

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1889.

Abstract of Domestic and Foreign Sanitary Reports received during the week ended August 16, 1889, published in accordance with section 4, Act of Congress, approved April 29, 1878.

UNITED STATES.

Reports from National Quarantine Stations.

CAPE CHARLES, VA.—Week ended August 9, 1889. Four vessels boarded, inspected, and passed. Forty vessels spoken.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, DEL.—Week ended August 10, 1889. Five vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC (SAPELO) GA.—Week ended August 3, 1889. Norwegian bark Exquis, arrived July 31, from Montevideo, for Savannah, in ballast. Vessel clean. Crew of 8. One sick on arrival, with congestion of liver. Vessel fumigated, and washed with bichloride solution. Captain states that there was ice at Montevideo when he left, July 30. Held in quarantine.

GULF QUARANTINE (NORTH CHANDELEUR ISLAND), LA.—Week ended August 3, 1889. American schooner Connecuh, arrived August 2, from Colon, destination Ship Island, in ballast. Condition of vessel fair. Hold and cabin clean, but fore-castle very dirty. Bilge dark, but clean and sweet. Crew of 9. Four sick on arrival, 3 from remittent fever (Chagres), and 1 from simple cholera. Held for disinfection.

Norwegian bark Safir, arrived August 2, 1889, from Rio de Janeiro, destination Ship Island, in ballast (rock). Condition of vessel fairly clean. Bilge clean. Sanitary history doubtful or bad. Crew of 16, all well on arrival. Half of crew sick in Rio with slight fevers (master's statement). From the history 2 were yellow fever, the others were not, or were ephemeral cases. One man shipped in Rio, sick on the voyage, from diarrhœa. He had fever in Rio before shipping, in hospital. None of the crew went to the hospital from ship.

No physician was called, and only one case of sickness was recorded on the log. Held for disinfection.

British bark Olive Mount, arrived August 3, 1889, from Rio de Janeiro. Destination Pensacola, thence to Mobile, and Ship Island. In ballast (rock.) Condition of vessel very good. Exceedingly clean everywhere. Bilge sweet and clean. Crew of 12, all well on arrival. One sick in hospital at Rio. Nature of sickness unknown to master or seamen. The history shows yellow fever. Held for disinfection.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Week ended August 3, 1889. One vessel inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.—Week ended July 27, 1889. Three vessels spoken.

Week ended August 3, 1889. Ten vessels spoken.

A Menace to Public Health.—Smugglers on the Florida Coast.

PENSACOLA, FLA., August 2, 1889.

Surgeon-General JOHN B. HAMILTON :

MY DEAR SIR : The exigency calls for plain speech, I will try to give it to you.

When our legislature was holding its "extra session," and incubating a "State board of health," I gave Senator Parkhill some notes of warning as to the weak points in our sanitary defense, and wished them covered by the statute. It seems that the board has had ample authority to prevent communication with law-breaking people, especially by sea. Imagine my surprise to learn, on this 1st day of August, 1889, that there is no defense or protection *attempted* against the thousand and one smugglers coming from Cuba with aguardiente, textile fabrics, * * * and such *diseases* as a constant state of filth, animal and vegetable, engenders. In every hour of the day some person or persons could be caught smuggling if proper efforts were made. The United States customs department *should* prevent it, but they virtually have but one tub for 600 miles of coast, and she of such draught as to be compelled to keep gunshot away from nine out of ten of the localities used by the smugglers. It is a very poor farce poorly played, "How not to do it."

When they see the smoke of the steamer in the distance they virtuously fish for groupers; when the danger is past they run in and see their friends. You will say this is all talk. No; I saw some of it in March, in the neighborhood of Tampa, and within a week one of my friends sailing up the coast saw five vessels grown so bold as to fish within 2 to 4 miles of the coast, so as to be "handy by" when night came.

One of them landed his cargo at Cedar Keys (without entry), another was bold enough to run in and anchor behind Anclothe Key, then proceeded towards Cedar Keys, and was seized by the cutter within 4 miles of the land, *fishing*.

* * * * *

A small sailing-vessel, with one rifled howitzer and with a crew of ten determined men, would, in thirty days, knock the dangers clear across the Gulf Stream in the direction of Cuba. Offer a reward of

\$100 for every smuggler, \$200 for every vessel seized, and the coast would be alive with "Argus-eyes," and *safety* would be assured.

Now, there is in every day that passes some traffic with vessels not six days from Havana or some infected port in Cuba.

"I have kept silent until my bones roared within me," like old Job, and so I open my mouth in order that others may open their eyes. I am full of the proofs of what I utter. I have heard the parties boast of smuggling persons into Florida without health certificates from Spanish authority (and of course without domestic entry). The price received was \$100 each for 21 persons, and all was accomplished in twenty-four hours.

Where the profits are large and easy, human nature becomes pliant. I hope this will warn *you* as it has the writer.

Yours, very sincerely,

SEWALL C. COBB.*

For full description of the methods of smugglers from Cuba and the danger of the introduction of yellow fever by this means, see report of Dr. D. M. Burgess, sanitary inspector M.-H. S., at Havana, in Weekly Abstract No. 46, Vol. III, November 16, 1888.

For information showing that the yellow fever epidemic of 1887 and 1888 (in sequence) was introduced into Florida, primarily, by means of a smuggler, see Annual Report U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, 1888, pp. 24 and 25.

For further notice of dangers from this source, see reports of Dr. J. L. Posey, sanitary inspector M.-H. S., from Tampa and Punta Gorda, in Abstracts Nos. 11 and 14, of the current series.

Reports of States, and Yearly and Monthly Reports of Cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 60,000. Total deaths 44, including diphtheria, 1, and whooping-cough, 4.

Sacramento.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 35,000. Total deaths 28, including enteric fever, 2.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 100,000. Total deaths 155, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 14; measles, 4; whooping-cough, 1; and scarlet fever, 3.

FLORIDA.—The statistical report of the State board of health for the month of June, 1889, contains the following summary:

Number of counties reported from, 18. Number of cities, towns, or settlements, 61. Number of public institutions reported from, 2. (Institutions of learning closed during the summer months.) Number of births reported, 92. Number of marriages reported, 135. Number of deaths reported, 187.

*The letter of Mr. Cobb, ex-mayor of Pensacola, has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

ILLINOIS—*Galesburg*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 17,000. Total deaths, 10. None from contagious diseases.

White Hall.—From an occasional correspondent, it is learned that since June 20 there have died 35 persons from epidemic dysentery, and that others are now sick from the disease, and it is estimated that when the cases now under treatment and considered hopeless shall have been added to the list there will have died within the corporate limits of the town about 2 per cent. of the total population, within a period of sixty days.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 33,715. Total deaths, 24, including diphtheria, 5; and enteric fever, 1.

Keokuk.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 16,000. Total deaths, 30. None from contagious diseases.

KENTUCKY.—The State board of health of Kentucky has issued the following circular:

Prevention of Typhoid Fever.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Bowling Green, Ky., August 12, 1889.

TO THE HEALTH OFFICIALS AND PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY:

This board desires to call the earnest attention of our health authorities and people to the gradually increasing prevalence of, and mortality from, typhoid fever, and to the growing importance of a constant resort to the methods which modern scientific researches have suggested for the prevention of this disease.

These preventive measures are of the more importance to the State because directed against a disease especially prevalent and fatal amongst persons in the prime of life, who contribute most to the public wealth and prosperity. Considered purely as an economic problem, the feature of it probably least thought of by most people, the importance of this disease can scarcely be overestimated. Statistics show that ten persons are sick for every one that dies of this disease, and to say nothing of the cash value to the State of those who die every year, and it is conceded that the State has no more valuable property than that represented in its vigorous population, the loss of time and labor, and the necessary cost incurred in attention to those who finally recover, makes an annual tax upon our people of startling proportions.

Typhoid fever is probably the most preventable of all diseases, not even excepting small-pox. It is now known that, like cholera and dysentery, the germ or specific cause of this disease is contained in the discharges from the bowels of those sick of it, and that while other methods of introducing the poison into the system are possible, it most generally gains entrance through the medium of an infected water supply—usually the use of well water polluted by fecal matter. This may be direct from drinking such water, or indirect, as by using milk or other articles of food or drink from cans or vessels washed in it. Ice, from an infected source, is also dangerous, since it has been proven that freezing does not destroy the infective principle.

While water from all sources of supply is liable to contamination, well water is especially so, whether located in city, town, summer watering place, or country. Thus out of 314 cases occurring in Louisville in 1884, 298 of the persons used well water habitually, and some of the other 16 did so occasionally. In the now famous epidemic at Plymouth, Pa., involving the sickness of 1,104 persons, the death of 114, and an actual outlay in money of \$67,100.17, the outbreak was traced to the use of water polluted by the fecal discharges of one imported case of the disease. Facts no less convincing might be multiplied indefinitely if space permitted. In a smaller way they are common in the experience of most physicians in active practice.

Usually the wells are sunk near the kitchen, and in dangerous proximity to the privy and other sources of contamination. The well draws its supply from an inverted cone, having its apex at the bottom of the well and its base at the surface of the ground. In dry seasons this base is often extended until the well becomes a receptacle for the more or less perfectly filtered filth from all the sources found in the average back yard, and the water, often sparkling in its apparent purity, becomes a culture fluid for any disease germs finding their way into it.

Two methods of prevention, having the same general object in view, are to be recommended. The first involves the thorough disinfection of all discharges from the bowels of typhoid-fever patients. This is best done by the use of a solution of chloride of lime, 8 ounces to the gallon of water, using a quart of this solution for each discharge, and allowing it to stand in the vessel at least one hour before emptying. A solution of corrosive sublimate, 2 drachms to the gallon of water, will answer the same purpose, but requires to remain longer in contact with the material to be disinfected. Bed and body linen soiled by such patients should be disinfected by the use of the same solution or by boiling.

The second method relates to avoiding the use of suspicious water, and especially well water, and where this can not be done, to boil such water before it is used for drinking purposes. In the absence of a pure and well guarded public water supply, properly stored cistern water is probably open to least objection.

The effectual practice of these methods will require intelligent care and some expense, but it is confidently believed that their general adoption would result in the practical disappearance of a disease which is not only a disgrace to our civilization, but an annual scourge and tax upon the people of Kentucky, in comparison with which yellow fever and cholera sink into insignificance.

By order of the Board.

PINCKNEY THOMPSON, M. D.,
President.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D.,
Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fall River*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 69,000. Total deaths, 177, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 1, and erysipelas, 1.

Worcester.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 82,000. Total deaths, 87, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1, and whooping-cough, 4.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, during the month of July, 1889, indicate that, compared with the preceding month, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, dysentery, and inflammation of the bowels increased in prevalence. Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the month at 26 places; scarlet fever, at 30 places; enteric fever, at 18 places, and measles, at 13 places.

During the week ended August 3, reports from fifty-four observers, indicated that cholera morbus, pleuritis, and intermittent fever increased, and bronchitis, inflammation of the kidneys, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, pneumonia, cholera infantum, diphtheria, erysipelas, and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported during the week, and since, at 8 places; scarlet fever, at 10 places; enteric fever, at 5 places, and measles, at 2 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 70,000. Total deaths, 64, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and measles, 1.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 440,000. Total deaths, 696, including scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 14; whooping-cough, 4, and enteric fever, 12.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 130,000. Total deaths, 263, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5, and whooping-cough, 1.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 325,000. Total deaths, 580, including diphtheria, 20; measles, 32; scarlatina, 2; enteric fever, 12, and whooping-cough, 1.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 22,000. Total deaths, 19. None from contagious diseases. One case of measles was reported.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 69, including diphtheria, 1.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, ——. Total deaths, 44, including enteric fever, 2.

Publications received.

Yellow fever: A new treatment. Forecast for 1889. By Wolfred Nelson, M. D. New York, 1889.

The mayor's special message, with accompanying documents, to the city council of the city of Council Bluffs. March, 1889.

Third annual report of the board of health of the city of Keokuk, Iowa, year ending March 31, 1889.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping- cough.
New York, N. Y.	Aug. 10.	1,576,689	838							10	4	17	3	14
Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 10.	1,100,000	396							10	1	21	6	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 10.	1,040,245	426							27	3	6	1	2
Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 10.	500,343	230							3				
St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 10.	450,000	152							2	1	1	1	1
San Francisco, Cal.	July 2.	350,000	86							1		2		
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 10.	325,000	118							3		4	2	
New Orleans, La.	Aug. 3.	254,000	103									3		
Cleveland, Ohio.	July 13.	235,000	106							1	3	3		
Cleveland, Ohio.	July 20.	235,000	93							4		1		1
Detroit, Mich.	Aug. 3.	230,000	84									6		1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Aug. 10.	230,000	78							3	3	1	1	1
Washington, D. C.	Aug. 10.	225,000	132							4		7		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Aug. 10.	200,000	41							2		1	1	1
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 10.	130,000	61									2		1
Providence, R. I.	Aug. 10.	127,000	56							1				1
Richmond, Va.	Aug. 3.	100,890	54									1		4
Denver, Colo.	Aug. 9.	100,000	36							4		2		
Toledo, Ohio.	Aug. 9.	89,000	32											3
Fall River, Mass.	Aug. 10.	69,000	49							2	2			
Nashville, Tenn.	Aug. 10.	65,153	15											
Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 10.	60,145	40											
Lynn, Mass.	Aug. 10.	50,000	21							1				
Portland, Me.	Aug. 10.	42,000												
Manchester, N. H.	Aug. 3.	42,000	11											1
Galveston, Tex.	Aug. 2.	40,000	6											
Binghamton, N. Y.	Aug. 10.	30,000	11											
Altoona, Pa.	Aug. 3.	30,000	9											
Altoona, Pa.	Aug. 10.	30,000	16											
Auburn, N. Y.	Aug. 10.	26,000	13											
Haverhill, Mass.	Aug. 10.	25,000	12											
Newport, R. I.	Aug. 8.	22,000	8											
Keokuk, Iowa.	Aug. 3.	16,000	5											
Keokuk, Iowa.	Aug. 10.	16,000	5									1		

FOREIGN.

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

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 27, corresponded to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,555,406. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz, 10.7, and the highest in Plymouth, viz, 28.0 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 7 deaths in Bradford, 3 in Plymouth, 5 in Salford, and 2 in Liverpool.

England.—The quarterly return of the Registrar-General of England states that the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1889, is estimated at 37,808,892 persons; that of England and Wales, at 29,015,613; of Scotland, at 4,077,070, and of Ireland, at 4,716,209.

In the United Kingdom 163,765 deaths were registered during the quarter ended June 30, 1889. In the 28 great towns, including London, the annual death rate was 18.2. The death rate in London was 16.0,

whereas it was 20.0 in the 27 other towns. The lowest rates in these towns were 14.7 in Brighton, 14.9 in Leicester, 16.1 in Derby, and 16.2 in Bristol. The highest rates were 23.8 in Plymouth, 23.9 in Blackburn, 28.0 in Manchester, and 32.6 in Preston.

The deaths included measles, 4,464; whooping-cough, 3,405; scarlet fever, 1,347; diphtheria, 1,041; fever, 999, and small-pox, 10.

A summary of the weekly returns received by the Registrar-General, shows that the annual death rate during the quarter in 29 colonial and foreign cities, having an aggregate population of 16,000,000, was 26.6 a thousand.

In the 20 European cities the mean rate was 25.8 a thousand, against 18.2 in the 28 larger English towns. Among the 29 colonial and foreign cities the lowest death rates were 16.3 in Baltimore, 18.9 in Brussels, 19.0 in The Hague, and 19.3 in Stockholm. The rates in the other towns ranged upwards to 31.7 in Buda-Pesth, 32.9 in Munich, 34.0 in Breslau, 35.4 in St. Petersburg, 43.7 in Alexandria, 47.2 in Madras, and 52.9 in Cairo. The rate in Paris was 22.2, in Berlin 27.5, and in Vienna 26.7, against 16.0 in London.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 20; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 44; whooping-cough, 19; enteric fever, 8; diarrhoea and dysentery, 271, and cholera and choleraic diarrhoea, 10. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 160 deaths. In greater London 1,900 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diarrhoea, 41, and whooping-cough, 11.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 27, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 22.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 9.6, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 29.9 a thousand. In Dublin 168 deaths were registered, including measles, 4; enteric fever, 4; diarrhoea, 11; dysentery, 1, and whooping-cough, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 27, corresponded to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,314,274. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 28.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 459, including measles, 20; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 6; whooping-cough, 21; fever, 4, and diarrhoea, 41.

BRITISH INDIA—Calcutta.—The number of deaths registered in May, 1889, was 931, against 866 in the preceding month; showing an annual rate of 25.7 against 23.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 433,219. Compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, there was a decrease of 11 deaths due to the decrease of deaths from cholera and other diseases. There were 142 deaths from cholera, against 104 in the preceding month. There were 9 deaths from small-pox, against 17 in the previous month. Fevers caused 267 deaths, as against 214 in the preceding month. Bowel complaints caused 69 deaths, as against 65 in the preceding month. The mortality from other causes amounted to 417, against 440 in the preceding month. The total exceeds all the corresponding figures of the last ten years excepting 1888, and also surpasses the decennial mean by 51.

Malta and Gozo.—Two hundred and three deaths were registered during the period from the 16th to 30th of June, 1889, including measles, 1; whooping-cough, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

ISLAND OF MAURITIUS, INDIAN OCEAN.—The United States consul at Port Louis reports, under date of June 7, 1889, that small-pox prevails on the island of Mauritius, 20 cases being in the district of Flacq, which is 17 miles from Port Louis. The premises are quarantined, and the authorities are doing their best to stamp out the disease, which has not yet become epidemic. Several vessels had left Port Louis for New York, with sugar, when the consul's dispatch was written.

TASMANIA—Hobart.—Month of May, 1889. Population, 34,725. Total deaths, 43, including enteric fever, 6.

ITALY—Catania.—The United States consul, under date of July 24, 1889, transmits the following semi-annual report of contagious diseases and deaths from January to June, 1889, also comparison with 1888:

Diseases.	Deaths in six months, 1889.	Same period, 1888.
Small-pox.....	35	172
Typhoid fever.....	27	53
Scarlet fever.....	68	35
Diphtheria.....	59	87
Other contagious diseases.....	47	103
Total.....	236	450
Decrease in 1889.....	214	

Total deaths from all causes in the six months of 1889..... 1,457
 Total deaths from all causes in the six months of 1888..... 1,922
 Present officially-estimated population..... 108,123

No prevailing diseases in the six months.

BRAZIL—Macayo.—Month of June, 1889. Population, 17,000. Total deaths, 102, including small-pox, 62. There were 151 cases of small-pox reported during the month.

CUBA—Havana.—August 5, 1889. There were 583 deaths in this city during the month of July; 63 of those deaths were from yellow fever, 39 from so-called pernicious fever, 8 from paludal fevers, 20 from enteric fever, 2 from small-pox, and 1 from croup; 16 deaths from yellow fever for the week ended August 9.

Santiago de Cuba.—The United States consul, under date of July 29, furnishes the following:

Inclosed I beg to hand you health report for the first half of July. I compiled the statement in a manner different from my previous lists, believing the report sent herewith to be more comprehensive, giving you a better idea of the actual health of this *port* and *city*. It is curious to note that the port only records one death, and that from drowning. Yellow fever has claimed 4 victims, 3 of them soldiers brought here from the coast posts with intermittent fever, and put into the yellow-fever wards of the military hospital outside of the town limits. In the city 1 death from yellow fever is registered, a priest who had been here but a short time. Small-pox has entirely disappeared, and the fact that 45 persons only have died in fifteen days in a city of 48,000 inhabitants, is sufficient proof of the remarkably healthy condition of this city.

Cardenas.—August 3, 1889.—Weather warm, but good health in town and harbor.

Cienfuegos.—The United States consul, under date of August 5, states that the cases of yellow fever (reported in the mortality tables, foreign cities) are confined to the troops, and that no cases have occurred in the shipping or in the town.

MEXICO.—**Guaymas.**—Month of July, 1889. Population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 15. No particular sickness. Sanitary condition good.

GUATEMALA.—The United States consul-general, in his dispatch dated July 28, 1889, says:

I have the honor to inclose to you for your information, a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. John T. Anderson, consular agent of the United States at Livingston, Guatemala, reporting the death of a man named MacAlpine, from yellow fever, certified to by the Government medical officer at that port. He adds that "a very intelligent Cuban physician, who studied his profession in Havana, and who has resided here (Livingston) during the past two years, states that during this time he has not seen a case of yellow fever."

Mr. Anderson further writes that the health of the town is good, and that until otherwise instructed, he shall continue to attach medical certificates, as to the condition of the public health, to all bills of health issued from his agency.

I have telegraphed to Mr. Anderson to inquire if there are any more cases of yellow fever in Livingston. If his response should show additional ones developing, I shall deem it my duty to cable to you the facts, so that the proper precautionary measures may be taken by the authorities of our American ports, through the medium of the State Department.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
London.....	July 27.....	5,642,015	1,900	.....	.....	.....	8	9	46	22	.....
Paris.....	July 27.....	2,260,945	967	.....	.....	1	.....	14	5	24	14
Glasgow.....	July 27.....	545,678	205	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	July 20.....	445,770	294	.....	7	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	July 27.....	399,051	171	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	July 20.....	307,000	162	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	.....	.....
Edinburgh.....	July 20.....	266,900	81	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Palermo.....	July 27.....	250,000	109	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Belfast.....	July 27.....	229,622	106	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	July 31.....	180,153	69	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Toronto.....	Aug. 3.....	175,000	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	July 20.....	154,500	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	July 27.....	125,500	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pernambuco.....	July 9.....	120,000	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	July 27.....	112,074	47	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edinburgh.....	July 20.....	76,400	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	July 27.....	65,028	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos.....	July 29.....	40,655	29	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 5.....	40,655	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	July 25.....	23,800	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 1.....	23,800	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	July 21.....	23,631	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigua.....	July 14.....	15,847	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigua.....	July 21.....	15,847	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.