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UNITED STATES.

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

The bubonic plague bacillus as studied at the Pasteur Institute.

[Continued.]

77-79 RUE NOTRE DAME DES CHAMPS,

Paris, France, June 14, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following for your consideration, concerning the epidemic of plague in Bombay and Kerachi, most of the information being derived from the reports of Dr. Yersin to the Institute Pasteur, and imparted by Professor Roux in an address delivered at the weekly reunion of the workers at the institute:

Mortality.—From the most reliable information collected from all sources, it would seem that the average mortality in this epidemic in India has reached the appalling figure of 90 to 95 per cent of those attacked. This is open to some doubt, as the Hindoos have displayed an aversion to treatment in hospitals, and compulsory removal to these institutions having been adopted as a rule, many cases occurring among the native population have been concealed, and do not appear in the total of cases or deaths. The mortality as reported is, therefore, probably rather below than above the truth. It will also be understood that these figures do not include those subjected to serum therapy, of which special mention will be made in another portion of this summary.

Types of the disease.—For convenience of classification, and in accordance with the clinical symptoms presented, the disease in this epidemic has been classified as (a) bubonic, or ganglionic; (b) septicæmic; (c) pneumonic. Of these forms the bubonic has been the most common; the pneumonic the most fatal. The method of infection, that is to say the point of entrance of the specific microbe, is a point still under active discussion, and is different not only for the various types and forms

given, but also varies in different countries and in different sections of the same country. For example, in Hongkong, where the natives as a rule go barefooted, infection in a large number of cases has been traced to abrasions and wounds of the lower extremities; in India, some covering or protection for the foot is usually worn, but the natives suffer from the bites of insects and vermin, consequently the point of entrance of the infection has been largely upon the hands and arms. Infection through the intestinal or respiratory tract, while admitted, is as yet largely unexplained, for, in spite of the assertions of Wilm, some breach of continuity would seem to be necessary for the entrance of the micro-organism. As a rule, a small red spot marks the point of infection; this becomes successively a vesicle and a pustule, and in the ganglionic form, and in a large proportion of cases a general redness or a series of vesicles marks the passage of the infection along a lymphatic tract or channel. These vesicles have been of very frequent occurrence in the Bombay epidemic.

Symptoms and course.—In the bubonic form the victim is seized with a chill, followed by a fever of greater or less intensity, sometimes reaching 41° to 42° C.; there is an overwhelming prostration; nausea and vomiting and the rapid formation of a glandular enlargement, surrounded by an extensive œdema, forming the bubo which has given the most common name to the disease. The bubo may or may not break down and go on to suppuration. If it does the ganglionic form merges into the septicæmic, without any distinct line of demarkation between the two types. Early in the disease stupor, delirium, and a more or less profound unconsciousness mark the existence of an intoxication or general systemic infection.

In the septicæmic form it would seem that the infection has taken place through the intestinal, digestive, or respiratory passages, or has been secondary to the suppuration of a bubo. These cases are as a rule not as violent in their course as the other types, and furnish the larger portion of the small number of recoveries. The pneumonic form is at once the most insidious in its onset, the most difficult of diagnosis, and the most fatal in its results. It is usually ushered in by a pain in the side, which becomes more pronounced as the disease progresses; the respiration becomes difficult and embarrassed, and there is cough with a tenacious, dark colored, or bloody expectoration. It is through the examination of this expectoration that the diagnosis is most easily made, as, spread upon a slide, stained and examined under the microscope, the presence of the plague bacillus in large numbers is at once established. The bacillus is not in pure culture, but is accompanied by diplococci, staphylococci, and streptococci, and in making the diagnosis by this method the property of the plague bacillus of completely decolorizing by the method of Gram must be borne in mind.

Post-mortem, the pneumonia is found to be generally lobular or disseminated in character, though it is sometimes lobar, sometimes involves a whole lung, or may indeed involve both lungs.

The general characteristic of the lesions of plague is a tendency to hemorrhages, either into the parenchyma of the spleen or kidneys, the subdural and arachnoid spaces, the spinal cord, or into the loose connective tissue of various regions of the body.

This tendency to hemorrhages would seem to be a manifestation of the peculiar properties of the toxins formed by the plague bacillus in the process of growth, as it has been observed alike in animals subjected to inoculations with the culture of the bacillus and its isolated toxins.

Among the sequelæ of the plague may be mentioned as most frequent,

long continued suppuration of glands, boils, and carbuncles, and eruptive diseases of the skin, and paralyzes, sometimes of a particular set of muscles, sometimes of the lower and sometimes of the upper extremities. These manifestations may persist, or the affected muscles may gradually acquire strength and tone. These manifestations may be accounted for as to the suppurations by the fact that the plague bacillus is usually accompanied by the organisms of suppuration; as to the paralyzes by the above-mentioned tendency to hemorrhages into the meninges and spinal cord.

Viability of the plague bacillus.—It would seem that the bacillus of plague, while not as sensitive to desiccation as the cholera spirillum, still loses its virulence by drying, and that to retain its virulence it requires the action of both heat and moisture. In ordinary water it will retain its activity for some time, but its existence in sterilized water seems to be limited to a period of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The presence of organic matter, animal or vegetable, and in a state of decomposition, would seem to furnish the most favorable nidus for its growth, which will account for its more or less prolonged existence in Oriental countries, and the comparative rarity of its appearance in Europe since the existence of modern and improved hygienic conditions. This does not mean, however, as was maintained by some at the Venice conference, that filth and crowding are alone responsible for the disease. The malady is preeminently of bacterial origin, and wherever the microbe is found, there the plague is likely to develop.

Serum therapy and preventive inoculation.—This branch of the subject I approach with considerable reluctance, for the reason that the serum therapy has not in the Bombay epidemic given results as brilliant as were hoped for from the eminently successful experiments made upon a very small scale by Yersin in the epidemic at Hongkong. For this there are good and sufficient reasons, well understood by those best acquainted with the manufacture and preparation of the antipest serum. The figures will first be given, and explanations entered into afterwards. In the Bombay epidemic there have been used serums from two sources, the one prepared by Yersin at the Pasteur Institute at Saigon, the other prepared at the Pasteur Institute at Paris and forwarded to Yersin at Bombay. With the former serum the mortality of all cases treated amounted to 33 per cent; with the latter the mortality has been approximately 50 per cent. The total mortality of all cases in which the serum therapy was inaugurated prior to the systemic intoxication—that is to say, on the first or second day of the disease—is 12 per cent.

Compared with the mortality without the serum treatment, 90 to 95 per cent, there is nothing to be ashamed of even in these figures, but it is not the result that was hoped for. As a prophylactic measure the results have been much more favorable. It has proved in this respect eminently successful, but a point involved in some doubt is the length of the immunity conferred. In one case the disease manifested itself in a person constantly exposed forty-two days after the preventive inoculation. This would point to a desirability of inoculations for those exposed, as physicians and attendants, at intervals not exceeding thirty to thirty-five days.

Fortunately we are able to cite cases where the inoculation was instrumental in preventing the disease, and this, I think, should establish the principle that in future epidemics it will be just as rational and scientific to practice preventive inoculation as it is now customary to vaccinate those exposed to an infection of smallpox, with a view of preventing the spread of the disease.

I would beg to relate the following incident: The Bombay manager of the local branch of the Credit Lyonnaise resided with his wife, children, and a numerous retinue of native servants in a dwelling in an infected portion of the city. His little daughter was stricken with the pest in a virulent form; was treated with the serum, and made a rapid and uneventful recovery. As a precautionary measure the whole family were subjected to inoculation, and the same measure of treatment was offered to the native domestics. Some accepted and escaped infection, while 6 who declined on the ground of religious scruples were all stricken, and 5 died. It seems that a more crucial test could not have been devised, or a more triumphant vindication obtained.

I will endeavor now to briefly explain why the therapeutic results obtained have not been more brilliant and the success more uniform.

In the first place, the epidemic has been largely confined to the natives, a class notoriously suspicious and superstitious. It has been only with the greatest difficulty that they have been persuaded to accept the protective inoculation, and when stricken with the pest, their religious scruples have often led them to decline the serum therapy until almost moribund. These cases have, of course, only served to reduce the ratio of recoveries to treatments, and to bring the method into disrepute among those prone to criticise and sneer, of whom unfortunately there have been too many in high places during this epidemic.

Secondly, to be perfectly frank, the fault has been in the serum itself, as can thus be explained: The serum prepared by Yersin at Saigon had not only a strong immunizing power, but also very high antitoxic or curative powers, as is conclusively proved by the results in his 23 cases treated at Hongkong. Unfortunately, the supply was small; Yersin departed for Bombay and an unfortunate accident in his laboratory prevented the continuance of this supply and the further treatment and preparation of his already immunized and seasoned horses. Recourse, therefore, had to be had to serum prepared in the Pasteur Institute in Paris. A large demand had not been anticipated here, and the supply on hand was also small, but in the belief that even a weak serum was better than none, there was issued to Dr. Yersin a quantity of serum which was known to have a high immunizing, but a comparatively low antitoxic or curative power. This is, in brief, the whole explanation. Every nerve is being strained to produce a stronger serum, but it is a matter which, in the very nature of things, takes a long time, and with a demand constantly exceeding the supply, it is impossible at this time to do better, though, if only sufficient time is allowed, there is no shadow of a doubt that a product will be reached whose potency will be a perfect vindication of the faith of such men as Professor Roux and his assistants. The technical reason in brief is the following: If a horse is injected intra-peritoneally with a culture of the plague bacillus, killed by exposure to heat, the animal in time acquires a certain immunity to these injections, and his serum is found to have certain preventive properties, viz, it will protect an animal into which it is injected against a culture of the plague bacillus; in other words it is preventive or prophylactic. This result has been arrived at by the action of the toxins contained in the killed culture, but it is to be borne in mind that the toxine is not in a soluble condition, but it is largely held enveloped in the bodies of the dead microbes. On the contrary, if the horse is injected with a live culture of plague, or a soluble toxine, and intravenously instead of intra-peritoneally, an immunity will be established, and the serum of the animal will be found to have not only an immunizing power as before, but in addi-

tion an antitoxic or curative power, that is to say, it will protect an animal against the toxins of plague, or the animal having been inoculated with plague, it will exert its curative or antitoxic influence. The difference is one of degree and not of kind. Every antitoxic serum is immunizing to a high degree, but the reverse does not hold good. It can therefore be laid down as a general rule that to prepare an immunizing serum the injection of killed culture or enveloped toxin is sufficient, while to prepare an antitoxic one, either the culture must be living, or the toxins in a soluble form and injected into a vein. Hence the difficulty; it is a most complex problem to dissolve the cellulose envelope of the microbe and set free its toxin without producing a chemical change in the product, and the matter is under continual experiment. That it will be solved eventually there is no doubt, but in the meantime the horses have to be treated with live culture, and the process is one requiring great caution and care, as accidents not infrequently happen, and the treatment of the horse has to be suspended. It will thus be seen that the whole matter is one involved in a great deal of difficulty, and requiring much earnest thought and work for its solution.

Nevertheless, I do not think it possible at this time to overrate the importance of the study of the toxins and antitoxins of the infectious and contagious diseases, as, to my mind, upon its development rests the whole future of preventive medicine. The study is at once fascinating and discouraging, for new difficulties constantly arise to take the place of those which have been overcome by laborious effort.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, very respectfully, yours,

H. D. GEDDINGS,

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

Yellow fever on the German bark Zion.

[Telegram.]

LEWES, DEL., June 24, 1897.

German bark *Zion*, forty days from Rio, in ballast, 15 crew, all well, arrived this afternoon. Had 2 cases yellow at Rio and 2 en route. Ordered to New York and proceeded without pratique; quarantined while here.

WERTENBAKER,

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

Plague at Jeddah and Mecca.

77-79 RUE NOTRE DAME DES CHAMPS,

Paris, France, June 15, 1897.

SIR: In confirmation of my cablegram of the 9th instant announcing rumors of the existence of the plague at Jeddah and Mecca, I have the honor to inform you that the news of the existence of plague at Jeddah has been officially confirmed. Mecca is still in doubt, though there is little hope that, having reached the seaport, Mecca will escape a visitation. News has also been received here of the appearance of the plague in certain places upon the Chinese frontier, and ere this, I suppose, you have the information as to the outbreak in Formosa. The disease, therefore, appears to be making rapid extensions.

Very respectfully,

H. D. GEDDINGS,

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

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to July 2, 1897.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Birmingham.....	May 8.....	1		
Mobile.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26....	2		
	Mar. 28.....	1		
	Apr. 17.....	1		
	May 21.....	1		
	May 31.....	1		
Union Springs.....	Mar. 21.....		1	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Feb. 17.....	1		
Florida:				
Pensacola.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 20....	13		12 varioloid.
	Feb. 29-Mar. 10....	14		Varioloid.
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	3		Do.
	Apr. 10-May 1....	10		Do.
	May 2-May 22....	7		Do.
	May 29-June 5....	2		Do.
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).....	Dec. 2-Jan. 19....	18		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	Mar. 25.....			Smallpox reported; brought from Mexico.
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....		1	
	Apr. 10-Apr. 17....	2		
	May 8-May 15....		1	
Indiana:				
Greenwood.....	Feb. 12.....	1		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	May 1-May 8....	4		
	May 22-May 29....	1		
Cambridge.....	June 6-June 26....	3		Varioloid. 1 smallpox.
Gloucester.....	June 19.....	1		
New Bedford.....	Apr. 10-Apr. 17....	1	1	
Michigan:				
Blissfield Township.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 10....			Smallpox reported.
	Apr. 17-May 1....			Do.
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	April 29.....	2		
	May 1-May 22....	2	3	
New York:				
Brooklyn.....	Apr. 24-June 26....	5	2	
New York.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....		2	Do.
	Apr. 17-May 15....		10	
	June 13-June 19....		3	
Ohio:				
Toledo.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	14	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Drifton.....	Apr. 6.....	1		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Apr. 1-June 26....	21		
Washington:				
Tacoma.....	Feb. 6.....	1		
Olympia.....	Mar. 1.....	1		

*For table of smallpox in the United States, etc., May 9, 1896, to December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended June 26, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, June 26, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 26, 1897;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 20	Steamship Cephalonia.....	Liverpool, England, and Queens- town, Ireland.	281
June 21	Steamship Belvidere.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	14
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	57
June 24	Steamship Pro Patria.....	St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	1
Do....	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	46
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	49
Do....	Steamship Canada.....	Liverpool, England, and Queens- town, Ireland.	99
June 25	Schooner Myocotis.....	Jordan Bay, Nova Scotia.....	2
June 26	Steamship St. Ronans.....	London, England.....	1
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	10
	Total.....		560

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
*U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 26, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, June 27, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 26, 1897;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 20	Steamship Andalusia.....	Hamburg.....	110
Do....	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	79
Do....	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	196
June 21	Steamship Spree.....	Bremen.....	70
Do....	Steamship Peninsula.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	56
June 22	Steamship Hevilius.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	24
Do....	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	49
Do....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	138
Do....	Steamship Mongolian.....	Glasgow.....	34
June 23	Steamship Scindea.....	Palermo, Naples, etc.....	603
June 24	Steamship Oregon.....	Naples.....	962
Do....	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	173
Do....	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	340
June 25	Steamship Prinz Regent Luitpold.....	Bremen.....	100
Do....	Steamship Palatia.....	Hamburg.....	108
Do....	Steamship Normannia.....	do.....	187
June 26	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	105
Do....	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	259
Do....	Steamship Christiania.....	Hamburg.....	59
	Total.....		3,652

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended June 26, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, June 26, 1897.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 26, 1897; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 22	Steamship Scotia.....	Hamburg	71
June 23	Steamship Indiana.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	97
Do....	Steamship Delaware.....	Liverpool	1
June 24	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp	55
Do....	Steamship Wandering Jew.....	Habana	1
	Total.....	.....	225

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

National quarantine and inspection stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Alexandria, Va.....	June 26	Dan. bk. Emeralds *	June 10	Guadaloupe	Brunswick	Disinfected and held	June 21		2
Brunswick, Ga.....	do.	Am. sc. Warwick *	June 15	Martinique	do	do	June 21		2
	June 23	Am. bk. Daisy Read *	June 17	Santos	do	do	June 28		
	June 19	Dutch bk. Cornelia *	June 19	Rio	do	Held for disinfection.	do		
	do.	Sp. bk. Maria	June 25	Habana	do	do	do		
	do.	Sp. bg. Fe	do	do	do	do	do		
Cape Charles, Va.....	do.	Br. ship Canada *	June 17	Rio	Norfolk	Disinfected and held.	do	Cook taken off in Rio with diagnosis remittent fever.	3
Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.	Ger. bk. Zion.	June 24	Rio	Waiting or- ders.	Inspected and allowed to proceed to New York without pratique.	June 24	1 death from yellow fever; 2 cases yellow fever sent to hospital at Rio; 2 cases at sea, master did not know trouble probably yellow fever.	1 5
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	do.								
Eureka, Cal.....	June 16		June 11	Habana	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.	June 19	No transactions.	4
Gray Harbor, Wash.....	June 23	Am. sc. Oscar G *	June 12	do	Ship Island, Pascagoula	do	do	1 case yellow fever.....	
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	June 19	Br. brig. Estella *	do	do	do	do	do	5 cases intermittent fever.	
		Am. sc. Eleanor	do	do	do	do	do		
	do.	Br. sc. Iolanthe	June 14	Cienfuegos	Ship Island, Pascagoula	do	do	No transactions.	
Newbern, N. C.....	do.	Am. sc. Millie Williams	June 15	Vera Cruz	do	do	do	No report.	
Port Townsend Quarantine, Wash.								No transactions.	
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.								No report.	
San Diego, Cal.....	June 19							do	8

* Previously reported.

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.
National quarantine and inspection stations—Continued.

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.	June 19	Am. ss. City of Para...	June 13	Panama.....	San Francisco	Disinfected and released....	June 15	1 death from yellow fever and 1 case on board held 9 days; 88 crew; 11 cabin and 11 steerage passengers bathed, clothing and baggage disinfected, also 10 bags of mail.	18
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	.....do.....	Br. bk. Innerwick *.....	May 24	Rio.....	Sapelo.....	Disinfected.....	.....do.....		1
		Br. s. Parthenope *.....	May 27	.....do.....	Savannah	Held for disinfection.....		Part of ballast discharged; remainder dipped; sails, rigging, steamed, and vessel fumigated. See Bureau telegram, June 10.	
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	.....do.....	Br. s. Warrior *.....	June 8	Montevideo	Sapelo.....	Inspected and passed.....	June 15		
		Sp. ss. Benito *.....	June 9	Humacao	Punta Gorda.....	Disinfected.....	.....do.....		
		Sp. ss. Francisco *.....	June 10	Santiago de Cuba.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 16		
		Am. sc. Benj. C. Cromwell.....	June 13	Sagua la Grande.....	Mobile.....	.....do.....	June 19		
		Am. sc. Clara E. Randall.....	June 14	Cienfuegos.....	Charlotte Harbor.....	Disinfected and held.....			
		Sp. ss. Alicia.....	June 16	.....do.....	Punta Gorda.....	.....do.....			
		Am. sc. Wm. J. Leonard.....	June 19	.....do.....	Charlotte Harbor.....	.....do.....			
Washington, N. C.....	.....do.....							No transactions.....	

* Previously reported.

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.
State and municipal quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Anclote, Va.	June 29							No report.	4
Apalachicola, Fla.								do.	
Bangor, Me.								do.	
Boston, Mass.	June 26	Nor. bk. Justo	June 17	Barbados	Carrabelle	Disinfected and held			11
Cedar Keys, Fla.	June 12								20
Charleston, S. C.	June 19								1
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.	June 26								8
Elizabeth River, Va.	do.							No report.	11
Galveston, Tex.								do.	1
Gardiner, Oreg.	June 26							do.	1
Georgetown, S. C.	June 19							do.	7
Gloucester, Mass.	June 26								
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.									
Mayport, Fla.	do.								
Mobile Bay, Ala.	June 19	Br. ss. Acme *	June 10	Santos	Mobile	Disinfected and held	June 15		10
		Br. ss. Velleda *	June 11	Vera Cruz	do	do	June 16		
		Br. sc. Gov. Blake *	June 12	Montego Bay	do	Disinfected	June 15		
		Br. ss. Kennett	June 13	Progreso, Mex.	do	do	June 14		
		Nor. bk. Zippora	do.	Montevideo	do	Disinfected and held			
		Nor. bk. Glimt	June 14	Barbados	do	Waiting			
		Grk. bk. Agias Trias	June 15	Montevideo	do	do			
		Nor. bk. Marion	June 17	Demerara	Orders	do			
		Am. bk. Jno. R. Stanhope	do.	Fortau Prince	Mobile	Disinfected and held			
New Bedford, Mass.								No report.	
Newport News, Va.								do.	
Newport, R. I.								do.	
Perth Amboy, N. J.								do.	
Portland, Me.								do.	
Port Royal, S. C.	June 26							No transactions	
Providence, R. I.								No report.	
Sabine Pass, Tex.	June 19								14

* Previously reported.

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.
State and municipal quarantine stations—Continued.

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	June 19	Nor. bk. Biland *	June 4	Haiti via Rotterdam.	Savannah	Ballast being discharged		No report.	3
Savannah, Ga.	June 19	Dutch bk. Cornelia *	June 7	Rio	do	Sailed for Brunswick	June 19	6 cases yellow fever at Haiti.	
		Nor. bk. Spes	June 13	Bahia	do	Ballast discharged, vessel fumigated and washed down with solution of HgCl ₂ ; clothes steamed.	June 17		
	June 26	Nor. bk. Biland *	June 4	Haiti, via Rotterdam.	do	Vessel disinfected, clothes steamed, held for observation.	June 26		3
		Br. s. Parthenope	June 25	Barbados, via Sapeio.	do	Held for discharge of rock.		2 cases yellow fever and 2 deaths at Rio.	
Tampa Bay, Fla	do	Am. sc. C. S. Glidden *	June 18	Tampico, Mex	Port Tampa	Disinfected and held.	June 25		22
		Br. ss. Lengo	June 23	Rto	do	do			

* Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 103,000. Total deaths, 116, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 22, and whooping cough, 1.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 19, including diphtheria, 1; leprosy, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 1,619,226—white, 1,596,484; colored, 22,742. Total deaths, 1,702—white, 1,655; colored, 47, including diphtheria, 63; enteric fever, 13; measles, 11; scarlet fever, 10; smallpox, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 212, and whooping cough, 9.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 65,000. Total deaths, 59.

LOUISIANA—*City of New Orleans and suburbs*.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 275,000—white, 177,376; colored, 64,663. Total deaths, 498—white, 287; colored, 211, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 5, and phthisis pulmonalis, 73.

Month of May, 1897. Total deaths, 590—white, 376; colored, 214, including diphtheria, 3, and phthisis pulmonalis, 75.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended June 12, 1897. Estimated population, 41,500. Total deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

MASSACHUSETTS—*North Attleboro*.—Month of May, 1897. Population, 6,727. Total deaths, 2.

Worcester.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 103,086. Total deaths, 117, including scarlet fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 24.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 62 observers, for the week ended June 12, show that diarrhea, pleuritis, tonsillitis, intermittent fever, inflammation of kidney, and neuralgia increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 181 places, measles at 80, diphtheria at 29, scarlet fever at 26, enteric fever at 13, and whooping cough at 5.

Reports to the State board of health for the week ended June 19, from 62 observers, indicate that pneumonia and remittent fever increased and influenza and tonsillitis decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 183 places, measles at 69, diphtheria at 27, scarlet fever at 24, enteric fever at 12, and whooping cough at 8.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 105,000. Total deaths, 180, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 7, and whooping cough, 4.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 355,231. Total deaths, 476, including diphtheria, 18; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 7; phthisis pulmonalis, 62, and whooping cough, 4.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, N. Y., for the month of May, 1897, from 159 towns and villages show a total of 9,266 deaths, including diphtheria, 368; enteric fever, 65; measles, 119; phthisis pulmonalis, 1,054; scarlet fever, 98; smallpox, 7, and whooping cough, 62.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There were 1,000 fewer deaths reported during the month than in the month preceding, the total number for the State being 9,266, a daily average of 300, against 344 in April and 373 in March. The death rate has decreased from 19 per thousand population to 17. This decrease is almost identical with that of the corresponding months of 1896, and also of 1895, and for the past ten years the average diminution in mortality from April to May has been not less than 800. The death rate in May, 1896, was 17.50. The zymotic mortality is the same as that of the preceding month, with no material variation in any of the respective zymotic diseases; it is less than that of a year ago. The number of deaths under five years of age (2,470) is less by 350 than either of the months compared, and is unusually small, constituting 27 per cent of the total mortality and an annual death rate of 4.5 per 1,000 population. Acute respiratory diseases caused 500 fewer deaths than in April, and there was a lessened mortality from nervous diseases, old age, and from unclassified causes. Grippe is estimated not to have materially impressed the mortality of the month. Smallpox does not exist in the State outside the metropolis, where, as in April, 7 deaths occurred from it. Scarlet fever caused 1.6 per cent of the deaths of the maritime district and 1 per cent of the entire mortality. Diphtheria caused 4 per cent of all deaths and nearly 6 per cent of those in the maritime district, in rural parts of the State causing about 1 per cent. One death from rabies is reported from Long Island City. The relative mortality from acute respiratory diseases in rural districts to the rest of the State was as 12 to 15, and of consumption as 9 to 12, while from zymotic diseases it was as 6 to 12.

OHIO.—Reports to State board of health from 56 places, having an aggregate population of 1,234,477, for the four weeks ended April 24, 1897, show a total of 38 deaths from infectious diseases, including diphtheria, 19; enteric fever, 19; measles, 2, and whooping cough, 2.

Columbus.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 100,000. Total deaths, 79, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17.

Toledo.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 137,780. Total deaths, 15, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 14, and smallpox, 2.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Pottsville.*—Two weeks ended June 17, 1897. Estimated population, 14,117. Total deaths, 13.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—														
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.				
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	June 26.....	8,338	4															
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	484,439	205	18						1	1	4	1				4	
Bennington, Vt.....	do.....	6,391	4							1								
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	17	3														
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	197	23						3	2	9	1				1	
Bristol, R. I.....	June 19.....	5,478	0															
Do.....	June 26.....	5,478	3	1														
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	do.....	806,343	390	36						1	3	20	5				1	
Brownsville, Tex.....	June 19.....	6,134	3	1														
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	June 12.....	5,974	1															
Do.....	June 19.....	5,974	1															
Butler, Pa.....	June 26.....	8,734	3															
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.....	70,028	23	3		1											1	
Carlisle, Pa.....	do.....	7,620	3															
Charleston, S. C.....	June 19.....	* 54,955	† 35	4														
Chicago, Ill.....	June 26.....	1,099,850	342	30						6	1	13	2				2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	June 25.....	296,908	113	12							1	1	3				1	
Columbus, Ind.....	June 19.....	6,719	0															
Columbus, Ohio.....	June 26.....	88,150	19	3								1						
Dayton, Ohio.....	June 24.....	61,220	18	2														
Denver, Col.....	June 19.....	106,713	35	10						1								
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	June 26.....	9,416	1															
Elizabeth City, N. J.....	do.....	37,764	0															
Everett, Mass.....	June 18.....	11,068	3															
Do.....	June 26.....	11,068	5	1														
Fall River, Mass.....	do.....	74,398	40	3														
Fitchburg, Mass.....	June 19.....	22,037	9															
Flint, Mich.....	Apr. 10.....	9,803	4															
Do.....	Apr. 17.....	9,803	0															
Do.....	Apr. 24.....	9,803	7	2														
Do.....	May 1.....	9,803	1															
Do.....	June 26.....	9,803	1															
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.....	60,278	12	1									2				1	
Green Bay, Wis.....	do.....	9,069	3															
Haverhill, Mass.....	do.....	27,412	8							1								
Hoboken, N. J.....	June 19.....	43,648	22	2							1							
Indianapolis, Ind.....	do.....	105,436	42	2														
Do.....	June 26.....	105,436	44	4						1								
Ironton, Ohio.....	do.....	10,939	5															
Jacksonville, Fla.....	June 19.....	17,201	17															
Jersey City, N. J.....	June 20.....	163,003	64	8							2	2	4					
Do.....	June 27.....	163,003	77	7									5	1				
Johnstown, Pa.....	June 26.....	21,805	5	1														
Lawrence, Mass.....	June 19.....	44,654	14							1	2						1	
Lebanon, Pa.....	June 20.....	14,664	2															
Do.....	June 27.....	14,664	2															
Lowell, Mass.....	June 26.....	77,696	30	1														
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	7	2														
Manchester, N. H.....	do.....	44,126	14	1								1						
Massillon, Ohio.....	June 19.....	10,092	1															
Medford, Mass.....	June 26.....	11,079	6															
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.....	10,776	2															
Middletown, N. Y.....	June 23.....	11,977	6	1						1								
Middletown, Ohio.....	June 5.....	7,681	2	2														
Do.....	June 12.....	7,681	3															
Do.....	June 19.....	7,681	3															
Do.....	June 26.....	7,681	2															
Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 19.....	204,468	71	5									3					
Do.....	June 26.....	204,468	52	5									1				1	
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	31,076	17	3						1								
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	36	6						1			1					
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	19															
New Brighton, N. Y.....	June 5.....	16,423	13									1	1	1				
Do.....	June 12.....	16,423	8															
Do.....	June 19.....	16,423	9	1														
Newburyport, Mass.....	do.....	13,947	6															
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	146	13								1						
Newport, R. I.....	June 26.....	19,457	6															
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	1,515,301	717	94						8	16	27	8				4	
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	7	3														
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	3															
Omaha, Nebr.....	June 19.....	140,452	7															

* Estimated population, 65,105; white, 23,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 13; colored, 22.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Oneonta, N. Y.....	June 26....	6,272	2	1									1		
Pensacola, Fla.....	do.....	11,750	4												
Petersburg, Va.....	June 27....	22,680	18												
Philadelphia, Pa.....	June 19....	1,046,964	394	45							6	6	19	2	4
Do.....	June 26....	1,046,964	428	33						6	11	32	3	11	
Pittsfield, Mass.....	do.....	17,281	8												
Pottstown, Pa.....	May 15....	13,284	2												
Do.....	May 22....	13,284	2												
Do.....	May 29....	13,284	2	1											
Do.....	June 5....	13,284	3	1											
Do.....	June 12....	13,284	2												
Do.....	June 19....	13,284	4							1					
Do.....	June 26....	13,284	3												
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	47	4									3		1
Pueblo, Colo.....	June 19....	24,558	6												
Salt Lake City, Utah...	do.....	44,843	4												
San Diego, Cal.....	June 12....	16,159	4												
Do.....	June 19....	16,159	3												
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	0												
Do.....	June 12....	5,864	2	1						1					
Spokane, Wash.....	do.....	19,922	4									1			
Do.....	June 19....	19,922	5	1									2		
Taunton, Mass.....	June 26....	25,448	9	3											
Utica, N. Y.....	June 19....	44,007	16	2											
Warren, Ohio.....	June 26....	5,973	0												
Washington, D. C.....	June 19....	230,392	107	9						1			5		2
West Newton, Mass.....	June 26....	24,379	3												
Winona, Minn.....	June 17....	18,208	6												
Worcester, Mass.....	June 18....	84,655	34	5								1			
Yonkers, N. Y.....	June 25....	32,033	15	2									2		

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 28, 1897.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.*	Excess.*	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	57		1	.84		.84
Portland, Me.....	66		2	.77		.77
Northfield, Vt.....	65		5	.82		.82
Boston, Mass.....	69		1	.72		.72
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	68		2	.51		.54
Nantucket, Mass.....	63	1		.63		.63
Woods Hole, Mass.....	65		3	.53		.58
Block Island, R. I.....	65		3	.59		.59
New Haven, Conn.....	70		2	.75		.75
Albany, N. Y.....	71		5	.87		.57
New York, N. Y.....	71		3	.78		.78
Harrisburg, Pa.....	72		4	.98		.98
Philadelphia, Pa.....	74		2	.77		.47
New Brunswick, N. J.....	71		3	.90		.90
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70		2	.77		.57
Baltimore, Md.....	76		4	.94		.64
Washington, D. C.....	76		5	.98		.91
Lynchburg, Va.....	77		3	.83		.63
Cape Henry, Va.....	76		2	.94		.54
Norfolk, Va.....	78		4	.99		.89
Charlotte, N. C.....	77	1		1.10		.70
Raleigh, N. C.....	78	0		1.25	.45	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	76		2	1.16		.46
Hatteras, N. C.....	76		2	1.16		.86
Wilmington, N. C.....	79	1		1.40		1.00
Columbia, S. C.....	79	1		1.04		.54
Charleston, S. C.....	81	1		1.43	.07	
Augusta, Ga.....	80	4		1.12		.92
Savannah, Ga.....	81	3		1.56		1.36
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	5		1.37		1.07
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	1		1.42		.12
Key West, Fla.....	84		2	.91		.53
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77	3		1.05		.85
Tampa, Fla.....	81	1		2.25		1.25
Pensacola, Fla.....	80	4		1.31		1.13
Mobile, Ala.....	81	3		1.46		.76
Montgomery, Ala.....	81	3		1.09	.01	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80	4		.98		.88
New Orleans, La.....	81	3		1.60	.30	
Shreveport, La.....	82	2		.84		.14
Fort Smith, Ark.....	78	6		.98		.58
Little Rock, Ark.....	78	6		.91	.19	
Palestine, Tex.....	80	4		.83		.63
Galveston, Tex.....	83	1		1.00		1.00
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	0		.56		.36
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81	1		.51		.41
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80	2		1.03	.07	
Nashville, Tenn.....	79		1	1.05		.45
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77	3		1.10		1.10
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75	1		.98	.32	
Louisville, Ky.....	77		5	.98		.08
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74		4	1.08		.98
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	76		4	.99		.69
Columbus, Ohio.....	73		3	.77		.77
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	74		4	.98		.98
Pittsburg, Pa.....	74		6	.87		.67
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	67		5	.30	.10	
Rochester, N. Y.....	68		2	.71		.61
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68		4	.77		.77
Erie, Pa.....	70		6	.85		.85
Cleveland, Ohio.....	70		6	.84		.84
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71		3	.85		.85
Toledo, Ohio.....	72		4	.75		.75
Detroit, Mich.....	70		4	.84		.84
Lansing, Mich.....	70		6	.95		.95
Fort Huron, Mich.....	67		3	.77		.77
Alpena, Mich.....	63		1	.82		.62
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	61		5	.77		.47
Marquette, Mich.....	62		4	.82		.22

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 23, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Green Bay, Wis.....	68		2	.70	.00	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	67		5	.58		.63
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67		3	.95	.15	
Chicago, Ill.....	70		4	.87		.27
Duluth, Minn.....	61		1	1.02		.52
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	70		6	.96	.74	
La Crosse, Wis.....	71		5	1.05	.35	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	72		4	1.23		.43
Davenport, Iowa.....	74		4	.93		.63
Des Moines, Iowa.....	72		2	1.13	.47	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75		3	1.05	1.85	
Springfield, Ill.....	74		4	.93	1.47	
Cairo, Ill.....	77		1	1.05		.75
St. Louis, Mo.....	77		3	1.09	2.21	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	76	0		1.03	3.37	
Springfield, Mo.....	74	4		.95	.75	
Kansas City, Mo.....	76	2		1.12	4.18	
Wichita, Kans.....	78	5		1.14		1.04
Concordia, Kans.....	73	5		.93		.23
Lincoln, Nebr.....	74		2	.83		.03
Omaha, Nebr.....	74		4	1.34		.94
Sioux City, Iowa.....	73		5	.77		.37
Yankton, S. Dak.....	71		3	.98		.58
Valentine, Nebr.....	69		1	.78	2.22	
Huron, S. Dak.....	69		3	.84	.66	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	71		3	.76	1.14	
Moorhead, Minn.....	66		6	1.10	3.60	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	67		5	.75		.15
Williston, N. Dak.....	66		6	.82		.52
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Haute, Mont.....	64		2	.72	1.08	
Helena, Mont.....	63		3	.52	.78	
Miles City, Mont.....	70		4	.58	.02	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	67		5	.77	.73	
Spokane, Wash.....	64	2		.30	.10	
Wallawalla, Wash.....	68		2	.29	.51	
Baker City, Oreg.....	59		1	.29	.11	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	67		9	.14	.16	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	71		1	.14		.14
Lander, Wyo.....	65		1	.25		.25
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	64	0		.33		.23
North Platte, Nebr.....	71		1	.77		.27
Denver, Colo.....	70	0		.35		.35
Pueblo, Colo.....	73		1	.34	.26	
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	4		.77		.77
Oklahoma, Okla.....	78	4		.56		.36
Amarillo, Tex.....	75	3		.75		.55
Abilene, Tex.....	81	3		.68		.68
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	69	0		.23	.02	
El Paso, Tex.....	83	3		.12		.12
Phoenix, Ariz.....	85		1	.05		.05
Pacific Coast:						
Tatoosh Island, Wash.....	55			.88		
Port Angeles, Wash.....	55			.25		
Fort Canby, Wash.....	56	2		.50	.91	
Portland, Oreg.....	62	0		.26	.64	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	62		2	.25	.53	
Eureka, Cal.....	55			.17		.17
Redbluff, Cal.....	78	3		.07	.33	
Carson City, Nev.....	63		3	.07	.07	
Sacramento, Cal.....	70		6	.07	.03	
San Francisco, Cal.....	58			.00	.00	
Fresno, Cal.....	58	0		.03		.03
Los Angeles, Cal.....	78		6	.00	.00	
San Diego, Cal.....	67		3	.00	.00	
San Diego, Cal.....	65		1	.00	.00	
Yuma, Ariz.....	87		5	.00	.00	

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, and plague as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to June 29, 1897.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Dec. 8-Dec. 15.....		1	
	Dec. 22-Dec. 29.....		1	
	Mar. 23-Mar. 30.....		1	
	Mar. 31-June 1.....		32	
Calcutta	Nov. 14-Jan. 30.....		267	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....		311	
	Feb. 28-Mar. 6.....		125	
	Mar. 6-May 22.....		1,271	
Madras	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....		2	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....		1	
	Dec. 12-Dec. 25.....		6	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 29.....		22	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26.....		13	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....		2	
	Mar. 6-Mar. 19.....		1	
	Mar. 20-Mar. 26.....		2	
Singapore	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		12	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....		5	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 28-Jan. 23.....		114	
	Jan. 23-Jan. 30.....	1	1	
England:				
Plymouth	Jan. 9.....		4	On steamship <i>Nubia</i> . No cases in city.
Japan:				
Tokyo	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	8	7	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	3	3	
Yokohama	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	4	3	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	2	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia	May 19-May 19.....	5	3	
Para	Dec. 12-Jan. 30.....		32	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....		20	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 6.....		9	
	Mar. 13-Mar. 20.....		3	
	Apr. 3-Apr. 10.....		3	
	May 30-June 5.....		4	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 21-Dec. 26.....		10	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 30.....		28	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	12	5	
	Feb. 13-Feb. 20.....	21	6	
	Feb. 20-Mar. 6.....		16	
	Mar. 7-May 29.....	174	78	
Cuba: *				
Cardenas	Dec. 25-Jan. 30.....	84	8	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	38	1	
	Apr. 17-June 19.....	43	9	
Cienfuegos	Dec. 20-Dec. 27.....		8	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 17.....		2	
	Apr. 4-Apr. 11.....		1	
	May 17-May 23.....		1	
Habana	Dec. 17-Dec. 31.....	220	79	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28.....	400	144	
	Jan. 28-Feb. 25.....	117	44	
	Feb. 25-Mar. 25.....	130	38	
	Mar. 25-Apr. 29.....	342	85	
	Apr. 30-June 24.....	750	229	
Manzanillo	Apr. 1-Apr. 15.....		1	
	May 15-May 31.....		1	
Matanzas	Dec. 9-Dec. 23.....		8	
	Dec. 23-Jan. 27.....		19	
	Jan. 27-Feb. 24.....		4	
	Feb. 25-Mar. 31.....		2	
	Apr. 1-June 16.....	9	13	

*February 28, 1897, 300 cases of yellow fever were reported among the sick soldiers on the Island.

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Santiago	Dec. 5-Dec. 26.....		17	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 30.....		16	
	Jan. 16-Jan. 30.....		5	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 27.....		6	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27.....		3	
Sagua la Grande.....	May 2-June 19.....	51	26	
	Dec. 19-Dec. 26.....	50	5	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9.....	65	6	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 30.....	110	12	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	35	7	
Ecuador:	Feb. 27-Mar. 27.....	54	17	
	Mar. 28-June 19.....	264	11	
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 1.....		9	
Haiti:	Dec. 1-Dec. 7.....		2	Yellow fever epidemic.
	Dec. 11.....			
Port au Prince.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 8.....		3	
Guadeloupe:				
	Basse Terre.....	Jan. 5.....	1	
Mexico:				
	Vera Cruz.....	June 28.....		Yellow fever reported.
United States of Colombia:				
	Panama.....	Apr. 14.....	20	Estimated.
Colon.....	June 15.....	82	54	
	May 12-May 25.....		5	

PLAGUE.

Egypt:				
Suez.....	Mar. 31.....			One case of plague on Br. S. S. <i>Dilwara</i> from Bombay.
India:				
	Bombay*.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....	694	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,763.
		Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....	738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,953.
		Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....	335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
		Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....	470	
		Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....	443	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
		Jan. 26-Feb. 23.....	2,884	Estimated deaths for this same period, 5,845.
		Feb. 23-Mar. 9.....	1,282	Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,265.
		Mar. 9-Mar. 30.....	1,431	Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,730.
		Mar. 31-June 1.....	1,681	Estimated deaths from March 31 to April 20, 2,892.
Calcutta.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 13.....	1		
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....			Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
	Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....		A few cases.
Swatow.....	May 4.....			Epidemic of plague reported.
Japan:				
	Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37
		Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15
		Jan. 19-Jan. 27.....	3	
		Feb. 23-Mar. 12.....	3	
		Mar. 13-Mar. 23.....	4	
		Mar. 24-Mar. 31.....	3	
	Apr 1-Apr. 20.....	64	54	
	Apr. 20-May 20.....	268		
Taihoku.....	Apr. 20-Apr. 27.....	3		
Russia:				
	St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 10-Apr. 17.....	1	
Theodosia.....	Mar. 31.....			One case of plague on Br. S. S. <i>Baldwin</i> .

* Official returns show 9,118 cases and 7,602 deaths to March 12.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, June 2, 1897.]

RUSSIA.—In consequence of a circular issued by the Customs Department May 13, antiplague serum, brought by private parties from abroad, shall be passed by the customs officers only on certification as to the origin of the serum, and when it shall be shown that it was obtained by the holders from an institution recognized by the commission. At the present time, the only establishment recognized is the Pasteur Institute.

By agreement between the commission and the minister of the interior, the following measures have been instituted to prevent the introduction of plague :

1. Letters, packages, printed matter, and business papers shall be subject to disinfection by means of a steam current.

2. Letters and packages of declared value, which are rejected by the Russian post-office authorities, shall be returned to the places from which they were sent.

3. The same regulation shall hold good for all such packages arriving from infected places from which importation is prohibited.

4. Disinfection shall be performed on the western frontier at Wirballen, Alexandrovo, Graniza, Wolotschisk, and Radsivilow; also at Odessa, Sebastopol, Batoum, Baku, and Vladivostock; on the Persian border at Dschulfa and Haudan, and on the Chinese border at Troizkosawsk. Mail and postal packages arriving from abroad at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Riga, Mitau, and Libau, must be sent to the post station in these cities for disinfection.

5. As evidence of the regulations having been complied with, every letter or package shall be stamped with the word "disinfected."

The postal officials of British India have been requested by telegraph to inform the senders of correspondence not to send articles by post that may be injured by exposure to a steam current.

BELGIUM.—By ministerial order of May 21 the royal order of April 5, 1897, is amended as follows: "Kipskin may be admitted to importation and transportation even when arriving from infected localities."

HONGKONG.—The colonial government has declared Swatow to be infected and forbidden the importation from there of coolie labor.

BARBADOS.*Quarantine against smallpox and yellow fever.*

BARBADOS, *June 12, 1897.*

SIR: In consequence of the prevalence of smallpox at Manaos, Brazil, and yellow fever at Colon, those places have been declared infected within the provisions of the quarantine act of this island. Quarantine is also in force here against Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Para, Panama, Teneriffe, and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. The public health of this island is unusually good.

Yours, etc.,

JAMES SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

CHINA.

Plague in Amoy.

The following telegram has just been received from the United States consul at Amoy, China :

“AMOY, *June 30, 1897.*—Plague epidemic. JOHNSON.”

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

June 25 : The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended June 24 there were in that city 48 deaths from yellow fever and 3 deaths from smallpox.

June 18 : The United States sanitary inspector at Matanzas reports that during the week ended June 16 there were in that city 4 deaths from yellow fever and 1 death from smallpox.

June 19 : The United States consul at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended June 19 there were in that city 17 deaths from yellow fever.

June 21 : The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended June 19 there were in that city 30 new cases reported from yellow fever, and 45 cases and 2 deaths from smallpox.

June 22 : The United States consul at Cordenas reports that during the week ended June 19 there were in that city 8 cases and 2 deaths from yellow fever.

Sanitary reports from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *June 19, 1897.*

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ending Thursday, June 17, 1897 :

Yellow fever is increasing if the death rate and the reports from the Spanish military hospitals can be used as guides. There is no way to ascertain the number of cases in the city except to build upon the deaths reported at the cemeteries. The weather continues warm and with frequent rains, causing a high degree of humidity.

The rains of the past three weeks have washed much of the surface filth from the streets into the sewers. There the filth remains.

American schooners, laden with lumber, from the ports in the south, still continue to come to this port, and they invariably go to the Tala-piedra wharf, where they remain from seven to ten days. There are two such vessels at that wharf at the present writing.

Smallpox appears to be decreasing, both in number of new cases and in deaths. * * *

Mortality for the week ended June 17.—Yellow fever, military hospital, 59; city, 1; total, 40. Enteric fever, 11; pernicious fever, 12; paludal fever, 1; smallpox, city, 3; total, 3. Tuberculosis, 40; enteritis, 18; dysentery, 15. Total deaths in the city, 248. Annual ratio per 1,000, 74.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HABANA, CUBA, *June 25, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the health conditions of the city of Habana for the week ended June 24:

Yellow fever is steadily increasing, as the warm weather continues without abatement. The deaths in the city from that disease are apparently few in number, but it is hardly probable that the statistics are reliable. A visit to the largest military hospital, Alphonso XIII, on Tuesday, June 22, showed more than 50 cases of yellow fever in the wards set aside for this disease. Smallpox to the extent of 42 cases was seen, all but a dozen being convalescent. These two diseases are isolated in separate buildings, having their individual staff of medical officers and attendants.

There are said to be about 12,000 sick soldiers of the Spanish army now in the different military hospitals, and provisions are now being made to arrange for the care of several thousand more by using sugar warehouses. Hearing of this, I have visited nearly all the warehouses on the water front, but so far I can find no hospital equipment being placed in any of them. Smallpox has not attacked the soldiers coming from Spain to any extent, but seems to have prevailed among the native contingent.

The following mortality for the week ended Thursday, June 24, is submitted: Yellow fever, military hospitals, 47; city, 1; total, 48. Enteric fever, 8; pernicious fever, 12; paludal fever, 3; dysentery, 11 smallpox, city, 3; total, 3. Enteritis, 19; diphtheria, 1; tuberculosis 31. Deaths from all diseases, 231. Annual ratio per 1,000, 60.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

Assistant Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 12, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 106 deaths for the week ended June 12. Of these, 7 were from yellow fever, 43 from dysentery, 25 from enteritis, acute and chronic; 6 from remittent, 2 from pernicious, 4 from tuberculosis; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

As I predicted in my last report, yellow fever is increasing daily, and as the summer advances the mortality from it will be decidedly large. Dysentery continues under an epidemic form. Some cases of beriberi have been reported, but as they have not come under my immediate observation I am doubtful about the existence of the disease; the board of health has appointed a commission of three physicians to study the cases reported.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 19, 1897.*

SIR: Ninety-nine deaths close the mortuary record for the week ending this day. Of these, we have 10 from yellow fever, 45 from dysentery, 10 from enteritis, acute and chronic; 9 from tuberculosis, 4 from remittent, 2 from typhomalaria, 6 from pernicious; the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

There are over 2,000 sick soldiers at the military hospital and the number increases daily. Yellow fever is prevailing now to a great

extent among the troops. Dysentery continues epidemically. Diarrhea prevails largely, while malarial fevers decline.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

GREECE.

Treatment of the wounded in the Græco-Turkish War.

ATHENS, May 31, 1897.

A few days before the Turkish Government had declared war I came to Athens, in order to have an idea myself of the wretched condition of the Cretan refugees; but unhappily I have been, and I am still, obliged to witness the disasters by which little Greece has been stricken.

The Greek Government, as well as the Greek population, was obliged to support and entertain many thousands of Christians from Crete, who, being Greeks, were obliged to take refuge in Greece, in order not to sustain the same massacres and illtreatment that poor Armenians have suffered in Constantinople, as well as in Asia Minor, and who have been helped by the United States Red Cross under the presidency of Miss Clara Barton.

It seems that Greece was not allowed to help the wretched Cretans. There were more than 20,000, wretched, ill, and starving.

On the 16th of last April the Turkish troops received the order to attack, and on the 18th of the same month war was declared. As a consequence, the charges of the Greek Government, as well as those of the population, were very much increased. Besides the Cretans, there were and there are still, the wounded of the battles to help; besides the Cretans and the wounded are the Thessalian refugees, as well as those from Epirus, who, during the war, and especially after it, could not stay in their country on account of their Moslem countrymen, who are as barbarous as Moslem Cretans, if not worse.

At this moment the Greeks of the Greek Kingdom have to feed and help nearly 350,000 and have to attend nearly 5,000 wounded.

It is very interesting, as well as very sad, to note that the Greeks, who as individuals are so skillful and capable of doing so many good things, when assembled and forming a government are incapable of doing anything.

The Greek Red Cross, for instance, has not been of any assistance. I have to state nearly the same for the sanitary service of the Greek army. I can say that the wounded, as well as the refugees, have rather suffered from them. I can affirm that the wounded and the refugees have been attended with efficiency by private physicians, by private persons, and by rich Greeks, who have substituted what the Greek Government, the Greek Red Cross, and the sanitary service of the army have not been able to do.

Before the beginning of the war the Greek Red Cross had established five hospitals for wounded, one at each of the following places: Volo, Larissa, Tyrnavo, Carvassara, and Arta. Each of these hospitals was fitted for 50 beds. The hospital of Larissa was complete. They have made it the headquarters of the Red Cross. All the Red Cross material had been accumulated there. According to the slightest calculation there was more than 100,000 francs worth of material included in the armamentarium. The wounded of the Greek army have been deprived of this material, as the hospitals of Larissa and Tyrnavo were abandoned

to the Turks by the physicians who did not have a bit of sentiment of duty or they had forgotten it at that moment. If the chiefs of the Greek army were panic stricken the physicians ought to have staid there. The sole excuse they could offer was that the Turkish army had since the beginning of the war fired on the Red Cross hospital at Arta.

As a consequence of the above-mentioned cowardly action of the physicians of the Red Cross, as well as of the army surgeons, the poor wounded were left without any aid. Thanks to private men, to civilian physicians, everything has been reestablished, and the wounded, as well as the wretched refugees, have been attended and helped. Greek physicians from abroad have arrived in Greece in order to serve their country, and, thanks to them, the wounded have been attended. A Greek lady, the example of whom has been followed by others, had the good idea to establish a floating hospital on board a steamship, by which the wounded were carried from the seaports, near the battlefields, to the different cities where well organized hospitals exist. These cities are Athens, Piræus, Khalcis, Patras, Cephalonia, and Corfu. I can say that all the wounded, except those whose condition did not allow them to be carried, and they are no more than 200, have been transported to the above-mentioned cities, where the population does all that is possible to do in order to relieve their sufferings.

The seaports where the wounded were embarked are Volos (before it was abandoned to the Turks), Stylis, and Aga-Marina in Thessaly, and Zaverda in Epirus. I have served as physician on board of one of these floating hospitals and have made four voyages. More than 600 wounded have been transported by the floating hospital, on board of which I served during the four voyages. I can state that the number of wounded of the Greek army during this one-month's war have not been more than 5,000. I hope I will be able to state how many of them have been attended in the Athens hospitals. Among these wounded there are many European volunteers who have come to Greece in order to fight for liberty against barbarism and tyranny. There are also several Turks.

There are in Athens four large hospitals and five or six public or private buildings and houses transformed into hospitals. The latter are maintained by private contribution. There are numerous schools as well as large private houses on which a Red Cross flag is hoisted, where the victims of the war, or rather of the Greek Government, are attended. It has been observed that the wounded Turks are constantly visited by the German minister, who visits only them.

The physicians and nurses sent from the different European Red Crosses are scattered in the above-mentioned different hospitals. There are now here physicians and nurses from England, Sweden, Germany, and France. There exists an English Red Cross hospital at Piræus and one at Khalcis. There is a German Red Cross hospital at Aga-Marina, on the seashore near Stylis.

The wounded, whom I have myself seen, present wounds from rifle bullets, and some of them were wounded with fragments of bombshells. I have not seen any wounded with side arms.

In my next report I will lay stress on the frequency of the different wounds and on the condition of the wretched refugees, as well as of the population of the Greek Kingdom. They are pitiable, though the latter is responsible for a great deal in allowing the existence of such a corrupt Government.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

United States Sanitary Representative to the International Sanitary Commission at Constantinople.

MEXICO.

Yellow fever in Vera Cruz.

A telegram from United States Consul Schafer, dated June 28, reports the appearance of yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

Smallpox in Chihuahua.

EL PASO, TEX., June 22, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am informed by a Mexican Central Railroad medical officer that smallpox is prevalent in the city of Chihuahua, a place about ten hours' ride by rail from the city of El Paso, Tex.

Precautions will be taken that the dread disease does not reach the border.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle.*—Month of April, 1897. Population, 15,331. Total deaths, 19, including enteric fever, 1.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended June 18, 1897. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 19, 1897. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended June 17, 1897. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BRAZIL—*Ceara.*—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 256.

Month of May. Total deaths, 180, including measles, 16; smallpox, 2, and whooping cough, 11.

FRANCE—*Nantes.*—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 125,757. Total deaths, 234, including enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 2.

Nice.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 108,227. Total deaths, 150, including enteric fever, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 23, and whooping cough, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 12 correspond to an annual rate of 15.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 27.3, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 8.2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand one hundred and seventy-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 18; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 39; whooping cough, 36; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.8 a thousand. In greater London, 1,532 deaths were regis-

tered, corresponding to an annual rate of 12.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 12 from whooping cough, and 3 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 12 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.4 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Limerick, viz, 39.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 150 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 4; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 4; diphtheria, 1, and measles, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 12 correspond to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 11.7, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 26.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 606, including scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; measles, 27; whooping cough, 37, and smallpox, 1.

INDIA—Singapore.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 97,111. Total deaths, 735, including beriberi, 118, and phthisis pulmonalis, 12.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 10,000. Total deaths, 17.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 282,000. Total deaths, 479, including diphtheria, 89; measles, 32; enteric fever, 14, and whooping cough, 3.

SWITZERLAND—Lucerne.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 23,500. Total deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

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.	
Aden	May 15	35,854				2							
Aix la Chapelle	May 29	112,638	43										1
Do	June 5	112,638	51										
Alexandria	May 13	231,396	226			1				1	9		
Amherstburg	June 19	2,300	1										
Amsterdam	June 12	495,974	12							1			4
Bermuda	June 11	15,013	1										
Belfast	June 5	281,431	135					15	1	1	3		8
Belize	June 18	13,000	4										
Belleville	June 21	10,459	2										
Bermuda	June 11	15,015	1										
Do	June 18	15,015	0										
Birmingham	June 5	505,772	187					2	1	3	14		2
Do	June 12	505,772	190						1	3	8		1
Bologna	May 22	121,579	72										
Do	June 12	121,579	52										
Bremen	May 29	142,500	28							1			2
Brussels	June 5	507,985	163							3	1		
Budapest	June 4	640,000					1		2	2	1		3
Do	June 11	640,000					1		2	3	2		
Cairo	May 13	374,838	360			2							5
Catania	June 8	120,000	58			1			2	1			
Chatham	June 21	9,052	3										
Christiana	June 5	192,141	64								1		
Do	June 12	192,141	67							1			
Cienfuegos	June 13	24,030	46					3			1		
Do	June 20	24,030	51					1					
Coaticook	June 5	2,500	0										
Do	June 12	2,500	0										
Do	June 19	2,500	0										
Cognac	June 5	21,500	5										
Do	June 12	21,500	5										
Cologne	May 29	335,116	112							1			
Do	June 5	335,116	139							1			2
Colombo, Ceylon	May 8	127,836	83										
Do	May 15	127,836	106										
Do	May 22	127,836	100					4					
Do	May 29	127,836	81					3					
Copenhagen	June 5	333,714	108								1		3
Crefeld	do	108,500	31						1		2		
Demerara	May 1	86,250	53										
Do	May 8	86,250	36										
Do	May 17	86,250	30				1						
Do	May 22	86,250	45										
Do	May 29	86,250	47										
Dresden	June 5	351,800	144							5	1		1
Dublin	May 8	350,000	226					1	2	4	2	8	16
Dundee	June 5	163,090	56										1
Do	June 12	163,090	58					2	1	1			2
Dusseldorf	May 29	185,759	68							1	2		
Flushing	June 5	17,193	2										
Do	June 12	17,193	2										
Frankfort on the Main	June 5	238,000	84								1	1	1
Do	June 12	238,000	78										
Gibraltar	June 6	25,900	17								1		
Girgenti	June 5	21,428	9										
Gothenburg	do	114,527	26							1			1
Halifax	June 19	34,700	18										
Hamburg	June 5	641,780	166							1	2		1
Do	June 12	641,780	203						1	1			
Havana	June 17	200,448	248		40	3		11		1			
Königsburg	June 12	171,700						1					
Leeds	June 5	402,449	124						1	1	1	1	2
Do	June 12	402,449	125						1		1	1	2
Leghorn	June 5	103,755	37						1				
Do	June 12	103,755	39										
Licata	June 5	20,000	7				1	1					
Liege	June 12	166,110	39										
Livingston, Guatemala	do	2,000	3										
London, Canada	June 19	34,855	11										
Madras	May 21	452,518	364			4						12	
Madrid	June 2	482,816	297			2		7	1	1	19		
Magdeburg	May 15	214,447	70							1	1		1
Manchester	June 5	536,426	219							1	2	14	14

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.	
Maracaibo	June 5	50,000	22										
Do	June 12	50,000	40									14	
Matamoras	June 11	12,000	2									3	
Do	June 18	12,000	4										
Matanzas	June 16	62,000	76		4	1		5				3	
Mayence	June 12	74,917	24										
Measina	do	107,000	24					3					
Montevideo	May 22	215,061	54										
Nuremberg	May 8	173,817	93									1	1
Do	May 15	173,817	91					1					
Do	May 22	173,817	91						1	1			
Do	May 29	173,817	81									3	1
Odessa	June 5	44,500	115			1			3			1	
Palermo	do	273,000	103						1	4			
Plymouth	June 12	97,340	23										
Port au Prince	May 10	60,000	23										
Do	May 17	60,000	24										
Do	May 24	60,000	15										
Puerto Barrios	June 12		1										
Prague	June 5	193,097	143						1			2	1
Puerto Cortes	June 16	2,000	0										
Rio de Janeiro	May 22	679,000	*289		8			2					
Do	May 29	679,600	†316		3			1					
Rotterdam	June 5	288,863	96					2				3	
Do	June 12	288,863	98						2	1			
do	do	17,536	40										
Do	June 19	17,536	45			2							
St. Georges, Bermuda	June 12	2,150	0										
Do	June 19	2,150	0										
St. Petersburg	May 29	1,257,023	625		4			10	14	39	38		2
Do	June 5	1,257,023	677		2	1		23	11	42	45		
St. Stephens, New Brunswick	June 19	3,000	0										
San Juan del Norte	June 5	1,487	0										
Do	June 12	1,487	0										
Schiedam	June 5	26,627	10										
Do	June 12	26,627	9										
Sheffield	do	352,950	120							2	3		4
Southampton	June 5	98,002	28										1
Do	June 12	98,002	28							1	1		3
South Shields	May 29	95,798	22					1					1
Do	June 5	95,798	41								2		
Stettin	May 29	150,000	62					1					
Do	June 5	150,000	57										
Stockholm	do	274,611	84					1	2				
Stuttgart	June 3	158,378	71							2			
Do	May 10	158,378	44										
Trapani	June 5	43,085	15										
Trieste	May 29	158,314	69			1							
Do	June 5	158,314	68						1	1	1		
Tuxpan	do	10,280	7										
Venice	do	165,222	56										
Vera Cruz	June 17	30,000	31										
Warsaw	May 29	601,408	188				1		2	5	2		2
Do	June 5	601,408	175			4		2	3		2		1
Yarmouth	June 12	6,500	0										
Do	June 20	6,500	1										
Zurich	May 29	151,000	54				1			1			2
Do	June 5	154,000	49				1			2			

* Beriberi, 6.

† Beriberi, 5.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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