	26	.....	.67	.....	.03
Buffalo, N. Y.....	54	18	.....	.84	.....	.63
Erie, Pa.....	56	17	.....	.98	.....	.51
Cleveland, Ohio.....	56	20	.....	.70	.....	.04
Sandusky, Ohio.....	57	23	.....	.70	.....	.15
Toledo, Ohio.....	56	1	.....	.56	.30	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	56	0	.....	.56	.....	.24
Port Huron, Mich.....	53	11	.....	.64	.....	.07
Alpena, Mich.....	49	13	.....	.98	.....	.10
Marquette, Mich.....	49	.....	17	.89	.64	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	53	.....	1	.84	.....	.46
Milwaukee, Wis.....	55	.....	19	.61	.63	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	56	.....	7	.78	.....	.54
Duluth, Minn.....	48	.....	12	.78	.....	.76
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	52	.....	50	.52	.30	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	53	.....	52	.68	.19	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	55	.....	43	.81	1.17	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	57	.....	35	.70	.19	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	56	.....	74	.86	.96	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	58	.....	50	.83	.29	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	59	.....	29	.81	.51	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	63	.....	45	.56	.....	.26
St. Louis, Mo.....	62	.....	47	.63	.....	.41

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 9, 1891—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	62		61	.78		.33
Kansas City, Mo.....	60		77	.91		.45
Concordia, Kans.....	59		90	.43	2.77	
Omaha, Nebr.....	57		86	.70	2.29	
Valentine, Nebr.....	53		62	.35		.07
Huron, S. Dak.....	51		59	.35		.25
Pierre, S. Dak.....	54		58	.14		.11
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	48		30	.56		.48
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	49		40	.28		.24
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.....	48		53	.22	.06	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Assinniboine, Fort, Mont.....	47	3		.14		.12
Helena, Mont.....	49	18		.21		.19
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	56		31	.36		.36
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	50		50	.15		.15
North Platte, Nebr.....	54		65	.28		.28
Denver, Colo.....	54		50	.14	.25	
Montrose, Colo.....	54		45	.23		.23
Pueblo, Colo.....	56		47	.07	.65	
Dodge City, Kans.....	60		78	.35	2.01	
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	65			.83		
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	53	39		.28		.28
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	53	20		.98		.98
Portland, Oreg.....	57	41		.79		.79
Roseburg, Oreg.....	56	45		.51		.51
Red Bluff, Cal.....	66	49		.25		.25
Sacramento, Cal.....	65	18		.18		.18
San Francisco, Cal.....	61	0		.23		.23
Los Angeles, Cal.....	66	20		.20		.20
San Diego, Cal.....	65	10		.07		.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	77	10		.07		.07

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 35,065. Total deaths, 100, including 1 from yellow fever.

Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended August 29, 1891. Population, 450,000. Total deaths, 432, including yellow fever, 12; smallpox, 112; enteric fever, 3; and typhus fever, 5.

Week ended September 5, 1891. Total deaths, 442, including yellow fever, 9; smallpox, 142; enteric fever, 2; and typhus fever, 5. Smallpox is reported by the United States consul-general as epidemic, but spreading slowly.

CUBA—*Cienfuegos*.—Week ended September 27, 1891. Population, 41,647. Total deaths, 18, including 4 from yellow fever and 1 from enteric fever.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, 229, including phthisis pulmonalis, 39; typhus fever, 15; enteric fever, 27; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 26 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,405,108. The lowest rate was recorded in Halifax, viz, 6.9, and the highest in Sunderland, viz, 33.0 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 2 deaths in Salford.

London.—One thousand three hundred and twenty-two deaths were registered during the week, including typhus fever, 1; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 55; enteric fever, 15; and diarrhœa and dysentery, 84. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16.3 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 182 deaths. In greater London 1,663 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included whooping cough 8 and diphtheria 5.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended September 18, 1891. Population, 186,500. Total deaths, 172, including 1 from scarlet fever.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended September 19, 1891. Population, 131,302. Total deaths, 135, including 3 from enteric fever and 1 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 26, in the 16 principal town

districts of Ireland, was 19.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 88, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 41.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 188 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 3 and whooping cough 5.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 26 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,338,314. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 16.4, and the highest in Perth, viz, 25.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 485, including measles, 8; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 10; fever, 6; and diarrhœa, 49.

JAMAICA—Yellow fever at Kingston.—The United States consul at Kingston, under date of September 28, reports as follows:

SIR: In continuation of my No. 141, I have the honor to state that it now appears that the German barque *Elene*, either left two seamen in the hospital at Rio de Janeiro or the seamen died there.

There are now three of the crew in the hospital here with the yellow fever.

The barque is out on the harbor flying the quarantine flag, but there are no police officers on board.

Another German barque named *Heinrich Bauer*, last from Rio de Janeiro, has one case of fever, and the man has been sent to the hospital. The authorities have not yet pronounced it yellow fever, but it is reported that the captain and some of the crew had yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, and that the vessel came here without a bill of health and was at once admitted to free pratique.

Another barque, the *Methuselum*, of Austria, came from Rio de Janeiro with mud ballast. I do not know whether she had a bill of health or not, but she was at once admitted to free pratique, came up to the east end of the harbor, threw her ballast overboard, and came alongside the wharf.

Both the *Heinrich Bauer* and the *Methuselum* are now alongside the wharf.

I am not issuing clean bills of health. All bills of health now state in red ink across their face that there is yellow fever in the harbor and that proper quarantine is not enforced.

I am hard pressed on this subject by the steamship lines, and the authorities blame me for not issuing clean bills of health.

It is very difficult for me to arrive at the facts or to get the facts from the medical department here, and as the reports are a week old when they reach me many changes may have taken place.

I have instructed the consular agents to refuse clean bills of health to all vessels that have been in this harbor within ten days next prior to the issuing of said bill of health.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. ESTES,
United States Consul.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—CONTINUED.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles. Whooping cough.		
St. John's, W. I.....	July 11....	16,664	16										
St. John's, W. I.....	July 18....	16,664	14										
St. John's, W. I.....	July 25....	16,664	9										
St. John's, W. I.....	Aug. 1....	16,664	14										
St. John's, W. I.....	Aug. 8....	16,664	9										
St. John's, W. I.....	Aug. 15....	16,664	14										
Cape Haitien.....	Aug. 29....	15,000	5										
Cape Haitien.....	Sept. 5....	15,000	8										
Cape Haitien.....	Sept. 12....	15,000	9										
Cape Haitien.....	Sept. 19....	15,000	8										
Flushing.....	Sept. 19....	13,200	6										
Flushing.....	Sept. 26....	13,200	4										
Matamoras.....	Sept. 26....	12,000	7										
Matamoras.....	Oct. 3....	12,000	5										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Sept. 9....	10,500	1										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Sept. 16....	10,500	2										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Sept. 23....	10,500	2						1				
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Sept. 30....	10,500	4										
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 19....	9,000	5										
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 26....	9,000	7										
Chatham.....	Oct. 3....	8,730	6										
Port Sarnia.....	Oct. 3....	6,600	1										
Santiago, Cape Verd.....	Aug. 7....	4,600	4										
Santiago, Cape Verd.....	Aug. 14....	4,600	5										
Santiago, Cape Verd.....	Aug. 21....	4,600	5										
Santiago, Cape Verd.....	Aug. 28....	4,600	6										
Livingston.....	Sept. 29....	3,000	2										
Governor's Harbor.....	Sept. 26....	1,108	2										

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.