

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 16, 1897.

No. 29.

UNITED STATES.

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

Yellow fever on American schooner Talofa.

[Telegram.]

TORTUGAS QUARANTINE, FLA., *July 10, 1897.*

One case of yellow fever on American schooner *Talofa*, from Colon. Necessary precautions taken. Particulars by mail.

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

Yellow fever on American steamship Acapulco.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE, CAL., *July 2, 1897.*

Steamer *Acapulco*, from Panama, quarantined on account of 4 deaths from yellow fever. * * *

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

Yellow fever on American steamships San Juan and City of Sydney.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE, CAL., *July 11, 1897.*

Steamer *San Juan* quarantined on account of death from yellow fever.
* * * Steamer *City of Sydney* also quarantined on account of 1 case;

put ashore at Panama. Both steamers have heavy passenger lists.
* * *

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

The Berlin leprosy conference.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, *June 7, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to transmit herewith, for the information of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and of the Commissioner-General of Immigration of your Department, copies of a note of the 21st ultimo from the ambassador of Germany at this capital, relative to an international conference which is to be held at Berlin in October next to discuss the leprosy question.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY, *Washington, May 21, 1897.*

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE:

During the period from the 11th to the 16th of October of this year, an international conference will be held in Berlin to discuss the leprosy question, concerning which more detailed information is contained in the inclosed four copies of the program. This program gives especial information on the subject of the lectures proposed to be delivered at the conference and a form of application to take part therein (contained in the envelope addressed to Dr. Kübler) is herewith annexed.

Pursuant to instructions from the Imperial Government, I have the honor to request that you be good enough to cause in the most suitable way the greatest possible publicity to be given to the invitation to this conference and to its program.

I avail myself, etc.,

THIELMANN.

His Excellency JOHN SHERMAN, *Secretary of State.*

[Inclosure No. 2.—Translated at Marine-Hospital Service Bureau.]

Invitation to and program of the leprosy conference, Berlin, October, 1897.

INVITATION.

The interest of scientific circles has of late been more and more directed to the question of the spread of leprosy. Public attention has also been actively concerned with it. It appears to us, therefore, that the favorable moment has arrived for directing united action along the proper lines. We, therefore, suggest that the slow but gradual spread of the disease be checked by appropriate measures. We are unanimously of the opinion that advantageous results in this sphere of action can be obtained only by means of a definite program in the highest degree simple and practicable as regards the end proposed and the measures to be accomplished.

In this spirit we have the honor to invite you to be present at a conference on the leprosy question, to be held in the month of October, 1897, at Berlin. Further information will be found in the inclosed program. The work proposed has been undertaken by the undersigned.

Dr. E. EHLERS, Copenhagen.
Dr. G. ARMAUER-HANSEN, Bergen.
Dr. R. KOCH, Berlin.
Dr. O. LASSAR, Berlin.

Address:

Dr. E. EHLERS,
No. 6 Lazegade, Copenhagen.

PROGRAM FOR THE LEPROSY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT BERLIN IN OCTOBER, 1897.

The sessions will open Monday, October 11, 1897, and close on Saturday, October 16. The discussions will be held at the sessions hall of the Imperial Bureau of Health, at 19-20 Klopstock street, Berlin, which has been placed by the government at the disposal of the conference. The time for the general session is fixed from 11 to 2 o'clock, in order to permit the members to make other addresses and to allow time for the sittings of committees. The meeting shall include an exposition of all articles connected with the leprosy investigation.

The object of the conference is primarily the scientific study of the leprosy question and of the most advisable means for preventing the outbreak and spread of the disease. As far as possible the results of the discussion shall be so formulated as to form the basis of further legislation and international action. The scientific matter in hand shall be so treated by the conference that all the governments concerned may be enlightened as to the measures to be taken by them. Scientific international concert is therefore the peculiar task of the leprosy conference and state medicine its ultimate object.

In order to the attainment of this purpose all recognized authorities on leprosy are cordially invited to participate in the conference. Inasmuch as a large number of these gentlemen have signified their acceptance, the undertaking and its results are assured.

The scheme of work has already been for the most part agreed upon. The separate questions shall be elaborated previously by the several members, and each communication shall be accompanied by a thesis for discussion. These communications, drawn up in one of the languages known to the several speakers, viz: English, German, and French—shall be transmitted to Prof. Dr. O. Lassar, No. 19, Karlstrasse, Berlin, N. W., for printing, and shall be sent after publication to all the members participating in the conference. In this way all the members will be in a position to take part in the discussions, and to propose or oppose resolutions. The printed papers will not be read in conference. This arrangement will be a saving of time and trouble, and the members will not be restricted as to the length or literary style of their reports. The papers contributed, together with the report of the proceedings of the conference, shall form a literary memorial of the work of the conference and shall be regarded as valuable manuscripts held in trust, and not to be further made public. Tables and diagrams shall, as far as possible, be returned.

The themes are named as follows. They are, with some alterations, the same that have been already treated by the gentlemen to whom they are assigned. As a matter of course, the program is open to alteration and improvement at the suggestion of the expected participants, learned societies, or State governments. The committee is prepared to receive further propositions. It will also be grateful for any suggestion, personal or departmental, which might further the object of the leprosy conference.

THEMES.

- I. The position of leprosy among infectious diseases—ROBERT KOCH.
- II. Pathological anatomy of leprosy—RUDOLF VIRCHOW.
- III. Histology of leprosy—P. G. UNNA, Hamburg.
- IV. How far are we justified in considering the leprosy bacillus as the cause of the disease?—A. NEISSER, Breslau.
- V. Attempts at the culture of the bacillus of leprosy—R. CAMPANA, Rome.
- VI. Etiology. 1. Heredity. 2. Transmissibility—E. BESNIER, Paris.
- VII. Alimentation and leprosy—J. HUTCHINSON, London.
- VIII. The question of inoculability—H. KÖBNER, Berlin.
- IX. Is leprosy conveyed from man to man directly or indirectly?—LIE, Bergen.
- X. The demonstrable results of immigration and emigration as regards the leprosy question—E. ARNING, Hamburg.
- XI. Leprosy brought from the colonies to the great cities of Europe—HALLOPEAU, Paris.
- XII. Outlook from the point of view of therapy—O. LASSAR, Berlin.
- XIII. Leprosy of the eyes—BARTHEN, Drontheim.
- XIV. Visceral leprosy—DOUTRELEPONT, Bonn.
- XV. The anæsthetic forms—LOOFT, Bergen.
- XVI. Relation existing between syringomyelia, Morvan's evil, ainhum, and leprosy—ZAMBACO PACHA, Constantinople.
- XVII. Facultative or obligatory isolation—ARMAUDER HANSEN, Bergen.

XVIII. The best plan for leper hospitals—O. VON PETERSEN, St. Petersburg.

XIX. The founding of leper communities—KIRCHNER, Berlin.

XX. Nomenclature—DEHIO, Dorpat.

XXI. History of leprosy—Dr. E. LESSEB, Berlin.

XXII. Geography of leprosy—

1. General considerations—Dr. KÜBLER, Berlin.
2. Norway—Dr. ARMAUER-HANSEN, Bergen.
3. Sweden—Dr. SEDERHOLM, Stockholm.
4. Denmark—Dr. E. EHLERS, Copenhagen.
5. Russia—Dr. POPELOFF, Moscow.
(Special, Finland)—Dr. FAGERLUND, Helsingfors.
6. Turkey—Dr. VON DUBING, Constantinople.
7. Greece—Dr. ROSOLIMOS, Athens.
8. Bulgaria—Dr. BOGUMIL BERNI, Sofia.
9. Roumania—Dr. KALINDERO, Bucharest.
10. Hungary—Dr. SCHWIMMER.
11. Austria—Dr. KAPOSI.
12. Germany—Dr. BLASCHKO, Berlin.
13. Italy—Dr. PELLIZZARI, Florence.
14. Spain—Dr. ZURIAGA, Valencia.
15. Portugal—Dr. ZEFERINO FALCAO, Lisbon.
16. France and her colonies—Dr. FEULARD, Paris.
17. England and her colonies—Dr. PHINEAS ABBEAM, London.
18. Holland and her colonies—Dr. BROES VAN DORT, Rotterdam.
19. Belgium and Congo—Dr. BAYET, Brussels.
20. Canada—Dr. A. C. SMITH, Montreal.
21. United States of America—Dr. WHITE, Boston.
22. Central America—Vacant.
23. West Indies—Dr. NUMA RAT, St. Kitts.
24. Ecuador—Vacant.
25. Colombia—Dr. CARASQUILLA, Bogota.
26. Chile—Dr. VALDES MOBEL, Santiago.
27. Argentina—Dr. SOMMER, Buenos Ayres.
28. Brazil—Dr. SILVA ARANJO, Rio de Janeiro.
29. Madeira—Dr. GOLDSCHMIDT, Paris.
30. South Africa—Dr. IMPEY, Kapstadt.
31. German Africa—Dr. SCHÖN, Berlin.
32. Egypt—Dr. ENGEL BEY, Cairo.
33. China—Dr. KERRE, Canton.
34. Japan—Dr. KITASATO, Tokyo.
35. Oceanica—Dr. MAURITZ, Hawaii.

THE EXHIBITION

Which will be connected with the leprosy conference will take place in the rooms of the Imperial Bureau of Health, 19-20 Klopstock street. It will include scientific objects catalogued as follows:

- I. Anatomy and pathology.
- II. Micrology.
- III. Photography.
- IV. Charts and maps.
- V. Bibliography.

It is requested that such articles be abundantly furnished. Dr. Kübler, member of the Imperial Bureau of Health, has kindly undertaken the charge of the exhibition.

In sending contributions use the inclosed form:

FORM.

The undersigned contributes to the Exhibition of the Leprosy Conference for the groups of:

- I. Anatomy and casts.
- II. Micrology.
- III. Photography.
- IV. Maps and charts.
- V. Bibliography.

The space desired is:

— meters of table surface.

— meters of wall surface.

The articles will be forwarded—

by post _____,

by freight _____,

Not later than September 15.

Name: _____

Place: _____

Address: _____

In accordance with the foregoing invitation. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Kinyoun has been detailed and appointed to represent the Marine-Hospital Service at this conference.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to July 16, 1897.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Birmingham.....	May 8.....	1		
Mobile.....	Dec. 28-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		
	Feb. 28-Mar. 10....	14		12 varioloid.
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	3		Varioloid.
	Apr. 10-May 1....	10		Do.
	May 2-May 22....	7		Do.
	May 29-June 5....	2		Do.
	July 4-July 10....			1 case varioloid.
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-June 26....	1	2	
New Bedford.....	Apr. 10-Apr. 17....	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	
	June 27-July 3....	1		
New York.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....		2	Do.
	Apr. 17-May 15....		10	
	June 13-June 19....		3	
	July 4-July 10....		1	
Ohio:				
Toledo.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	14	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Drifton.....	Apr. 6.....	1		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Apr. 1-June 26....	21		
	July 4-July 10....	2		
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 July 10, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, July 10, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 10, 1897 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 4	Steamship Yarmouth	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	83
Do.....	Schooner M. J. Soley	Apple River, Nova Scotia	1
July 5	Steamship Belvidere	Jamaica	13
Do.....	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	36
Do.....	Schooner J. R. Atwood	Port Mouton, New Brunswick	5
July 6	Steamship John Wilson	Bocas del Toro	1
Do.....	Steamship Lancastrian	Liverpool, England	1
July 7	Steamship Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	25
Do.....	Steamship Olivette	Halifax, Nova Scotia	26
Do.....	Schooner Cora L	Mabou, Cape Breton	1
Do.....	Schooner Florence Abbott	Jordan Bay, Nova Scotia	1
July 8	Steamship Yarmouth	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	34
Do.....	Schooner Ceylon	Arichat, Cape Breton	4
Do.....	Schooner Bessie	Port Daniel, Province of Quebec	1
July 10	Schooner Frank W	Dorchester, New Brunswick	1
Do.....	Steamship Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	15
Do.....	Steamship Olivette	Halifax, Nova Scotia	22
Do.....	Steamship Ontario	London, England	4
	Total		274

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 10, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, July 12, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 10, 1897 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 4	Steamship La Bretagne	Havre	132
Do.....	Steamship Columbia	Hamburg	225
July 6	Steamship Obdam	Rotterdam and Boulogne	194
Do.....	Steamship Massilia	Marseilles and Naples	255
Do.....	Steamship Southwark	Antwerp	136
Do.....	Steamship State of Nebraska	Glasgow	51
Do.....	Steamship Elysia	Naples, etc.	246
July 7	Steamship Anchoria	Glasgow	43
Do.....	Steamship Fulda	Genoa and Gibraltar	228
Do.....	Steamship Teutonic	Liverpool and Queenstown	235
July 8	Steamship Saale	Bremen	107
Do.....	Steamship Friedrich der Grosse	do	259
July 9	Steamship Asturia	Hamburg	99
Do.....	Steamship Pennsylvania	do	184
Do.....	Steamship Donna Maria	The Azores	82
July 10	Steamship St Louis	Southampton	146
Do.....	Steamship Campania	Liverpool and Queenstown	196
Do.....	Steamship Coleridge	Rio de Janeiro, etc	15
	Total		2,783

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 10, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, July 10, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 10, 1897 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
July 4	Steamship Belgenland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	82
Do.....	Steamship Siberian.....	Glasgow.....	1
July 6	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Antwerp.....	78
	Total.....		161

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.**Résumé of work done at San Francisco Quarantine during June, 1897.*NATIONAL QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., July 5, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the month of June we had 700 persons in quarantine, and handled 1,791 pieces of baggage and disinfected 2 vessels, 10 bags of mail, and large quantities of bedding and other material.

The inclosed table is a résumé of operations for the month.

Very respectfully,

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

Summary of quarantine operations.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Passengers quarantined.					Crew.	Pieces of baggage.	Bags of mail.	Vaccinated.
		Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.							
			Chinese.	Japanese.	European.					
1897.										
June 1	Steamship Matterhorn.*						285			
June 6	Steamer Coptic*.....		211	2	1		555			
June 13	Steamship City of Para.*	11			11	93	189	10		
June 17	Steamship Rio de Janeiro.		120	38		4	308			
June 27	Steamship Gaelic.....		190				454			
		11	530	40	12	97	1,791	10		

* Disinfected.

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.	July 10	Dan. bk. Esmeralda*	June 10	Guadaloupe	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.	June 29	No transactions.	3
Brunswick, Ga.	July 3	Dutch bk. Cornelia*	June 19	Rosario via Santos.	do	do	do	do	3
	July 10	Sp. bk. Maria*	June 25	Habana	do	Held for disinfection.	do	do	3
	July 3	Sp. bg. Fe*	do	Nuevitas	do	Disinfected and held.	do	do	3
	July 10	Sp. bg. Virgenes	June 29	Santiago de Cuba.	do	do	do	do	3
Cape Charles, Va.	July 10	Sw. bk. Julius Palm	June 30	Rio	do	Held for disinfection.	do	do	3
Cape Fear, N. C.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	1
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Del.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	3
Eureka, Cal.	June 3)	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	1
Grays Harbor, Wash.	July 7	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	3
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	July 3	Rus. bk. Hannah Blanchard*	June 23	Rio	Ship Island.	Held for disinfection.	do	No transactions.	1
	July 10	Am. sc. Rollin Sanford.	July 1	Coatzacoalcos.	do	Disinfected and held.	do	do	1
	July 3	Am. sc. Lewis A. Edwards.	July 3	Vera Cruz.	Pascagoula.	do	do	Intermittent malarial fever, 1 case	11
Newbern, N. C.	July 10	do	do	do	do	do	do	No transactions.	21
Port Townsend Quarantine, Wash.	July 3	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	1
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	July 10	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20
San Diego, Cal.	July 3	Er. ss. Gaelic	June 26	Hongkong.	San Francisco	199 Chinese steerage passengers bathed their baggage and clothing disinfectant.	June 27	do	1
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.	do	do	do	do	do	3 Japanese passengers bathed, baggage and clothing disinfectant.	July 1	do	20
	do	Am. ss. Walla Walla	July 1	Victoria	do	do	do	do	1
	do	Am. ss. Acapulco	July 2	Panama	do	Disinfected throughout.	July 4	2 deaths from yellow fever June 27.	1

South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	1
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	.....
Washington, N. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 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.
Andote, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Apalachicola, Fla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Bangor, Me.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
Carrabelle, Fla.....	July 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oedar Keys, Fla.....	July 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Charleston, S. C.....	July 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	July 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Elizabeth River, Va.....	July 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Galveston, Tex.....	do.....	Ger. ss. Polaria.....	June 28	Colon.....	Galveston.....	Disinfected and held.....	July 5	Two cases intermittent fever.....	14
Gardiner, Oreg.....	.....	Br. ss. Legislator.....	July 2	Cartagena.....	do.....	do.....	July 6	.....	.....
Georgetown, S. C.....	July 10	Nor. ss. Gyller.....	July 7	Vera Cruz.....	do.....	do.....	July 10	.....	.....
Gloucester, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	July 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
Mayport, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	19
Mobile Bay, Ala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	July 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	1
New Orleans, La.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	July 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	5
Newport, R. I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peth Amby, N. J.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port and, Md.....	July 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	2
Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Sabine Pass, Tex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
St. Helena Entrance, Fla.....	July 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	July 3	Br. s. Parthenope*.....	June 25	Barbados via Sapelo.....	Savannah.....	Discharging rock ballast.....	.....	Yellow fever at Rio, 2 cases.....	4

Tampa Bay, Fla	July 10	Ger. ss. Mary Eliza- beth, ↓	July 2	Port Limon, Central America.	Port Tampa...	Disinfected and held.....	July 8	21
		Br. bk. Marian Woodside.	July 6	Rto.....	do.....	Held for disinfection.....		
		Am. bk. James W. Elwell.	July 8	Barbados.....	do.....	do.....		
		Br. bk. Carrizal.....	July 10	Bahia Blanco, South Am- erica.	do.....	do.....		

* Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of May, 1897. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 88—white, 40; colored, 48, including enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 6 (white, 2; colored, 4).

Month of June, 1897. Total deaths, 95—white, 52; colored, 43, including enteric fever, 3, and phthisis pulmonalis, 8 (white, 4; colored, 4).

FLORIDA—*Tampa*.—Month of June, 1897. Population, 26,000. Total deaths, 20, including diphtheria, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of June, 1897. Population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total deaths, 33—white, 10; colored, 23, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 65,000. Total deaths, 69, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 215,572. Total deaths, 300, including enteric fever, 5; phthisis pulmonalis, 33, and whooping cough, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 27,590. Total deaths, 31, including diphtheria, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

Palmer.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 6,520. Total deaths, 7, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 3, 1897, from 54 observers, indicate that erysipelas and diarrhea increased, and influenza and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present in Michigan at 189 places, measles at 67, diphtheria at 40, scarlet fever at 24, enteric fever at 11, and whooping cough at 11.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 22,000. Total deaths, 18, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

OHIO—*Mansfield*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 17, including diphtheria, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

Month of June, 1897. Total deaths, 9, including diphtheria, 1.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 89,000. Total deaths, 64, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 17, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of June, 1897. Population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total deaths, 43—white, 15; colored, 28, including enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

Knoxville.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 45,000.

Total deaths, 44, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12, and whooping cough, 2.

Memphis.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 56,134—white, 28,573; colored, 27,561. Total deaths, 133—white, 60; colored, 73, including enteric fever, 4, and phthisis pulmonalis, 16 (white, 6; colored, 10).

Nashville.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 87,754—white, 54,595; colored, 33,150. Total deaths, 137—white, 82; colored, 55, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 19.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg.*—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 29—white, 10; colored, 19, including enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

Richmond.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 103,560—white, 56,440; colored, 47,120. Total deaths, 182—white, 80; colored, 102, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26 (white, 10; colored, 16) and whooping cough, 6.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling.*—Month of April, 1897. Population, 34,522. Total deaths, 60, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

Month of May, 1897. Total deaths, 62, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

Month of June, 1897. Total deaths, 44, including enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 9.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

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.						
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	July 10.....	8,338	6																	
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	262	17																
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	211	20																
Bristol, R. I.....	July 3.....	5,478	1																	
Brockton, Mass.....	June 19.....	27,294	9	1																
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	July 10.....	806,343	553	34																
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	July 3.....	5,974	2																	
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.....	70,023	21	5																
Do.....	July 10.....	70,023	26	4																
Charleston, S. C.....	June 26.....	*54,955	†38	4																
Do.....	July 3.....	54,955	†35	2																
Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	1,099,850	388	46																
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	July 9.....	296,908	186	11																
Cleveland, Ohio.....	July 3.....	261,353	93	2																
Columbus, Ind.....	July 10.....	6,719	4																	
Columbus, Ohio.....	do.....	88,150	38	2																
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	33	2																
Dedham, Mass.....	July 3.....	7,123	4	1																
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	9,416	0																	
Erie, Pa.....	July 10.....	40,634	19																	
Everett, Mass.....	July 2.....	11,068	7																	
Do.....	July 9.....	11,068	2																	
Fall River, Mass.....	July 10.....	74,398	58	1																
Fitchburg, Mass.....	July 3.....	22,037	9																	
Flint, Mich.....	do.....	9,803	2																	
Gloucester, Mass.....	June 26.....	24,651	8	1		1														
Do.....	July 3.....	24,651	3																	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	July 10.....	60,278	23	1																
Haverhill, Mass.....	do.....	27,412	12	1																
Hoboken, N. J.....	July 3.....	43,648	27																	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.....	17,201	21	1																
Jersey City, N. J.....	July 4.....	163,003	90	5																
Johnstown, Pa.....	July 10.....	21,805	8	1																
Lawrence, Mass.....	July 3.....	44,654	23																	
Lebanon, Pa.....	July 4.....	14,664	3																	
Lowell, Mass.....	July 10.....	77,696	50	4																
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	8																	
McKeesport, Pa.....	July 3.....	20,741	16																	
Massillon, Ohio.....	June 26.....	10,923	3																	
Do.....	July 3.....	10,092	0																	
Do.....	July 10.....	10,092	1																	
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	6																	
Memphis, Tenn.....	do.....	64,495	36	2																
Milwaukee, Wis.....	do.....	204,468	81	5																
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	31,076	20	2																
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	58	3																
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	36	1																
New Brighton, N. Y.....	June 26.....	16,423	9	1																
Do.....	July 3.....	16,423	7																	
Newburyport, Mass.....	do.....	13,947	6	1																
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	153	21																
Newport, R. I.....	July 10.....	19,457	5																	
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	1,515,301	966	96		1														
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	9	1																
Omaha, Nebr.....	July 3.....	140,452	9																	
Petersburg, Va.....	July 4.....	22,680	17																	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	July 10.....	1,046,964	506	40																
Pittsfield, Mass.....	July 3.....	17,281	4	1																
Do.....	July 10.....	17,281	7	3																
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	June 26.....	22,206	4																	
Do.....	July 3.....	22,206	4																	
Providence, R. I.....	July 10.....	132,146	56	4																
Pueblo, Colo.....	July 3.....	24,558	9																	
St. Louis, Mo.....	do.....	451,770	218	25																
Do.....	July 10.....	451,770	238	10																
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	July 3.....	44,843	5																	
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	16,159	2																	
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	June 26.....	5,864	4	2																
Do.....	July 3.....	5,864	2	1																
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	do.....	10,177	0																	
Spokane, Wash.....	do.....	19,922	10	1																

* Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. † White, 20; colored, 18. ‡ White, 11; colored, 24.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 12, 1897.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	* Excess.	* Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	60		2	.90		.60
Portland, Me.....	69		1	.77		.77
Northfield, Vt.....	64	14		.64	1.76	
Boston, Mass.....	71	5		.77		.67
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	70	4		.63		.53
Nantucket, Mass.....	66	4		.51		.41
Woods Hole, Mass.....	67	1		.65		.55
Block Island, R. I.....	67	3		.70		.60
New Haven, Conn.....	71	3		1.07		1.07
Albany, N. Y.....	72	10		.89		.79
New York, N. Y.....	73	3		.92		.82
Harrisburg, Pa.....	73	7		.94		9.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	76	4		.91		.81
New Brunswick, N. J.....	73	7		1.13		1.13
Atlantic City, N. J.....	71	3		.77		.57
Baltimore, Md.....	78	2		1.10		.90
Washington, D. C.....	77	2		1.05		.18
Lynchburg, Va.....	78	0		.84		.84
Cape Henry, Va.....	77	1		1.20		.40
Norfolk, Va.....	78	0		1.30		1.20
Charlotte, N. C.....	78	0		1.26	.74	
Raleigh, N. C.....	76	2		1.71		.91
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	78		2	1.25	.24	
Hatteras, N. C.....	73	0		1.40		.30
Wilmington, N. C.....	80		2	1.56		.96
Columbia, S. C.....	82		4	1.17	.83	
Charleston, S. C.....	82		3	1.64	1.56	
Augusta, Ga.....	81		1	1.19		.79
Savannah, Ga.....	82		2	1.24	1.66	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82	0		1.47	1.07	
Jupiter, Fla.....	81		1	1.09	2.21	
Key West, Fla.....	84		2	.85		.25
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	78	2		.98		.68
Tampa, Fla.....	81	3		2.25	.25	
Pensacola, Fla.....	80	4		1.43		.23
Mobile, Ala.....	81	1		1.43	1.57	
Montgomery, Ala.....	81	1		1.05		.15
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81	1		1.03	.87	
New Orleans, La.....	82	2		1.47		.37
Shreveport, La.....	82	2		.84		.54
Fort Smith, Ark.....	78	8		1.05		.35
Little Rock, Ark.....	80	6		.91		.91
Palestine, Tex.....	81	3		.64		.64
Galveston, Tex.....	84	0		.64		.54
San Antonio, Tex.....	83	1		.44		.44
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	0		.23		.23
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	81	3		.79		.29
Nashville, Tenn.....	80	2		1.02	2.08	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77	5		.92	.48	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	77	3		.98		.48
Louisville, Ky.....	78	4		.84	1.86	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	77	5		.98	1.12	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	78	4		.77	1.53	
Columbus, Ohio.....	75	4		.77	3.33	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	73	7		.98		.18
Pittsburg, Pa.....	75	7		1.11	.89	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	69	9		.70		.20
Rochester, N. Y.....	70	10		.70	3.00	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	70	10		.73	1.37	
Erie, Pa.....	71	7		.61		.31
Cleveland, Ohio.....	71	5		.80		.40
Sandusky, Ohio.....	74	4		.70	1.40	
Toledo, Ohio.....	74	4		.70	.00	
Detroit, Mich.....	72	6		.77		.77
Lansing, Mich.....	73	5		.79	.21	
Port Huron, Mich.....	69	7		.54		.44
Alpena, Mich.....	66	6		.66		.16
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	62	8		.70	.10	
Marquette, Mich.....	65	5		.70	.20	
Green Bay, Wis.....	71	5		.70		.40

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 12, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	69	7	.....	.63	.....	.33
Milwaukee, Wis.....	70	4	.....	.74	.....	.04
Chicago, Ill.....	72	4	.....	.79	.....	.39
Duluth, Minn.....	66	0	.....	.39	1.81	.....
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	72	4	.....	.77	1.33	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	74	4	.....	.97	.....	.47
Dubuque, Iowa.....	75	5	.....	1.04	1.06	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	76	4	.....	.84	.....	.84
Des Moines, Iowa.....	75	3	.....	.81	.....	.01
Keokuk, Iowa.....	78	4	.....	.96	.....	.96
Springfield, Ill.....	76	6	.....	.67	.73	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	79	3	.....	.79	.81	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	79	5	.....	.84	.....	.84
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	76	6	.....	1.16	.....	1.16
Springfield, Mo.....	74	8	.....	1.11	.....	1.11
Kansas City, Mo.....	78	2	.....	.98	.....	.98
Wichita, Kans.....	76	4	.....	.77	.....	.57
Concordia, Kans.....	76	6	.....	.70	2.20	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	77	3	.....	.65	1.15	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	78	2	.....	1.15	.05	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	74	4	.....	.77	.....	.47
Yankton, S. Dak.....	75	3	.....	.91	1.09	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	75	1	.....	.61	.....	.31
Huron, S. Dak.....	71	5	.....	.70	.....	.40
Pierre, S. Dak.....	74	4	.....	.53	.....	.53
Moorhead, Minn.....	68	2	.....	.91	.99	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	69	1	.....	.56	.....	.36
Williston, N. Dak.....	68	.....	2	.55	.65	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	66	.....	4	.55	.....	.45
Helena, Mont.....	66	.....	6	.31	.....	.01
Miles City, Mont.....	73	.....	3	.33	.....	.03
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	70	.....	2	.37	.....	.37
Spokane, Wash.....	67	.....	3	.21	.....	.01
Walla Walla, Wash.....	70	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Baker City, Oreg.....	61	.....	3	.19	.....	.19
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	74	.....	2	.14	.....	.14
Lander, Wyo.....	68	.....	2	.21	.....	.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	67	.....	1	.40	1.50	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	74	2	.....	.66	.....	.16
Denver, Colo.....	72	.....	2	.37	.63	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	74	0	.....	.46	.24	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	78	2	.....	.70	.....	.60
Oklahoma, Okla.....	80	2	.....	.86	.....	.86
Amarillo, Tex.....	77	.....	3	.52	.....	.42
Abilene, Tex.....	81	1	.....	.37	.....	.07
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	0	.....	.51	.09	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	82	.....	2	.43	.33	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.....	90	.....	2	.14	.36	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Fort Canby, Wash.....	59	.....	1	.28	.02	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	66	.....	2	.16	.14	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	65	.....	1	.14	.....	.04
Eureka, Cal.....	56	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Redbluff, Cal.....	80	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	67	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	72	4	.....	.00	.00	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	59	1	.....	.00	.00	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	77	3	.....	.00	.00	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69	.....	1	.00	.00	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	67	.....	3	.00	.00	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	90	2	.....	.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 July 13, 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 8.....		42	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 30.....		267	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....		311	
	Feb. 28-Mar. 6.....		125	
	Mar. 6-May 29.....		1,310	
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 13-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	
	May 30-June 12.....	5	2	
Cuba: *				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 30.....	84	8	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	38	1	
	Apr. 17-June 26.....	46	9	
	June 27-July 3.....	4		
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 27.....		8	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 17.....		2	
	Apr. 4-Apr. 11.....		1	
	May 17-May 23.....		1	
	June 20-July 4.....		6	
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-July 1.....	750	279	

* February 23, 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.
<i>Cuba—Continued.</i>				
Manzanillo.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 15.....	.....	1	
	May 15-May 31.....	.....	1	
	June 1-June 15.....	.....	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 30.....	9	24	
	July 1-July 7.....	.....	4	
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	
	May 2-July 3.....	54	64	140 cases in military hospital.
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 26.....	50	5	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9.....	65	6	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 30.....	110	12	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	35	7	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27.....	54	17	
	Mar. 28-June 26.....	304	.....	Number of deaths not given.
	June 27-July 3.....	38	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 1.....	.....	9	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7.....	.....	2	
	Dec. 14.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever epidemic.
	Mar. 1-Mar. 8.....	.....	3	
Guadeloupe:				
Basse Terre.....	Jan. 5.....	1	.....
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	June 28.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
	June 25-July 1.....	.....	2	
	June 29.....	.....	2	
United States of Colombia:				
Panama.....	Apr. 14.....	20	17	
	June 25.....	.....	62	Estimated.
Colon.....	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.
	June 2-June 8.....	.....	34	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 13.....	.....	1	
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....	.....	.....	Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 30.....	.....	.....	Plague epidemic reported.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....	.....	.....	A few cases.
	May 21-May 29.....	4	2	

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

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

July 5: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended July 4 there were in that city 3 deaths from, and a few cases of, yellow fever.

July 9: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended July 8 there were in that city 64 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

July 9: The United States sanitary inspector at Matanzas reports that during the two weeks ended July 7 there were in that city 12 deaths from yellow fever and 2 deaths from smallpox.

July 5: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended July 3 there were in that city 38 new cases and 2 deaths reported from yellow fever, and 80 cases and 3 deaths from smallpox.

July 6: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended July 3 there were in that city 4 cases of yellow fever and 1 death from smallpox.

July 3: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended July 3, there were in that city 38 deaths from yellow fever.

Sanitary report from Habana for June, 1897.

HABANA, CUBA, July 6, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report for the month of June, 1897, of the work of the Service at Habana, and of the sanitary condition of affairs in this city, with the meteorological conditions. While the existing war has curtailed the commerce of the port, there has been much passenger traffic from Habana to the two Florida ports, Tampa and Key West. The following table will show, in a measure, the amount of work done by the Service during the past month:

Vessels leaving the port of Habana during the month of June, 1897, for United States.

Class.	Nationality.					Total.
	American.	English.	Spanish.	German.	Norwegian.	
Steamships	22	3	12	1	2	40
Barks	1		3			4
Brigs		1				1
Schooners	6					6
Total.....	29	4	15	1	2	51

Number of passengers 823
 Number of crew 1,908
 Total persons inspected..... 2,726

All the passenger vessels coming to this port and going to the United States anchor in the open bay, the only exception to this rule being

the Morgan Line Steamers, and these vessels only remain at wharves on opposite side of bay long enough to discharge live stock brought from the United States, and this work requires but a few hours, when they are anchored in the bay. The 823 passengers are seen at least twice, and in a majority of cases three times. Attention is invited to the fact that nearly all the American schooners bringing lumber to this port are obliged to discharge their cargoes at the Tallapiedra wharf, a badly infected place. They remain from ten to fourteen days there, and the danger of infection is great. This is in evidence in the case of the brig *Estella*, which lay at this wharf for some days, and developed a case of yellow fever seven days after leaving port, proving the infection of the vessel almost beyond doubt.

There are two American vessels now lying at this wharf with unacclimated crews aboard. Much time is occupied in vaccinating and revaccinating passengers leaving here for the United States, and while these people present themselves for vaccination they often strive to prevent a successful result by removing the vaccine virus immediately after the operation. So common has this habit become that I am obliged to hold them under observation for several minutes after vaccination.

Again, they attempt to simulate vaccination by blistering around the point of vaccination, but, as this is a clumsy subterfuge, it has always been detected, and is now almost abandoned. There is quite an exodus of Chinamen, all of them going to New York, and it is a difficult matter to prevent them from using methods of deception.

Deception is not confined to the masses, but, I regret to say, that there are members of the medical profession who will give certificates of acclimation to persons utterly unknown to them, for a consideration. This statement is not meant to throw discredit on the medical profession of Habana, for there are many physicians above reproach and their certificates are accepted by this office. It has been found necessary to establish a blacklist of physicians who issue certificates of acclimation dishonestly, and it is probable that this practice will be abandoned when it is found that certificates are of no value.

Mortality.—The following table will show the principal causes of death, total mortality, etc.:

Deaths in Habana for month of June, 1897.—Yellow fever, military hospitals, 175; city, 6; total, 181. Enteric fever, 43; pernicious fever, 37; paludal fever, 11; smallpox, military hospitals, 1; city, 8; total, 9. Enteritis, 89; dysentery, 54; diphtheria, 3; measles, 1; pneumonia, 26; glanders, 1; tuberculosis, 147. Total deaths, 1,041. Annual ratio per 1,000 (estimated population, 200,000), 62.46. Nearly all, if not all, the deaths from pernicious fever should be placed under yellow fever, which would augment the deaths from that disease and would add to the number of deaths from yellow fever in the city proper. The number of deaths from intestinal diseases is always large, and as yet I am unable to specify the reasons for this condition of affairs. Yellow fever is found in every military hospital in the city, and while attempts are made to isolate such cases to the extent of establishing special wards for that disease, still the isolation is worth nothing, and the evidence to prove this is that patients brought to the hospitals with other diseases are often removed to the yellow fever wards, having contracted the disease ten to fifteen days after being admitted to the general wards.

While there are but 6 deaths from yellow fever reported among the residents of the city, it is evident to me that there are other deaths from that disease covered up in the deaths from pernicious fever.

Smallpox still prevails among the lower classes of the natives, and here it would only be fair to state that those cases occurring at the Spanish military hospitals are nearly all from the Cuban contingent of the army. It is almost useless to refer to the sanitary condition of the city, unless it would be to say that on account of the prevailing war there is even less attention than usual paid to sanitation. * * *

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

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

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *July 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Thursday, July 8, 1897:

The number of deaths from yellow fever is steadily increasing; this week there were 64 deaths from that disease against 50 for the week before, and the increase in the deaths refers to both the city proper and the military hospitals. Smallpox has resumed what might be termed its normal status; there were no deaths from this disease during the week. Statistics from the military hospitals show but a few new cases.

The rainy season is well on and the death rate will continue to increase rapidly among the Spanish soldiers and other nonacclimated persons.

The Spanish military hospitals are now full and it will soon become necessary to increase the number of hospitals, in which event, the large sugar warehouses on the harbor, being fairly well adapted for such a purpose, will undoubtedly be used. Two of these buildings are now in use and have approximately about 1,500 patients. They are situated in the town of Regla; there are none on the Habana side in use. Yellow fever has appeared on two American schooners which have lain at the Tallapiedra Wharf; the first case, a mild one, occurring on schooner *Anna M. Stammer*. The second case was found on the schooner *B. Frank Neally*, just as the vessel was leaving for Mobile, Ala., the case being discovered by mustering the crew preparatory to giving the bill of health. The man had been taken sick in the early morning with all the symptoms of yellow fever, and was, when found, lying in the fore-castle, presenting the appearance of a man in the first stages of the disease. The master of the schooner was advised to proceed to Dry Tortugas for treatment. It is of interest to state here that when I boarded this vessel the surface of the water surrounding her was covered with decomposing offal from the abattoirs, and other matter; in fact, the vessel was imbedded in a field of this objectionable matter.

Mortality for week ended July 8, 1897.—Yellow fever, military hospitals, 61; city, 3; total, 64. Enteric fever, 16; pernicious fever, 13; paludal fever, 5; bilious fever, 1; smallpox, none; dysentery, 12; enteritis, 20; pneumonia, 5; tuberculosis, 36. From all causes, 296. Annual ratio per 1,000, 76.96.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

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

Dr. Brunner has been instructed as follows by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, *July 13, 1897.*

Yellow fever cases found on vessels bound to United States, as schooners *Neally* and *Stammer*, should be immediately reported by telegraph, giving date of sailing and destination.

WYMAN

Surgeon-General.

*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 26, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended June 26:

There were 110 deaths reported, of which 12 were from yellow fever, 38 from dysentery, 15 from enteritis, acute and chronic, 7 from remittent, 10 from pernicious fever, 3 from tuberculosis—the rest from common, noncontagious diseases. Yellow fever is steadily increasing and there are over 100 cases now at the military hospital.

The outlook seems so gloomy that additional barracks are being put up for hospital purposes and civil physicians appointed to help the military ones in their arduous task. The temperature is very high, about 85° to 90° F. Dysentery is decreasing, while malarial fevers abound.

Respectfully,

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 3, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 106 deaths during the week ended the 3d of July. Of these, 26 were from yellow fever, 20 from dysentery, 3 from tuberculosis, 4 from remittent and 9 from pernicious fevers, 17 from enteritis, acute and chronic; the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

There are 140 cases at present stricken with yellow fever at the military hospital, and the probabilities are that the number will increase daily. New hospital buildings are being put up to accommodate the great number of sick soldiers. There are now about 1,600 under treatment. Dysentery is decreasing while malarial fevers are becoming very frequent.

Respectfully,

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

GREECE.

*Sanitary report from Athens.*ATHENS, *June 28, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to present the number of deaths of the first five months of the year in comparison with the number of the same months of last year: In January, 1896, there were 330 deaths; in 1897, 193. February, 1896, there were 173 deaths; in 1897, 189. March, 1896, there were 138 deaths; in 1897, 236. April, 1896, there were 213 deaths; in 1897, 244. May, 1896, there were 214 deaths; in 1897, 263.

The number of the inhabitants of Athens is about 100,000. It was in April last, at the beginning of the war, that the inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus abandoned their country and rushed into the different provinces of Greece and consequently into Athens. The number of these refugees in Athens must be more than 25,000.

I have already stated that 15,000 men have their food by charity every day in Athens. Since my last report this number has already increased. I fear it will increase still, for the reason that many refugees who were wealthy in their country and who had some money with them will soon have spent it all in order to live, and very soon they will be perfectly destitute.

Up to this date, public health, we may say, is rather good in spite of

the presence of the above-mentioned refugees. I can state that according to the official returns, which I have seen in the municipal office of this town, generally 30 per cent of the total number of deaths are due to tuberculosis. Eight per cent are due to carcinomatous growths.

Three or four weeks since a few typhoid fever cases were observed, and very few among them proved fatal. It is to be hoped that we will not have to deal with an epidemic of typhoid fever, which would be a dreadful evil. Drains do not exist in Athens. There exists here the system of cesspools and pits. The water also is not very good as to quality, and far from being abundant. As a consequence the main streets only are watered and that only once or twice a day. With the slightest wind all the town is covered with thick clouds of dust, to which very probably is due the large number of deaths from phthisis.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

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

GUATEMALA.

Quarantine against yellow fever.

GUATEMALA, *June 12, 1897.*

SIR: I have to report to you the fact that all vessels arriving here from Panama are quarantined.

As the Department already knows, the consul-general reported that yellow fever existed there.

The first vessel on which there were several deaths was the *City of Para*. She arrived with the captain down with fever. The vessel was allowed to clear and proceeded to Acapulco. The captain died a few days out from here. His name was Morteson.

When this became known there was considerable apprehension and uneasiness, owing to the fact that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's general agent, Col. W. P. Tisdell, had denied the fact that Captain Morteson's case was one of fever, and had virtually attempted to conceal all the facts from the public.

The Government of this Republic has given an order to the port physician to quarantine all vessels from the south whenever there is sickness on board.

The *Acapulco* arrived a few days ago, and lost 2 of her crew and 2 of her passengers since leaving Panama, and also had 4 cases of sickness among the crew and passengers when she arrived. She was immediately ordered into quarantine for seven days, and is still in port; not even the mails having been allowed to land, so far. The *San Jose* is also undergoing quarantine at San Jose, having lost her chief engineer from fever on her way to Panama.

I have not been able to obtain a copy of the order which was given to the health officer of the port, but as soon as I procure one I will forward it.

Great hardship must arise necessarily, from the fact that the passengers, and in fact everyone, are kept on the ship at about 3 miles offshore in the open ocean; it is often very rough, and in the day is exceedingly hot. If this Government proposes to enforce quarantine

laws, in my opinion it should provide a lazaretto, where, at least, the people could be taken upon shore.

I will report more fully upon the subject later on.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

D. LYNCH PRINGLE,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAPAN.

Smallpox in Hiogo and Osaka.

HIOGO, JAPAN, *June 4, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information, translated copies of communications received from the acting chiji (governor) of Hiogo Ken and the chiji (governor) of Osaka Fu, the former informing me that "smallpox has almost disappeared from Giogo (Kobe), and that it is not considered in epidemic form;" the latter informing me that "no cases of smallpox have been reported in Osaka during the past nine days (May 25 to June 2, inclusive), and that the said disease is not considered in epidemic form."

In view of this information, I have this day discontinued the enforcement of the "Quarantine Laws and Regulations" applicable to a port in which smallpox prevails in epidemic form. Paragraph 2 (b) of Article II and paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article IV, "Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States," April 26, 1894, still obtain.

I have notified his excellency the United States minister at Tokyo, the United States consul-general at Kanagawa, and the United States consul at Nagasaki of my action in this regard.

I regret to have to state that this consular district has unfortunately been the center of the smallpox epidemic, and that the epidemic has lasted longer and caused a larger percentage of deaths among the foreign population here than any previous time during my sojourn at this consulate (eleven years).

In conclusion, I respectfully submit for your information smallpox statistics, showing the number of cases and deaths in this consular district (Osaka and Hiogo, Kobe,) since the outbreak of the disease.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HUNTER SHARP,
United States Vice-Consul, in Charge.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1—Translation.]

Smallpox in Hiogo, May 2, 1896, to May 29, 1897.

HIOGO KENCHO, *Hiogo, June 3, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. 666, dated the 1st instant, relative to the prevalence of smallpox in Kobe-Shi, Hiogo Ken. In reply, permit me to state that the said disease has almost disappeared, as mentioned in your communication above referred to, and that it is not considered in epidemic form.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHIYOSABURO TAKEDA,
Secretary, Acting Chiji of Hiogo Ken.

HUNTER SHARP, Esquire,
Vice-Consul of the United States, in Charge.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Smallpox statistics—City of Hiogo (Kobe), Japan.

[Population, 182,730.]

Week ended—	Cases.	Deaths.	Week ended—	Cases.	Deaths.
1896.			1896.		
May 2.....	17	1	November 21.....	168	83
May 9.....	17	10	November 28.....	153	95
May 16.....	15	5	December 5.....	121	80
May 24.....	22	7	December 12.....	116	69
May 30.....	32	16	December 19.....	131	48
June 6.....	23	4	December 26.....	100	58
June 13.....	78	18	1897.		
June 20.....	86	27	January 2.....	67	39
June 27.....	49	20	January 9.....	73	42
July 4.....	45	12	January 16.....	78	33
July 11.....	47	21	January 23.....	70	35
July 18.....	36	13	January 30.....	53	31
July 26.....	41	12	February 6.....	38	2
August 1.....	52	16	February 13.....	52	24
August 8.....	31	8	February 20.....	25	14
August 15.....	32	16	February 27.....	36	19
August 22.....	33	7	March 6.....	23	11
August 29.....	28	13	March 13.....	10	4
September 5.....	27	17	March 20.....	17	7
September 12.....	38	25	March 27.....	14	4
September 19.....	49	25	April 3.....	2	.....
September 26.....	55	26	April 10.....	8	4
October 3.....	115	37	April 17.....	4	2
October 10.....	125	43	April 24.....	2	2
October 17.....	86	48	May 1.....	10	4
October 24.....	97	45	May 8.....	2	2
October 31.....	122	56	May 15.....	2	2
November 7.....	137	63	May 22.....	5	.....
November 14.....	173	54	May 29.....	3	1

[Inclosure No. 3—Translation.]

Smallpox in Osaka, May 17, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

OSAKA, FUCHO, *Osaka, June 3, 1897.*

SIR: Referring to your inquiries made in your communication of the 1st instant, relative to the existence of smallpox in this city, I have the honor to inform you that no case of smallpox has been reported in this city during the past nine days, and that the said disease is not considered in epidemic form.

I may add that the medical inspection office, established under the instructions of the Government, was closed on the 31st ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TADAKATSU UTSUMI,
Chiji of Osaka Fu.

HUNTER SHARP, Esquire,
Vice-Consul of the United States, in Charge, Kobe, Japan.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Smallpox statistics—City of Osaka, Japan.

[Osaka 20 miles distance from Hlogo (Kobe). Population, about 500,000.]

Week ended.	Cases.	Deaths.	Week ended.	Cases.	Deaths.
1896.			November 22.....	4	.....
May 17.....	5	1	November 29.....	6	1
May 24.....	3	2	December 6.....	34	1
May 31.....	14	2	December 13.....	14	4
June 7.....	2	.....	December 20.....	36	4
June 14.....	4	3	December 27.....	36	7
June 21.....	10	4	1897.		
June 28.....	3	.....	January 3.....	36	9
July 5.....	3	.....	January 10.....	53	11
July 12.....	2	.....	January 17.....	149	20
July 19.....	1	.....	January 24.....	113	29
July 26.....	.....	.....	February 7.....	146	64
August 2.....	.....	.....	February 14.....	255	79
August 9.....	.....	.....	February 21.....	195	70
August 16.....	.....	.....	February 28.....	127	31
August 23.....	1	.....	March 7.....	159	45
August 30.....	.....	.....	March 14.....	152	55
September 6.....	.....	.....	March 21.....	66	34
September 13.....	.....	.....	March 28.....	79	27
September 20.....	.....	.....	April 4.....	79	33
September 27.....	.....	.....	April 11.....	79	32
October 4.....	.....	.....	April 18.....	91	35
October 11.....	2	.....	April 25.....	49	37
October 18.....	1	.....	May 2.....	37	13
October 25.....	1	.....	May 9.....	22	9
November 1.....	2	.....	May 16.....	13	11
November 8.....	.....	.....	May 23.....	14	6
November 15.....	7	.....	May 30.....	5	3

MOROCCO.

Quarantine regulations of the sanitary council of Morocco.

TANGIER, June 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine regulations for this and other ports of Morocco with translation of the same. These regulations were adopted by the sanitary council of Tangier on the 15th instant under the presidency of Hon. E. de Ojeda, the Spanish minister.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. N. BURKE,

United States Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

THE MOROCCO SANITARY COUNCIL NOTICE.

TANGIER, June 15, 1897.

The pilgrimage to Mecca having been prohibited by His Majesty the Sultan, and the Morocco sanitary council not having the necessary means to execute the measures adopted by the Conference of Venice against the danger resulting from the return to Morocco of Moorish subjects who have contravened the Sultan's orders, the sanitary council has decided to notify the shipping companies and their agents of the following resolutions:

I. Vessels having on board Moorish passengers who will not be able to prove by certificate from competent authority and to the satisfaction of the sanitary council that they have sojourned for two months in a noninfected country, or have been submitted to quarantine, as well as to disinfection of their person and baggage in an European port or lazaretto, shall not be allowed admittance in the Morocco ports.

II. Moorish passengers having fulfilled the above conditions will only be allowed to

enter Morocco by the port of Tangier, and after their baggage has been disinfected by the most effective measures provided by the council.

E. DE OJEDA,
President.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 722,067. Total deaths, 992, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 33; scarlet fever, 1, and smallpox, 1.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney*.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 410,000. Total deaths, 446, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 7, and phthisis pulmonalis, 21.

QUEENSLAND—*Brisbane*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 100,913. Total deaths, 83, including enteric fever, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 10.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended July 2, 1897. Population, 1,472. One death.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended July 3, 1897. Population, 1,500. One death.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended July 1, 1897. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

CANADA—**ONTARIO**—*Hamilton*.—Month of June, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 51.

CUBA—*Manzanillo*.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 84, including enteric fever, 7; typhus fever, 9, and yellow fever, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 26 correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 22.3, and the lowest in Brighton, viz, 9.9 a thousand.

London.—One thousand two hundred and forty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 34; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 31; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 25. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.6 a thousand. In greater London, 1,655 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 26 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.4 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Waterford, viz, 4.0, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 45.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 146 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 5, and measles, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week

ended June 26 correspond to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 14.7, and the highest in Perth, viz, 35.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 577, including measles, 21; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 16.

Dundee.—Month of May, 1897. Population, 163,090. Total deaths, 255, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 30, and whooping cough, 7.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 869. Total deaths, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

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.	
Aix la Chapelle.....	June 19.....	112,786	29										
Ambertsburg.....	July 3.....	2,300											
Amsterdam.....	June 26.....	496,511	164					1		3			2
Antofogasta.....	May 31.....	14,000	11					1					1
Belize.....	July 2.....	13,000	4					1					
Birmingham.....	June 26.....	505,772	164							1	5	13	1
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,000	2										
Bombay.....	June 8.....	821,764	*585	10		3						3	
Bradford.....	June 19.....	221,610	65										
Do.....	June 26.....	221,610	64					1				1	
Bristol.....	June 12.....	232,242	61							2			
Do.....	June 19.....	232,242	56										
Do.....	June 26.....	232,242	54							1			1
Brussels.....	June 19.....	507,985	122					2				2	1
Budapest.....	June 25.....	640,000	1,132				1	2		1	2	5	1
Calcutta.....	May 29.....	681,560	393	39		9		1		1	2	1	
Cardenas.....	June 26.....	23,517	23				1	4		1			
Do.....	July 3.....	23,517	29			1		7					
Cardiff.....	June 26.....	170,063	50						1	1	1	7	1
Catania.....	June 22.....	120,000	65				1	1	1				
Christiania.....	June 26.....	192,141	49						1				1
Cienfuegos.....	do.....	24,030	51					3					
Do.....	July 4.....	24,030	41					3				2	
Cologne.....	June 19.....	335,116									4		1
Copenhagen.....	do.....	333,714	108										2
Crefeld.....	June 26.....	108,500	36										
Dublin.....	do.....	350,000	146					1		2			
Dundee.....	June 19.....	163,090	69						1		5	2	1
Do.....	June 26.....	163,090	52										4
Dusseldorf.....	June 19.....	185,759	73					1				2	1
Edinburgh.....	do.....	232,364	115							1		13	6
Do.....	June 26.....	232,364	125								10		2
Flushing.....	do.....	17,193	4										1
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	238,000	63										2
Ghent.....	May 29.....	159,218	63										
Do.....	June 5.....	159,218	63							1			
Do.....	June 12.....	159,218	55										1
Do.....	June 19.....	159,218	64					1					
Gibraltar.....	June 20.....	25,900	17									1	
Girgenti.....	June 19.....	24,428	12										
Glasgow.....	do.....	714,919	258					4	3			5	13
Do.....	June 26.....	714,919	249					5	1	2	2	2	10
Gothenburg.....	June 19.....	115,896	36								1		1
Halifax.....	July 3.....	38,700	15										
Hamburg.....	June 26.....	641,780	195								1		
Kingston, Canada.....	July 9.....	18,040	7										
Kingston, Jamaica.....	June 19.....	34,314	2					1					1
Leeds.....	June 26.....	402,449	112						1	2		2	
Leith.....	June 19.....	75,186	39						1			2	3
Do.....	June 26.....	75,186	35						1			9	1
Liege.....	do.....	166,110	39					4				1	
Liverpool.....	June 19.....	644,129	244					2	3	3	13		10
Do.....	June 26.....	644,129	258					2	1		19		5
London, Canada.....	July 3.....	34,855	2										
London, England.....	June 26.....	6,291,677	1,655										
Lyons.....	June 19.....	466,767	153					14	20	32	45	35	1
Madrid.....	June 23.....	482,816										15	
Manchester.....	June 19.....	536,426	200			4		7	3	6	36		6
Do.....	June 26.....	536,426	198					3	2		25		14
Mannheim.....	do.....	101,500	48										
Maracaibo.....	June 19.....	50,000	16										
Do.....	June 26.....	50,000	44										
Matamoros.....	July 3.....	12,000	6										
Matanzas.....	June 23.....	62,000	91			3		10		1	8		1
Mayence.....	June 26.....	74,917	30					1					1
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	30										
Montevideo.....	June 5.....	215,061	50										
Moscow.....	June 12.....	989,000	755					1		17	14	12	1
Do.....	June 19.....	989,000	840							10	9	12	
Nagasaki.....	June 14.....	71,730						3		1			

*Plague, 34.

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.	
Naples.....	May 15.....	542,396	216					8				2	
Do.....	May 22.....	542,396	193					11					
Do.....	May 29.....	542,396	293					10					
Do.....	June 5.....	542,396	235					5					
Do.....	June 12.....	542,396	242					8				1	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 19.....	212,223	80									1	3
Do.....	June 26.....	212,223	81					1				3	1
Nuremberg.....	June 5.....	173,817	83							1			
Do.....	June 12.....	173,817	72						1	3		1	
Odessa.....	June 19.....	404,000	158			1						1	1
Palermo.....	do.....	273,000	88							1			
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,955	842					2		3		15	8
Do.....	June 26.....	2,511,955	886					3	2	3	17		7
Pernambuco.....	May 1.....	200,000	129			6							
Do.....	May 8.....	200,000	134			2							
Do.....	May 15.....	200,000	131			3							
Do.....	May 22.....	200,000	135			4							
Do.....	May 29.....	200,000	132			2							
Quebec, Canada.....	June 26.....	70,000								2			
Do.....	July 3.....	70,000								1			
Queenstown.....	June 19.....	15,000	3								1		
Do.....	June 26.....	15,000	2										
Rheims.....	do.....	108,943	54										
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 12.....	679,000	* 291					4					
Rio Grande du Sul.....	May 8.....	20,000	13										
Do.....	May 15.....	20,000	15										
Rotterdam.....	June 26.....	288,863	96			1						1	
Sagua la Grande.....	do.....	17,536	40										
Do.....	July 3.....	17,536	50			2	3						
St. George's, Bermuda.....	June 26.....	2,150	0										
Do.....	July 3.....	2,150	0										
St. Petersburg.....	June 19.....	1,267,023	602			4		16	10	40	38		3
St. Stephens, New Brunswick.....	July 3.....	3,000	1										
Sanchez.....	June 26.....	1,000	0										
San Juan del Norte.....	June 19.....	1,437	0										
Schiedam.....	June 26.....	26,627	10										
Sheffield.....	June 19.....	353,070	126					1	2	2	3		3
Do.....	June 26.....	353,070	124						2	2	4		3
Southampton.....	do.....	98,000	23								1		
South Shields.....	June 19.....	95,798	22								1		3
Do.....	June 26.....	95,798	23					1					
Stettin.....	June 19.....	150,000	68					1					
Stockholm.....	do.....	274,611	78										
Stuttgart.....	June 24.....	158,378	55										
Trapani.....	June 12.....	43,095	13										
Trieste.....	June 19.....	158,314	83							3			
Vera Cruz.....	July 1.....	30,000	40			2							
Warsaw.....	June 19.....	601,408	223			1	1	1	3	7	2		2
Yarmouth.....	July 4.....	6,500	1										
Yokohama.....	June 3.....	170,252											
Do.....	June 10.....	170,252									1		
Zürich.....	June 12.....	155,000	38				1		1	1			
Do.....	June 19.....	155,000								2			

*Beriberi, 2.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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