

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

#### *Gulf quarantine station.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Carter reports the Norwegian bark *Broderfolket* arrived at quarantine station June 8, 1891, from Rio de Janeiro via Pascagoula. Vessel clean. Fourteen in crew. No sickness en route or on arrival, save one case of phthisis pulmonalis, but two cases of yellow fever in Rio, both of which were sent to hospital.

*Royal Commission on Vaccination—Responses to request for information published in Abstract No. 21.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
*Office of State Board of Health,*  
13 Beacon Street, Boston, June 5, 1891.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request for information relative to smallpox and vaccination, for the English Royal Commission on Vaccination, I would respectfully transmit the accompanying extract from the Massachusetts Registration Report for 1889, containing the statistics of mortality from smallpox in this State for a period of forty years, together with a brief extract from my article on vaccination in Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, vol. 7.

During the past fifteen years no deaths due to vaccination in Massachusetts have come to the knowledge of the State board of health, and no cases of injury which were not attributable either to faulty constitution of the patient, or to carelessness or neglect in the method of vaccination, or selection of lymph of a proper quality. Bovine lymph is now used for vaccination in this State in probably nine-tenths of all cases.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT,  
*Secretary.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, M.-H. S.

The Bureau also acknowledges the receipt of pamphlet on vaccination, by W. C. Van Bibben, M. D., Baltimore. The above papers have been forwarded to the British Legation, and other responses are solicited.

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

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 64, including phthisis pulmonalis 13 and enteric fever 2.

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 298,997. Total deaths, 530, including phthisis pulmonalis, 79; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 18; croup, 8; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

FLORIDA—*Alachua County*.—Month of May, 1891. Estimated population, 23,000. Total deaths, 22, including phthisis pulmonalis 2 and enteric fever 1.

*Jacksonville*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 17,201. Total deaths, 41, including phthisis pulmonalis 6 and enteric fever 2.

IOWA—*Dubuque*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 30,311. Total deaths, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 27,294. Total deaths, 41, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 5; and whooping cough, 1.

*Springfield*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 44,179. Total deaths, 74, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended June 6, 1891. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 71 observers, indicate that inflammation of brain, dysentery, cholera morbus, pleuritis, and remittent fever increased, and that membranous croup, cholera infantum, scarlet fever, and whooping cough decreased in area of prevalence.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 164,738. Total deaths, 194, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 13; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2; and whooping cough, 7.

*Winona*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 18,208. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis 4.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 44,126. Total deaths, 51, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; influenza, 2; and membranous croup, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 76,168. Total deaths, 67, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 4.

*Publications received.*

Report of the health officer of the District of Columbia for 1890.

Annual report of the board of health of the city of Mobile, 1890.



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 12, 1891.

[Received from War Department, Signal Office.]

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	54			.88		.84
Portland, Me.....	61	14		.77		.77
Boston, Mass.....	64	28		.77		.77
Block Island, R. I.....	60			.75		.75
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	66			.91		.91
New York, N. Y.....	67			.74		.36
Philadelphia, Pa.....	70		28	.77	.03	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	67		28	.72		.32
Baltimore, Md.....	71		42	.92		.42
Washington, D. C.....	70		35	.98		.61
Lynchburg, Va.....	72		42	.84		.38
Norfolk, Va.....	72		28	.98		.74
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	74		28	1.05	1.19	
Wilmington, N. C.....	76		28	1.36	.33	
Charleston, S. C.....	78			1.13		.70
Augusta, Ga.....	78		14	.96	2.87	
Savannah, Ga.....	78		5	1.69		.57
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79		5	1.26	.42	
Key West, Fla.....	82			.95		.31
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	74		14	.99	1.11	
Pensacola, Fla.....	79			1.45		1.29
Mobile, Ala.....	79			1.37	.61	
Montgomery, Ala.....	79			1.13	1.71	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	78			1.05	1.32	
New Orleans, La.....	80			1.59		1.19
Shreveport, La.....	80		6	.88		.63
Fort Smith, Ark.....	75			1.05		.40
Little Rock, Ark.....	75			1.20		.22
Palestine, Tex.....	77			.89	.01	
Galveston, Tex.....	81			1.19		1.19
San Antonio, Tex.....	80			.63	.25	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	80			.72	.38	
Brownsville, Tex.....	81	14		.85		
Rio Grande City, Tex.....	84	14		.56		.56
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	75		14	1.26	.12	
Nashville, Tenn.....	74			1.00	3.44	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	74			1.05	1.85	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	72	12		.98	.86	
Louisville, Ky.....	72	14		1.07		.63
Indianapolis, Ind.....	70		15	1.20		.91
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70		14	1.13	.29	
Columbus, Ohio.....	68		14	.87		.93
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	69		14	.77	.11	
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	61			.77		.13
Rochester, N. Y.....	63	28		.80		.72
Buffalo, N. Y.....	62	14		.84		.82
Erie, Pa.....	64			1.09		.99
Cleveland, Ohio.....	65			.94	.29	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	67			1.05		.63
Toledo, Ohio.....	66		14	.84		.30
Detroit, Mich.....	65			.88		.77
Port Huron, Mich.....	61	14		.89		.43
Alpena, Mich.....	57			.85		.81
Marquette, Mich.....	56	42		.91		.59
Grand Haven, Mich.....	61			.96		.96
Milwaukee, Wis.....	60			.94		.84
Chicago, Ill.....	63		14	.88		.80
Duluth, Minn.....	56		14	1.25		1.24
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	66		14	1.14		.90
La Crosse, Wis.....	66		14	1.05		.97
Dubuque, Iowa.....	67		15	1.16		.84
Davenport, Iowa.....	68		28	1.05		.45
Des Moines, Iowa.....	69		42	1.52		.81
Keokuk, Iowa.....	69		28	1.19		.37
Springfield, Ill.....	69		14	1.39		.84
Cairo, Ill.....	73	14		1.11	.42	
St. Louis, Mo.....	73	14		1.24	1.80	

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 12, 1891—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	72			1.38	2.08	
Kansas City, Mo.....	72		14	1.26		.76
Concordia, Kans.....	71		42	.97		.79
Omaha, Nebr.....	70		42	1.32		.96
Valentine, Nebr.....	65		14	.79		.57
Huron, S. D.....	64		14	.84		.84
Sully, Fort, S. D.....	66		14	.91		.82
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorhead, Minn.....	62			.97		.80
Bismarck, N. D.....	63		14	.92		.40
Buford, Fort, N. D.....	63		28	.80	.86	
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.....	61		42	.71		.10
Helena, Mont.....	59		42	.62	1.00	
Custer, Fort, Mont.....	63		14	.74		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	66			.21		.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	59			.40		.40
North Platte, Nebr.....	67		28	.77		.35
Denver, Colo.....	65			.32		.32
Montrose, Colo.....	65	14		.04	.02	
Pueblo, Colo.....	69		14	.30		.28
Dodge City, Kans.....	71		42	.77	.11	
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	76			1.10		
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	64			.21	.15	
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	59		26	.38		.06
Portland, Oreg.....	63		42	.49	.67	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	61		42	.35	.74	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	73		28	.14	.18	
Sacramento, Cal.....	68		14	.07		.03
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		20	.07	.03	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	67		14	.07		.07
San Diego, Cal.....	64			.01		.01
Yuma, Ariz.....	83		14	.00		

## FOREIGN.

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

*Sanitary commission at Constantinople—Report of United States commissioner—The quarantines on the Red Sea—Cholera at Camaran.*

## REPORT NO. 23.

Now that cholera has completely disappeared in Turkey, at least according to the official news, the quarantine being abolished, I think apropos to give my report on the quarantine which Moslem pilgrims undergo.

The pilgrims coming from outside the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb before landing at the Hedjaz are obliged to undergo a quarantine of at least ten days, at the island of Camaran, and when cholera breaks out in the Moslem Holy Land they again undergo quarantine on their return at Camaran, going to the Indian Ocean, and at Tor, near Egypt, before passing the Suez Canal.

I must say, first of all, that the pilgrimages in the holy cities of Islam may be the source of epidemics of cholera which not rarely spread all over the world. The majority of pilgrims come from India, which is known as the source of cholera. On their return they infect their places of destination, and the ships in which they sail.

It is useless, I suppose, to dwell upon the imperfect sanitary conditions of the Hedjaz, especially at the moment of the pilgrimage when hundreds of thousands of men meet in towns of no more than 12,000 inhabitants. A few words about the hospital of Medina will show the state of affairs. This hospital (if indeed it can be called such) is situated in the middle of the town in the most populous quarter, under the only and public pharmacy. There are here two dark cellars, in which twelve beds are placed, one close beside the other. The M. D. on entering must be preceded by a servant carrying a censer with burning incense on account of the bad odor which prevails, and when he wishes to write a prescription he must go out of the cellar in order to have light. \* \* \*

To prevent an outbreak of cholera, the International Sanitary Administration has decided to oblige the pilgrims to undergo quarantine before entering the Hedjaz.

In the year 1867 a commission was sent to the Red Sea to examine and find a convenient place where all the pilgrims coming from outside the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb could undergo quarantine. Among all the little islands scattered about in the Red Sea they decided on Camaran, the plan of which I inclose.

Camaran is situated about 180 miles northward from Bab-el-Mandeb, 1 mile farther southward from the Arabian coast. It contains about 60 square miles; there are more than nine sweet water wells, about 10 miles from the principal village (Camaran), and with the exception of a few date palms it is quite barren. There are five more little villages, whose inhabitants are all fishers.

Since the year 1882 the International Sanitary Administration has established the cordons and the huts where the pilgrims undergo quarantine. Mr. Ducca, M. D., was the first sanitary inspector and under

his direction they built the stores, huts, and the cisterns, dug new wells, and generally arranged the lazaretto, yet it is far from meeting the requirements of a model lazaretto.

Since the year 1882 about one hundred and forty-seven thousand pilgrims have undergone quarantine, carried by two hundred and twenty-two steamships and two sailing vessels, besides others carried by samboats, a kind of large sailing boat. The average number of pilgrims landed on the island of Camaran every year is 16,000, the smallest number being 9,067 in the year 1882, and the highest 20,890 in 1888.

Twice since the establishment of the lazaretto (1882) cholera has made its appearance in Camaran. In 1882 an English steamship, the *Hesperia*, started from Bombay bound for Aden, Jeddah, and England, carrying more than five hundred pilgrims, who were obliged to land at Camaran, where 19 deaths from cholera were registered. The majority of the pilgrims were from Bokhara and Afghanistan, whence they went to Bombay after a nearly three months' journey on foot. Notwithstanding a good bill of health, the *Hesperia* had deaths from cholera during the voyage, but in this year (1882) cholera did not spread from Camaran, although 19 deaths occurred there.

Last year cholera again made its appearance among the pilgrims landed at Camaran, carried by the English steamship *Deccan*.

These pilgrims were 1,290 in number, and on account of want of room and the monsoon, a strong wind which blows periodically on the Indian Ocean, they were obliged during the voyage to stay under deck. The *Deccan*, after she left Bombay, had 65 deaths from cholera among the pilgrims and 4 among the crew. Arriving at Camaran, the physician of the board, who was not a physician at all, having no diploma, stated the health of the passengers to be good, excepting that a few of them were suffering from simple diarrhoea. He did not state that deaths had occurred during the travel and that they were due to cholera. On the same day the pilgrims landed, 8 of them died with all the symptoms of cholera. The scourge attacked more the Indians from Bengal and the Bokharianes. It is to be presumed that it spread to the other pilgrims who were confined in other encampments under sanitary cordons, and we must suppose that these new attacks passed unobserved. By this way we can explain why cholera suddenly made its appearance at Mina or Moona, one of the Moslem holy cities, where the pilgrims go after they have undergone quarantine. From Mina the cholera epidemic spread all over the Hedjaz. Here I must report that the Egyptian sanitary representative in Mecca presumes, in his report, that the epidemic broke out in the Hedjaz among the pilgrims who came by land from Bassorah and Bagdad through the desert.

The pilgrims carried by the *Deccan* were prevented from going to the Hedjaz on account of the epidemic, and during their stay at the lazaretto forty-three among them died from cholera.

I have said that the lazaretto of Camaran is far from possessing the sanitary conditions required by science. I must dwell a little upon this question.

Each arrival of pilgrims is set apart in a sanitary cordon, in which huts have been built in order to shelter them. These huts, called *areeshes*, are built of straw; the pilgrims lie on the ground. Neither the hut nor the ground can be disinfected, it not being possible to do

any kind of disinfection, although after the departure of pilgrims, it is true, sulphur is burnt.

In each cordon there is a so-called hospital, *i. e.*, a hut in which there is no bed, nor anything for the comfort of a healthy person, much less for a sick one. I must not omit to say that these so-called hospitals have no cesspools. \* \* \*

The pilgrims who go to Hedjaz from the north, I mean who embark at the Mediterranean seaports, are compelled to undergo quarantine only upon coming back and when the cholera epidemic breaks out during the pilgrimage.

They undergo quarantine at Tor, where the general conditions, sanitary and living, are far worse than those at Camaran. At least in the latter place there are huts, the *areeshes*, under which they are sheltered; the medical service is well organized, as is that of water supply. At Tor there is a small number of tents, which can shelter but a part of the pilgrims, the rest being obliged to be exposed to the burning sun of that climate. The water is of the worst quality, dirty, and not seldom is deficient. The food is as dear as possible, and besides that, poor pilgrims are plundered in an awful way.

During the last quarantine, for instance, in order to deprive them of valuable carpets and other objects, the employés threatened to burn all their luggage as being infected. The unprotected pilgrims, in order not to see all their goods burnt, deprive themselves of what is coveted by the lazaretto men.

It is to be hoped that in future both lazarettos will be improved.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 18, 1891.*

*Postscript—Cholera at Camaran.*

Immediately after I had written the above report, two telegrams were received at the general sanitary administration from the sanitary inspector at Camaran, under date 15th and 16th instants, stating the outbreak of cholera among the 280 pilgrims (Bengalis) carried by the steamship *Sculptor*. They landed at Camaran, according to the regulations, to undergo quarantine. Among the pilgrims five died from cholera. Orders have been given to the sanitary physician at Jeddah in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic to the Holy Land.

*Disinfection of old rags imported into the United States from Japan.*

The United States consul at Osaka and Hiogo writes, under date of May 1, 1891, to the Secretary of State, as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in Japan during the past year, several exporters of old rags to the United States applied to me in December last for information regarding the disinfection of such rags. I informed them that it was optional with them to disinfect them here or at the port of arrival in the United States, but that if the disinfection took place here the process would have to be accomplished by means of superheated steam in a closed chamber or by boiling under the supervision of an inspector. Disinfecting chambers have accordingly been erected under the direction of a competent engineer by two of the leading firms,



and the work of disinfection is being accomplished in the most thorough manner.

One of the said firms, Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co., with the purpose of shipping their rags to Boston and Portland, Me., without disinfecting them, have recently applied to me for the authentication of certificates showing that cholera or other contagious diseases have not existed in this district for the past six months. While it is true that no disease has prevailed in this district in an epidemic form since the 28th of October last, inasmuch as the present stock of rags was gathered during the late cholera epidemic, it would, in my opinion, be unwise to admit them into the United States for disinfection without being first disinfected. Indeed, since cholera and other contagious diseases have existed throughout Japan in an endemic form for the past fourteen years, it is questionable whether common prudence would not require disinfection at all times. With the view of furnishing the health authorities of the United States the best information obtainable in regard to the matter referred to, I have consulted Dr. John C. Berry, an eminent American physician at Kyoto, and the head of a flourishing medical university of that place, and also Dr. Ralph S. Miller, the leading English physician of this port. The opinions of these gentlemen, given in letters addressed to me, are herewith inclosed.

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay, Abaco*.—Two weeks ended June 4, 1891. Population, 3,610. Total deaths, 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector writes as follows, dated June 6, 1891:

There were 135 deaths in this city during the week ended June 5. Three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with, approximately, 9 new cases; 8 were caused by smallpox, 4 by enteric fever, 11 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by croup, and 1 by hydrophobia.

EGYPT.—Week ended May 7, 1891. The towns in upper and lower Egypt, including Gizeh and the Suez Canal, show a total of 1,176 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 66; enteric fever, 71; smallpox, 5; diphtheria and croup, 3; measles, 31; and whooping cough, 7.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended May 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 30.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,010,426. The lowest rate was recorded in Norwich, viz, 16.5, and the highest in Salford, viz, 45.9 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 2 deaths in Manchester, 2 in Sheffield, and 3 in Salford.

*London*.—Two thousand three hundred and thirty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 41; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 70; enteric fever, 7; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 18. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 28.9 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs

caused 591 deaths. In greater London 2,813 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 25.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 15; whooping cough, 14; and diphtheria, 6.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.—Two weeks ended May 30, 1891. Population, 186,300. Total deaths, 132.

*Sunderland*.—Two weeks ended May 16, 1891. Population, 138,859. Total deaths, 124, including 1 from diphtheria.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 30, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 21.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 25.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 127 deaths were registered, including influenza 1.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended May 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,357,215. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 16.7, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 29.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 607, including measles, 23; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 22; fever, 9; and diarrhœa, 4.

*Glasgow—Smallpox*.—The United States consul at Glasgow reports an outbreak of smallpox in the sailor's home in that city. He states that Doctor Russell, health officer of the city, has serious apprehensions as to the probability of the spread of the disease, and thinks it more than possible that many sailors may have sailed from this port who were exposed to the contagion.

*MEXICO—Guaymas*.—Month of May, 1891. Population, 6,600. Total deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*SIAM—Bankok—Cholera*.—Under date of April 21, 1891, the United States minister transmits the following through the State Department:

It is perhaps proper to inform you that cholera prevails here to an alarming extent. I have heard of no one recovering after being attacked. They die very soon; don't live longer than ten to twelve hours. They die every day all around the legation premises; we, however, so far have escaped; we may have prevented its scourge by having the entire premises whitewashed and disinfected. Europeans heretofore have escaped, but are now dying with it. No one gives or pretends to give any satisfactory cause for its intensity at this time or season. The month of June is called the cholera month. One American died last night, W. H. McFarland, aged 27, an employé of the King. Five laborers, natives, died at one place yesterday. Two Europeans at custom-house died yesterday. These are all in my neighborhood, which is healthy compared to other parts of the city. No way of obtaining any accurate account of its extent.

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.	
London.....	May 23.....	5,877,290	2,761					9	11	28	53		
Paris.....	May 30.....	2,260,945	943			1		6	7	32	30		9
Vienna.....	May 9.....	1,378,530	809			9		2	9	16	20		2
Liverpool.....	May 23.....	620,443	388					2	1	1			
Hamburg.....	May 16.....	570,534	276					1	1	6			
Hamburg.....	May 23.....	570,534	238					3	1	4			
Glasgow.....	May 23.....	545,678	271					1	4	4			
Glasgow.....	May 30.....	545,678	296					5	5	3			
Buda Pesth.....	May 21.....	507,000					2		3	10			
Buda Pesth.....	May 23.....	507,000					1			12			
Brussels.....	May 23.....	469,459	217		12			7					
Warsaw.....	May 16.....	465,272	172		1			4		10			
Warsaw.....	May 23.....	465,272	202		1			2	5	12			
Lyons.....	May 23.....	430,000	160										
Amsterdam.....	May 23.....	417,542	184			1				4			
Rome.....	May 30.....	417,392	195					2		2	19		1
Munich.....	May 16.....	349,000	174						2	4			
Munich.....	May 23.....	349,000	199					1	1	7			
Copenhagen.....	May 23.....	320,000	145							3			
Cologne.....	May 23.....	283,866	127			1			1	4			3
Dresden.....	May 23.....	276,085	120							4			
Edinburgh.....	May 23.....	275,436	123					1	2	1			
Barcelona.....	May 29.....	272,000	134							11			
Palermo.....	May 23.....	250,000	86					2					
Antwerp.....	May 23.....	238,788	94			3		1					
Antwerp.....	May 30.....	238,788	74					2					
Belfast.....	May 23.....	234,822	106			1		2					
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 20.....	200,000	63										
Prague.....	May 23.....	182,530	127						2	1			
Genoa.....	May 30.....	180,596	71								2		
Hanover.....	May 23.....	168,500	52							3			
Konigsberg.....	May 24.....	161,200	51					1		1			
Trieste.....	May 23.....	158,054	70										
Nuremberg.....	May 16.....	142,523	85					1		2			
Stuttgart.....	May 30.....	139,659	64							4			
Funchal.....	May 23.....	133,250	17					1					
Colombo.....	May 9.....	128,000				6							
Bremen.....	May 23.....	125,000	36					1		3			
Danzig.....	May 23.....	120,459	42					1					
Stettin.....	May 23.....	116,000	61					2		2			
Gothenburg.....	May 23.....	106,246	47										
Rheims.....	May 30.....	104,639	43							2			
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	May 24.....	104,598	36										
Leghorn.....	May 31.....	103,762	49						1				
Zurich.....	May 23.....	91,323	39						2	22	8		3
Edinburgh.....	May 23.....	80,736	24										
Mannheim.....	May 23.....	80,000	16							1			
Mannheim.....	May 30.....	80,000	23										
Mayence.....	May 23.....	73,271	27										
Trapani.....	May 23.....	43,095	16										
Cienfuegos.....	May 31.....	41,647	15										
Cienfuegos.....	June 7.....	41,647	17										
Marsala.....	May 23.....	40,131	11										
Gibraltar.....	May 24.....	25,755	5										
Girgenti.....	May 23.....	23,547	11										
Licata.....	May 23.....	20,000	19						16	1			
Kingston, Can.....	June 5.....	18,172	18										
Kingston, Can.....	June 12.....	18,172	8										
Matamoras.....	June 6.....	16,000	14										
Hamilton.....	June 4.....	15,740	1										
Hamilton.....	June 11.....	15,740	1										
Sagua la Grande.....	May 30.....	15,605	14										
Sagua la Grande.....	June 6.....	15,605	12										
Cape Haytien.....	May 9.....	15,000	8										
Cape Haytien.....	May 16.....	15,000	6										
Cape Haytien.....	May 23.....	15,000	5										
Cape Haytien.....	May 30.....	15,000	6										
Queenstown.....	May 30.....	10,340	4										
Guelph.....	June 7.....	10,173	3										
Tuxpan.....	May 23.....	9,000	6										1
Chatham.....	June 6.....	8,730							1				

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.	
La Guayra .....	May 23.....	7,641	3										
La Guayra .....	May 30.....	7,641	6										
Port Sarnia.....	June 6.....	6,200	2										
Prescott.....	June 11.....	2,988	2										
Amhurstburg.....	June 6.....	2,260	5										
Puntarenas.....	May 2.....	2,200	5										
Puntarenas.....	May 10.....	2,200	5										
Puntarenas.....	May 16.....	2,200	6										

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

*Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.*