

## STATISTICS OF INCREASE IN AMERICAN EXPORTS.

President Hayes in his Cumberland speech, said: "What have we sent abroad? Take the article of corn. Six years ago we exported 34,000,000 bushels, now 85,000,000; wheat, 26,000,000 bushels, now 72,000,000; flour, 2,500,000 barrels, now 4,000,000; cotton, 933,000,000 lbs, now 1,607,000,000; bacon, 246,000,000 lbs, now 522,000,000; fresh beef, 26,000,000 lbs, now 92,000,000; pork, 57,000,000 lbs, now 71,000,000. The total increase in six years is about \$140,000,000." The official statistics of the first eight months of 1878 also show that there has been a great increase in the quantities and values of the food exports of the present year, as compared with the corresponding exports of 1877. The quantity of Indian corn exceeded 66,000,

\$6,663,289; oil-cake, \$2,181,715; coal oil and petroleum, \$24,764,298; provisions, \$93,271,733. In this list one of the most remarkable gains was in provisions, which quadrupled, rising from \$30,278,253, in 1868, to \$123,549,986, but it found a fitting parallel in the gain in the exports of breadstuffs, which increased from \$68,980,997 in 1868, to \$181,784,507 in 1878.

**YELLOW FEVER AND THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.**—Dr. Choppin, of Louisiana, in his address before the Public Health Association recently, said that the germ hypothesis in relation to yellow fever will serve to throw light on some of its devious movements, and strange behavior. Grant that a certain number of the germs is needed to produce sickness; that these germs are reproduced either inside or outside the human body; that they multiply in rapid geometrical ratio by repeated generations at short intervals; that a new generation brought to life in hot weather is not only vastly more

## SCENE IN MANILLA.

The engraving on this page represents the great bridge of Manilla, which connects the city proper, with its chief suburb, Binondo. Manilla is situated in the island of Lucon, in the Philippine group, and is the principal seaport of those islands. It has a population of about 150,000 souls. The city is strongly fortified, and the Spanish, who have possession, maintain strict military discipline. The island of Lucon has been visited by earthquakes at different times. Two thousand lives were lost in Manilla alone by one of these disasters in 1863. Manilla is divided by the river Passig into three parts, viz: Manilla proper, Binondo and Romero. Most of the business is carried on in the suburb of Binondo, where the manufacture of cigarettes and cheroots, the latter under the



A SCENE IN MANILLA.

000 bushels, as against a little more than 51,000,000 bushels; wheat rose from a little less than 17,000,000 bushels in 1877 to nearly 57,000,000 bushels in 1878; wheat flour increased from 1,608,635 barrels to 2,935,806 barrels; and the increase in nearly every staple export, classified under the head of provisions, was equally marked—the exports during the first eight months of 1878, of a few leading articles, being as follows: Bacon and ham, 479,627,519 lbs, valued at \$38,737,611; cheese, 102,649,756 lbs, valued at \$10,218,314; lard, 234,770,780 lbs, valued at \$21,142,237.

Of 12 leading classes of articles, the exports increased \$202,899,614 in value, from the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, to the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878. The classifications named and gain, during 10 years in the value of the exportations, were as follows: Agricultural implements, \$1,901,817; live animals, \$5,111,258; bread and bread-stuffs, \$112,793,510; coal, \$843,247; copper, brass, and manufactures of, \$2,139,099; manufactures of cotton, \$6,564,574; fruit, \$970,457; iron, steel, and manufactures of, \$8,094,619; leather and manufactures of,

numerous, but more energetic individually than its predecessors; that these germs are capable, both of spontaneous locomotion along the ground and other surfaces, and of transportation in the clothing of persons; grant these conditions, which are quite in harmony with the known nature of animalcular beings, and the difficulty of missing links in the chain of evidence is reduced to mere cavilling. Add to this that no germs existed from the previous year to survive the winter of 1877-78, and that there is no suspicion of the introduction of yellow fever this year by other means than that of the *Souder*, and we are reduced to the necessity of fastening the guilt upon that particular vessel, unless we adopt the theory of the spontaneous production of the pestilence from local causes. The nature of these causes no one can explain, even to his own satisfaction, nor why they should exist one year rather than another, or should prevail along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico rather than the shores of the Indian Ocean. The truth is, any other theory of the *materia morbi* of yellow fever than the germ theory is speedily lost in inexplicable mystery.

name of "Manilla cheroots," being well known to smokers, is largely engaged in. The building at the right of the engraving is a cigarette manufactory. The bridge connecting these suburbs was first built in the 17th century. It has been several times destroyed by floods and injured by the earthquakes, but is now in a substantial condition.

The exports of Manilla consist mostly of sugar, hemp, coffee, tobacco, rice, cotton and cochineal.

**A MEXICAN EXPOSITION.**—The Mexican Minister of Public Works has announced that the government is about to nominate a special commission to organize such an exhibition in the City of Mexico at a conveniently early date. November 18th, 1879, has been suggested as the date of the opening of the exhibition. It is to be confined exclusively to American and Mexican productions, and to be under the direct auspices of the Mexican government.