

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

National Quarantine Station, Angel Island, Cal.—Under date of June 7, 1892, P. A. Surgeon Carmichael makes the following report:

I have the honor to inform you that the five cases of smallpox admitted to the lazaretto at this station on May 8, 10, and 14, have been this day discharged from quarantine, recovered. The cases were, after the usual precautions, removed from the lazaretto to the barracks on May 30. All of their clothing and baggage has been disinfected. The cases were removed from the quarantine station by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's tug *Millen Griffith*. Four of the cases bound for Honolulu will be transferred to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *City of Rio de Janeiro*, and one bound for San Francisco will go to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's dock in the city.

Smallpox.—The following telegram has been received from Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the State board of health, Ohio:

POMEROY, OHIO, *June 14, 1892.*

No cases of smallpox at Gallipolis; one old case at Middleport; three new cases here during past week. Situation greatly improved.

The following dispatch, dated June 15, 1892, was received from Assistant Surgeon Stoner, on duty at Pittsburg:

Eight cases smallpox here; seven in one ward. All removed to municipal hospital, their houses thoroughly fumigated, and everybody in neighborhood vaccinated. Last case developed eight days ago. No deaths. One case varioloid developed last Friday in another locality. The premises isolated and guarded.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles.*—Month of May, 1892. Population, 50,395. Total deaths, 80, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; measles, 2; and croup, 2.

Sacramento.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 26,386. Total deaths, 40, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

San Francisco.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 298,997. Total deaths, 530, including phthisis pulmonalis, 81; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 16; croup, 7; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 48,866. Total deaths, 76, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; and diphtheria and croup, 1.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 50,756. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 2.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 14,101. Total deaths, 9, including phthisis pulmonalis 3 and croup 1.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 434,439. Total deaths, 752, including phthisis pulmonalis, 89; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 23; diphtheria, 30; measles, 31; and whooping cough, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Northampton*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 14,990. Total deaths, 23, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis and 1 from croup.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended June 4, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 51 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, cholera morbus, whooping cough, influenza, and measles increased, and that typhoid fever, typho-malarial fever, smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, membranous croup, inflammation of brain, and diphtheria decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 38 places, scarlet fever at 52 places, enteric fever at 12 places, and measles at 22 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 164,738. Total deaths, 188, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 4; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 1.

Winona.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 18,208. Total deaths, 30, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and measles, 2.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 255,664. Total deaths, 444, including phthisis pulmonalis, 52; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 9; croup, 11; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 9.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 261,353. Total deaths, 416, including phthisis pulmonalis, 43; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 9; croup, 10; and whooping cough, 1.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 19,457. Total deaths, 31, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 4.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 13, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	54	4		.87		.44
Portland, Me.....	61	3		.77		.66
Boston, Mass.....	64	3		.77		.47
Block Island, R. I.....	60	0		.74		.18
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	67	2		.91		.85
New York, N. Y.....	67	2		.75	.11	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	70	1		.77		.49
Atlantic City, N. J.....	65	0		.73	.59	
Baltimore, Md.....	71	1		.93	.01	
Washington, D. C.....	71	0		.98		.74
Lynchburg, Va.....	73	0		.84	.14	
Norfolk, Va.....	73		1	.98	.96	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	75		2	1.05		.75
Wilmington, N. C.....	76		2	1.37		.74
Charleston, S. C.....	78		3	1.16	.48	
Augusta, Ga.....	78		2	.97		.63
Savannah, Ga.....	78		2	1.71		.01
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79		1	1.26		.56
Key West, Fla.....	82		4	.96	3.08	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	75		1	1.00		.20
Pensacola, Fla.....	79			1.46		
Mobile, Ala.....	79	1		1.38		1.12
Montgomery, Ala.....	79	0		1.14		.76
Vicksburg, Miss.....	79	1		1.05		.69
New Orleans, La.....	80	0		1.60		.09
Shreveport, La.....	80	1		.87		.87
Fort Smith, Ark.....	76	3		1.05		1.04
Little Rock, Ark.....	77	3		1.11		.65
Palestine, Tex.....	78	1		.87		.87
Galveston, Tex.....	81		1	1.19		1.19
San Antonio, Tex.....	80	3		.63		.63
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	80		2	.71		.71
Brownsville, Tex.....	81	0		.82		.82
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	77	3		1.26		.96
Nashville, Tenn.....	75	2		1.01		.75
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	75	1		1.05		.94
Knoxville, Tenn.....	73	0		.98		.64
Louisville, Ky.....	73	3		1.08		.82
Indianapolis, Ind.....	70	5		1.21		.41
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	72	2		1.15		.15
Columbus, Ohio.....	69	5		.86		.45
Pittsburg, Pa.....	70	2		.77	.09	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	62	3		.77		.37
Rochester, N. Y.....	63	5		.79		.69
Buffalo, N. Y.....	62	5		.84	1.84	
Erie, Pa.....	64	4		1.10		.98
Cleveland, Ohio.....	65	6		.95	.03	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	67	4		1.04	.20	
Toledo, Ohio.....	67			.84		
Detroit, Mich.....	65	4		.87		.11
Port Huron, Mich.....	61	6		.90		.90
Alpena, Mich.....	58	7		.84		.80
Marquette, Mich.....	56	7		.91		.81
Grand Haven, Mich.....	61	7		.98		.26
Milwaukee, Wis.....	61	4		.95	.93	
Chicago, Ill.....	64	6		.87		
Duluth, Minn.....	56	2		1.25	1.13	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	66	5		1.16	1.22	
La Crosse, Wis.....	66	7		1.05	.15	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	67	7		1.17	.45	
Davenport, Iowa.....	69	5		1.05	.60	

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the accumulated excess or deficiency of the week these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 13, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Des Moines, Iowa.....	69	5		1.52		.58
Keokuk, Iowa.....	70	7		1.19		1.04
Springfield, Ill.....	70	6		1.38		1.16
Cairo, Ill.....	74	4		1.14		1.02
St. Louis, Mo.....	73	7		1.25		.83
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	72	5		1.37		.61
Kansas City, Mo.....	73	6		1.26		1.14
Concordia, Kans.....	71	6		.96		.96
Omaha, Nebr.....	70	7		1.33		.49
Yankton, S. Dak.....	68	4		1.00		1.00
Valentine, Nebr.....	66	3		.78		.42
Huron, S. Dak.....	65	2		.84		.84
Pierre, S. Dak.....	67	1		.91		.37
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	63	5		.98		.84
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	61	6		.77	.06	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	63		1	.93	.70	
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.....	63		2	.81	.73	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	61		7	.72	2.50	
Helena, Mont.....	60		8	.63	3.15	
Spokane, Wash.....	62		2	.46		.34
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	67		7	.21	.64	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	60		1	.39		.39
North Platte, Nebr.....	67	2		.77		.77
Denver, Colo.....	65		3	.31		.31
Montrose, Colo.....	65		5	.06		.06
Pueblo, Colo.....	70		1	.31		.31
Dodge City, Kans.....	71	6		.77		.77
Abilene, Tex.....	77	5		.67		.63
El Paso, Tex.....	80		3	.07		.07
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	64		2	.21		.21
Tucson, Ariz.....	81		11	.00		.00
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	59		2	.37		.27
Portland, Oreg.....	63		5	.49		.84
Roseburg, Oreg.....	61		5	.34	.20	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	73		6	.14	.10	
Sacramento, Cal.....	68		8	.07		.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		5	.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	67		7	.07		.07
San Diego, Cal.....	64		4	.00	.10	
Yuma, Ariz.....	84		8	.00		.00

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the accumulated excess or deficiency of the week these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

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

Sanitary Commission at Constantinople—Report of the United States Commissioner—Epidemic of diphtheria in Turkey in Europe—Plague in Mesopotamia—Cholera in Zeilah, Africa.

REPORT NO. 46.

In my last reports I stated that public health in the Turkish dominions was good, but I said this on account of want of news. The sanitary physicians do not report the outbreaks of different epidemics, but only the outbreaks of cholera or plague. Some ten years ago sanitary physicians were obliged by regulations to send a report to the central board of health every fortnight, but now they send it every six months. In the last report of the sanitary physician of Salonica I read that a great epidemic of diphtheria has been prevailing during the last six months. Private information enables me to know that this epidemic did not prevail only at Salonica, but in all the European provinces of Turkey. In the above-mentioned reports the number of deaths from the epidemic is not given.

In the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission two dispatches from Mesopotamia have been communicated, by which the outbreak of plague is announced. I must say here that in Mesopotamia plague is rather an endemic than an epidemic disease. Almost every year there exists an outbreak of the epidemic, which very often proves very light, but in other years it proves fatal to such a degree that the mortality is 75 per cent. Up to this date the epidemic above mentioned does not prove fatal. The symptoms by which it presents itself are high fever and outburst of carbuncles. It is very contagious. Orders have been given to take the necessary steps to check its spread.

The news about cholera in Africa is rather alarming. Yesterday it was announced that cholera has made its appearance at Zeilah. The International Sanitary Administration has ordered that ships coming to Turkey from Zeilah must undergo ten days' quarantine in the different lazarettos of the Empire.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 27, 1892.*

Sanitary regulations in Turkey—Cholera in Africa and Central Asia.

REPORT NO. 47.

According to the sanitary regulations of Turkey, every ship arriving in a Turkish port must exhibit her bill of health; if she does not there is a fine to be paid. There are exceptions to this rule; for instance, during rough weather should the bill of health be lost upon the voyage or when, on account of bad weather, the captain is obliged to start without taking the necessary papers. These exceptions are to be ex-

amined and accepted by the International Sanitary Commission. Almost at every sitting there are one or two cases to be considered and decided as to the payment or not of the fine. In the last month's the above-mentioned commission was considering very indulgently the different cases, and no ship was fined, though one arrived without a bill of health. It has been proposed then to modify these regulations.

The English and Italian Governments now have their proposition, of which I beg to forward a copy, also a copy of the existing regulations and the proposed modifications.

If the State Department will consider the question and let be known the views of the United States Government, I will present the proposition to the International Sanitary Commission.

The news from the cholera epidemic both in Africa and in Central Asia is bad. The disease spreads, and travelers who arrive in Turkey instead of staying five days in the lazarettos will undergo ten days' quarantine. All the coast from Suakin to Guardafui, in the Red Sea, is considered as a place of the epidemic. In Central Asia, at Meeshad, cholera is raging and more than 10 cholera deaths occur per day.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 30, 1892.*

Regulations for vessels arriving at Ottoman ports without bill of health, or with irregular bill.

[Translated for this Bureau from documents forwarded by the United States sanitary inspector at Constantinople.]

The disciplinary quarantine, applied up to the present time for infractions of the quarantine formalities now in force, is abolished and replaced by an obligatory fine, fixed according to the following table: For sailing vessels of from 1 to 50 tons burden, 2 livres, gold; of from 50 to 200 tons, 5 livres, gold; of from 200 tons and over, 10 livres, gold.

The cases in which the fine is exacted are as follows:

1. Absence of certificate from one of the five sanitary posts along the shores of the Dardanelles for vessels arriving at Constantinople or proceeding to the Black Sea.

2. Absence of Ottoman bill for vessels sailing from one Ottoman port to another.

3. Possession of bill issued by any other authority than the sanitary authority at the port of departure.

4. Absence of any bill of health. In addition to the fine, the vessels in this category shall defray the expenses of the sanitary service during the period of quarantine to which they shall be subjected, in conformity with article 111 of the Regulations, up to the date of their admission to pratique.

It is understood that the fine shall not, in any case, replace the quarantine measures imposed on vessels having a foul or suspected bill of health, and, moreover, that in case of unfair dealing the payment of the fine shall not preclude legal prosecution of the delinquents.

Approved by the board of health at a meeting August 11, 1863.

PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ENGLISH AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS WITH REGARD TO THE IMPOSITIONS OF FINES ON VESSELS ARRIVING WITHOUT BILL OF HEALTH.

Regulations in regard to the bill of health furnished vessels arriving at Ottoman ports—Draft submitted to the board of health by Dr. Dickson, by direction of the English ambassador.

ARTICLE 1. The bill of health is a document indispensable to a vessel in the course of travel. It shows the sanitary condition of the port of departure, of the intermediate ports, and of the crew and passengers. A vessel not provided with a bill of health falls in the category of suspected vessels, which are subject to quarantine.

ARTICLE 2. The quarantine to which vessels shall be subject on account of absence of a bill of health or certificate of sanitary inspection shall be replaced by a fine when the condition of public health is good. It is understood, however, that in no case shall the payment of the fine dispense with the application of certain quarantine measures, suitable for vessels arriving from suspected or foul ports, and that in case of fraud on his part the captain of the vessel shall be prosecuted conformably with the provisions of article 22 of the organic law governing maritime exchanges in the ports and stations of the Ottoman Empire.

ARTICLE 3. The fine is fixed at twice the amount of the duty calculated on the tonnage of the ship, according to the rule established by the sanitary tariff, and over.

ARTICLE 4. The conditions under which fines shall be imposed are as follows :

- a. Absence of bill of health.
- b. Absence of bill of health issued by the health office of any Ottoman port to vessels sailing from one Ottoman port to another.
- c. Possession of a bill of health issued by any other than the local authority at the port of departure, excepting the Ottoman consul in a foreign port.
- d. Absence of the certificate of one of the health offices at the Straits of the Dardanelles, viz, at Itguchuez, Tchanouk, Calé, Gallipoli, Lampsaque, for vessels coming from the Mediterranean to Constantinople, or to the Black Sea ports.
- e. Absence of certificate from the health office at Anatoli, Cavan, or Buyoukdéré, for vessels arriving at Constantinople from the Black Sea.
- f. Absence of certificate from the last stopping place of the vessel during the voyage.

ARTICLE 5. A vessel arriving from a suspected or foul port without certified bill shall pay the costs of the sanitary service during the period of quarantine and shall also be charged with the fine, saving when the captain of the vessel shall have made affidavit in his examination by the health office at the port of arrival, that his cargo was suspect or foul, as the case might be, at the time of departure.

Report on the revision of the regulations governing fines, submitted to the board of health at its meeting of May 12-24, by M. Loscani, representative of the Italian Government.

The fines prescribed in the draft of the regulations in question are designed to take the place of the quarantine to which, under article 69 of the international regulations of 1852, vessels not having a proper

bill of health are subject. The quarantine, which was tolerably effective in 1852, is superannuated and completely useless at the present time, especially as regards maritime exchange in the ports of Europe. Telegraphic communication and consular reports inform the officials at the ports of arrival of the sanitary condition of any port from which a vessel may sail. The information supplied by the bill of health is fully covered by the certificates affixed to the list of the crew, by the entries in the log, and the report of vessels spoken.

In doubtful cases, or when any suspicion arises as to the sanitary condition of the vessel, it is easy to exact all the formalities of minute verbal examination and medical inspection, with a view of ascertaining whether the sanitary conditions are good, as regards both the vessel and cargo.

Admitting that vessels should, under certain conditions, be subjected to a brief disciplinary quarantine, it is not clear in what manner a fine can take the place of such quarantine, or eliminate the danger which a vessel not having a bill of health must carry to every port at which it touches. The duties on foreign vessels, levied by the Ottoman Government, are already too large and in excess of the necessary quarantine expenses. The Italian Government has abolished the sanitary tax on vessels arriving in port, and such vessels have only to pay anchorage tax and a small charge to meet the actual expenses of sanitary measures applied to a vessel, its passengers, and crew.

The regulations proposed are in line with the systems repudiated by modern science and which are rapidly disappearing from the legislation of civilized countries. The Italian Government is therefore in favor, not of a revision of the present regulations, but their complete abrogation.

BRAZIL—Santos—Yellow fever.—Under date of May 2, 1892, the United States consul reports yellow fever and smallpox still prevalent at Santos. During the two weeks ended April 30, there were 423 cases of yellow fever and 26 deaths therefrom, and 50 cases of smallpox and 14 deaths therefrom.

CEYLON—Quarter ended December 31, 1891. Total deaths, 21,004, including smallpox, 28; enteric fever, 733; chicken pox, 2; measles, 89; and whooping cough, 22.

CUBA—Havana.—Under date of June 2, 1892, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 629 deaths in this city during the month of May, 1892. Seven of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 35 by enteric fever, 21 by so-called pernicious fever, 5 by paludal fever, 6 by diphtheria and croup, and 1 by hydrophobia.

During the week ended June 2, 1892, there were 136 deaths, including 3 from yellow fever, with approximately 8 new cases, 9 from enteric fever, 7 from so-called pernicious fever, 3 from paludal fever, and 3 from diphtheria and croup.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of April, 1892. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 193, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; diphtheria and croup, 3; smallpox, 2; enteric fever, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

GERMANY—*Magdeburg*.—Month of March, 1892. Population, 215,760. Total deaths, 361, including scarlet fever 3 and diphtheria and croup 3

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended May 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,185,736. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 8.7, and the highest in Sunderland, viz, 27.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-four deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 122; scarlet fever, 23; diphtheria, 39; whooping cough, 45; enteric fever, 6; and diarrhea and dysentery, 16. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand. In greater London 1,947 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles 18 and whooping cough 19.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 28, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 25.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 45.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 195 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 23; and whooping cough, 6.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 16.3, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 26.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 616, including measles, 32; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 25; fever, 5; and diarrhea, 10.

INDIA—*Calcutta—Cholera*.—The United States consul-general sends the following weekly reports:

	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Cholera</i> : Week ended March 26, 1892.....	111
April 2, 1892.....	154
April 9, 1892.....	122
April 16, 1892.....	72

MALTA—*Leprosy*.—The following ordinance, enacted by the governor of Malta, is taken from the *Malta Government Gazette*:

For checking the spread of the disease commonly known as leprosy.—Whereas it is expedient to make provisions for checking the spread of the disease commonly known as leprosy, it is hereby enacted and or-

daind by his excellency the governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Every physician or surgeon who, in the exercise of his profession, observes any case of the disease commonly known as leprosy, shall, within twenty-four hours, make a report thereof to the chief Government medical officer.

The same obligation to make the said report lies on the head of the family of any person suffering from the said disease, and, in his default, on the nearest relative residing in the same house in which the person suffering from such disease dwells, as well as on the person who occupies or has the management of the house or other place in which the patient dwells; in this case, however, the term for making the report referred to in the preceding paragraph is one month, to be reckoned, in regard to cases of leprosy existing before the promulgation of this ordinance, from the day of such promulgation, and in regard to all other cases, from the day on which the said persons became aware of such disease.

The punishments for any breach of the provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs shall be those established for contraventions.

2. It shall also be the duty of the superintendent of police to make to the said medical officer a report of any cases of the disease mentioned in the preceding article of which he may become aware.

3. If the chief Government medical officer, upon the receipt of the report referred to in article 1, be of opinion that the person therein mentioned is suffering from the said disease, he shall immediately communicate such opinion to the Government in writing, and in any such case the head of the Government may, by warrant under the hand of the chief secretary to Government, order that such person shall be removed to an asylum for lepers in these islands, to be there detained during the whole period of the disease.

4. Whoever shall knowingly harbor or cause to be harbored any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from leprosy, with intent to conceal such disease, or to prevent the removal of such person to the asylum referred to in the preceding article, shall be liable to the punishments established for contraventions.

5. Persons detained in the said asylum may be seen by their relations and friends under such regulations as shall be made by the head of the Government.

6. In the said asylum males shall be separated entirely from females.

7. Each person detained in the said asylum shall be maintained at the expense of the Government, saving the right of the Government to be reimbursed by those who are bound according to law to supply maintenance.

The officer in charge of the asylum may, however, allow persons therein detained to provide meals at their own expense.

MEXICO—*Vera Cruz*—*Yellow fever*.—The United States consul at Vera Cruz reports, under date of June 1, 1892, that the greatest number of deaths in that city from yellow fever in one week, during the present season, is 6, and that an epidemic is not apprehended. The rainy season has not yet begun, but is expected soon, which it is thought will improve the health of the city.

WEST INDIES—*Antigua*.—Under date of May 18, 1892, the United States consul transmits the following through the State Department:

I have the honor to inform you that the Norwegian bark *Fred. W. Corlaw* was wrecked on Barbuda on the 3d instant. On the 4th one of the crew was sent here for medical aid, and was admitted to the hospital here. The following morning the case was pronounced yellow fever, and was transferred to quarantine station, where he died on Saturday morning, 7th instant. I deemed it necessary, as the seaman was allowed to go through the town, to indorse this information on all bills of health issued from this consulate since. As no other case has occurred since, I consider the port now clean. Barbuda has been declared an infected place.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Flushing	May 21.....	14,000	6									
Flushing	May 28.....	14,000										
La Guayra	May 7.....	14,000										
La Guayra	May 14.....	14,000										
La Guayra	May 21.....	14,000										
Matamoras.....	May 27.....	12,000										
Sonneberg	May 21.....	12,000										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	May 6.....	10,700								2		
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	May 13.....	10,700										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	May 20.....	10,700										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	May 27.....	10,700										
Guelph	June 4.....	10,539										
Queenstown	May 28.....	10,340										
Paso del Norte.....	May 31.....	10,000	22								4	
Sarnia.....	June 4.....	6,600	1									

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.