

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 25, 1891. No. 39.

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UNITED STATES.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 18, 1891.

Two vessels inspected and passed. Seventeen vessels spoken.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 19, 1891.

Seven vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 17, 1891.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Argentine Rep. bark Abbotts- ford (a).	Sept. 1	Rio de Ja- neiro.	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 15.
Norwegian bark Vause (a).....	Sept. 4	Rio de Ja- neiro via Barbados.	Pensacola.....	.....do.....	Sept. 13.
German barkentine Gasine(a)	Sept. 10	Tampico	Waiting or- ders.	.....do.....	Sept. 15.
German bark Bertha Dra- heim (b).	Sept. 12	Rio de Ja- neiro.	Ship Island.	Disinfected wreck above deck and clothes of crew steamed.	Sept. 17.
Norwegian bk.Prince Regent.	Sept. 13	.....do.....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	
British bark Saga.....	Sept. 14	Brazil	.....do.....	.....do.....	
British bark Aneroid.....	Sept. 17	Rio de Ja- neiro.	Mobile.....	.....do.....	
Norwegian bark Livingston..	Sept. 17	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wrecked on Chan- deleur Island and failed to get her off.	

a Previously reported. Given free pratique.

b Wrecked on Ship Island September 9, where captain was refused shelter for wife, child, and crew. Towed to quarantine station by steamer *Leo*, where shelter was given until September 18.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 12, 1891.

Eight vessels spoken and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 15, 1891.

Five vessels boarded, inspected, and passed.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 12, 1891.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bark Royal Tar (a).....	Sept. 6	Australia via New Guinea.	Humboldt...	Disinfected.....	Sept. 12

a Entered the Golden Gate flying the quarantine flag. All hands found to be suffering with scurvy. The captain and first officer died from "fever" and scurvy, and as the fever was of an unknown character the vessel was thoroughly disinfected and clothing and bedding burned.

Ten vessels boarded, inspected, and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 12, 1891.

British brig Aeronaut (a).....	Aug. 23	Rio de Janeiro.	Fernandina	Unballasted and disinfected.	Sept. 11
Norwegian bark Helios (a).....	Sept. 3do.	Savannah ...	Unballasted and held for disinfection.	

a Previously reported.

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

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 48, including phthisis pulmonalis 11 and croup 1.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of August, 1891. Reports to the State board of health from 66 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 706,054, show a total of 975 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 122; enteric fever, 37; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 25; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 7.

City and County of San Francisco.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 330,000. Total deaths, 550, including phthisis pulmonalis, 66; enteric fever, 17; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 13; measles, 3; croup, 6; and whooping cough, 2.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of August, 1891. Reports to the State board of health from 167 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 744,522, show a total of 1,248 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 116; enteric fever, 42; scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria and croup, 25; and whooping cough, 5.

New Haven.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 81,298. Total deaths, 139, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria and croup, 3.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 106,713. Total deaths, 182, including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 13; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of August, 1891. Total deaths, 177, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 11; diphtheria, 13; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

FLORIDA—*Jacksonville*.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 17,201. Total deaths, 63, including phthisis pulmonalis 7 and enteric fever 2.

Month of August, 1891. Total deaths, 46, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis and 1 from enteric fever.

Pensacola.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 11,750. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis 1 and enteric fever 6.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 26,872. Total deaths, 38. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 84,655. Total deaths, 166, including phthisis pulmonalis 14 and diphtheria 11.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 64 observers, indicate that diphtheria, scarlet fever, and intermittent fever increased, and that inflammation of brain, membranous croup, cerebro-spinal meningitis, erysipelas, puerperal fever, whooping cough, typhoid fever, influenza, and dysentery decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 32 places, scarlet fever at 32 places, enteric fever at 56 places, measles at 8 places, and 1 case of smallpox at Detroit.

Detroit.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 205,876. Total deaths, 461, including phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 14; croup, 5; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 4.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 451,770. Total deaths, 741, including phthisis pulmonalis, 59; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 13; croup, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 44,126. Total deaths, 98, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of August, 1891. Total deaths, 87, including phthisis pulmonalis 4 and enteric fever 2.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 27, including 2 from diphtheria.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 19,457. Total deaths, 57, including phthisis pulmonalis 1 and enteric fever 3.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 29,100. Total deaths, 64, including phthisis pulmonalis 8 and enteric fever 3.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 18, 1891.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	56	11		.82		.62
Portland, Me.....	58	42		.70		.00
Boston, Mass.....	63	32		.70		.65
Block Island, R. I.....	63	14		.72		.60
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	64	14		.84		.20
New York, N. Y.....	67	14		.91		.80
Philadelphia, Pa.....	68	14		.81		.80
Atlantic City, N. J.....	67	14		.84		.80
Baltimore, Md.....	69	14		.91		.90
Washington, D. C.....	68	9		.95		.85
Lynchburg, Va.....	70	14		.91		.80
Norfolk, Va.....	72	0		1.15		.40
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	71	0		.71		.40
Wilmington, N. C.....	76	14		1.63		1.20
Charleston, S. C.....	76	0		1.47		.80
Augusta, Ga.....	76		14	.95		.80
Savannah, Ga.....	76	0		1.48		1.50
Jacksonville, Fla.....	78	0		1.89		.90
Key West, Fla.....	82		14	1.81	.50	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	72	0		1.06		.80
Pensacola, Fla.....	78	0		1.30		.50
Mobile, Ala.....	78	0		1.20		.50
Montgomery, Ala.....	76	0		.77		.70
Vicksburg, Miss.....	76	14		1.00		1.00
New Orleans, La.....	79	0		1.19		1.20
Shreveport, La.....	77	14		1.12		1.10
Fort Smith, Ark.....	73	28		.77		.80
Little Rock, Ark.....	74	14		.86		.80
Palestine, Tex.....	76	14		.77		.80
Galveston, Tex.....	79	0		1.83		.60
San Antonio, Tex.....	77	-12		1.02	.32	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	79	0		1.90		1.80
Brownsville, Tex.....	80	0		1.94		1.70
Rio Grande City, Tex.....	82	28		.94		.80
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	73	28		.79		.80
Nashville, Tenn.....	71	14		.92		.90
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	72		14	1.10		.60
Knoxville, Tenn.....	71	0		.70		.10
Louisville, Ky.....	70	28		.69		.70
Indianapolis, Ind.....	66	56		.63		.60
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	69	14		.56		.60
Columbus, Ohio.....	66	28		.63		.40
Pittsburg, Pa.....	67	14		.63		.40
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	62	14		.70		.50
Rochester, N. Y.....	62	28		.56		.20
Buffalo, N. Y.....	62	28		.77		.00
Erie, Pa.....	64	28		.98	.10	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	64	42		.95		.50
Sandusky, Ohio.....	65	56		.70		.80
Toledo, Ohio.....	64	56		.56		.50
Detroit, Mich.....	63	56		.63		.60
Port Huron, Mich.....	61	42		.52	.70	
Alpena, Mich.....	57	42		.98	.20	
Marquette, Mich.....	56	51		1.05		.82
Grand Haven, Mich.....	60	42		.84		.10
Milwaukee, Wis.....	60	84		.70		.70
Chicago, Ill.....	63	70		.70		.60
Duluth, Minn.....	56	28		1.01		.50
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	60	56		.77		.70
La Crosse, Wis.....	61	70		1.15	.10	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	63	84		1.12		1.00
Davenport, Iowa.....	65	70		.77	.10	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	64	70		.84		.00
Keokuk, Iowa.....	66	70		.91		.80
Springfield, Ill.....	66	56		.81		.80
Cairo, Ill.....	70	28		.62		.60
St. Louis, Mo.....	70	56		.83		.70

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 18, 1891—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	68	42	.....	.84	.....	.80
Kansas City, Mo.....	68	53	.....	1.05	.....A.	1.05
Concordia, Kans.....	68	56	.....	.56	.....	.56
Omaha, Nebr.....	65	70	.....	.77	.....	.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	61	70	.....	.34	.....	.30
Huron, S. Dak.....	60	84	.....	.35	.....	.35
Pierre, S. Dak.....	63	84	.....	.21	.....	.20
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	56	53	.....	.56	.....	.33
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	57	56	.....	.22	.....	.20
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.....	56	28	.....	.21	.....	.20
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.....	55	28	.....	.28	.....	.28
Helena, Mont.....	57	28	.....	.28	.....	.10
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	64	14	.....	.17	.....	.17
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	57	42	.....	.21	.....	.20
North Platte, Nebr.....	63	42	.....	.35	.....	.30
Denver, Colo.....	62	56	.....	.17	.....	.10
Montrose, Colo.....	62	14	.....	.14	.....	.00
Pueblo, Colo.....	64	56	.....	.33	.....	.30
Dodge City, Kans.....	68	42	.....	.21	.....	.20
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	72	42	.....	.70	.....	.40
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	60	28	.....	.31	.40	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	57	14	.....	.65	.70	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	62	.....	14	.36	.50	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	61	14	.....	.14	.20	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	74	.....	14	.14	.....	.10
Sacramento, Cal.....	71	.....	37	.07	.....	.05
San Francisco, Cal.....	62	0	.....	.07	.....	.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70	.....	14	.00	.10	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	68	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	85	.....	28	.00	.....	.00

FOREIGN.

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

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of June, 1891. Total deaths, 108, including 4 from enteric fever and 7 from diphtheria.

Melbourne.—Month of June, 1891. Total deaths, 649, including phthisis pulmonalis, 54; enteric fever, 11; influenza, 2; diphtheria, 16; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 7.

BRAZIL—*Bahia*.—According to official information, 42 cases of yellow fever, 15 of which were fatal, were received at the yellow fever hospital from March 4, the date of the opening of the hospital, to June 10, 1891.

Maceio.—Month of June, 1891. Population, 17,000. Total deaths, 42. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

Para.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 80,000. Total deaths, 156, including yellow fever, 15; enteric fever, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 13; and leprosy, 2.

CHINA—*Amoy*—*Cholera*.—Under date of September 12, 1891, the United States consul telegraphs, "Cholera at Amoy."

CEYLON.—Year of 1890. Total deaths, 68,600, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2,104; smallpox, 88; chicken pox, 37; enteric fever, 2,854; influenza, 67; diphtheria, 8; measles, 287; and whooping cough, 38.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector reports as follows, under date of September 14, 1891:

There were 614 deaths in this city during the month of August, 1891. Sixty-seven of these deaths were caused by yellow fever, 32 by so-called pernicious fever, 12 by enteric fever, 3 by bilious fever, 7 by paludal fevers, 28 by smallpox, 1 by diphtheria, and 2 by measles.

Forty-four of the deaths by yellow fever were in the military hospital, while the remaining 23, or about one-third, occurred among civilians in different parts of the city.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 872, including smallpox, 23; enteric fever, 48; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 36; measles, 20; and whooping cough, 2.

Nantes.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, 223, including phthisis pulmonalis, 36; enteric fever, 31; typhus fever, 9; and whooping cough, 4.

GERMANY—*Brunswick*.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 103,050. Total deaths, 193, including scarlet fever 3 and diphtheria 8.

GILBERT ISLANDS—*Butaritari*.—Period of twenty weeks ended July 11, 1891. Population, 3,000. Total deaths, 8. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 5, corresponded to an annual rate of 16.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,405,108. The lowest rate was recorded in Nottingham, viz, 11.3, and the highest in Preston, viz, 27.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand two hundred and ninety-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 10; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 40; enteric fever, 10; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 88. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 155 deaths. In greater London 1,668 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included whooping cough 15 and diphtheria 10.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 5, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 18.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 8.6, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 50.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 127 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 5 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,338,314. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.9, and the highest in Pesth, viz, 23.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 477, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 13; fever, 7; and diarrhoea, 45.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 410,814. Total deaths, 913, including enteric fever, 22; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 28.

Turin.—Month of June, 1891. Population, 320,041. Total deaths, 527, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 12; plague, 1; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 4.

MADAGASCAR—*Tamatave*—*Smallpox*.—Under date of August 9, 1891, the late United States consul reports that on account of several cases of smallpox having been reported in the town of Tamatave, a quarantine has been declared against it, and no one is allowed to leave the town until it is determined what phase the malady will assume.

MEXICO—*Paso del Norte*.—Month of August, 1891. Population, 10,000. Total deaths, 17. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND—*Zurich*.—Month of July, 1891. Population, 91,323. Total deaths, 136, including phthisis pulmonalis, 23; smallpox, 1; typhus fever, 1; and diphtheria and croup, 3.

WEST INDIES—*Turk's Islands*.—Four weeks ended August 26, 1891. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 19. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cholera in the East.

[Translated for this Bureau from the *Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes*, August 25, 1891.]

Official advices confirm the report of an outbreak of cholera among the pilgrims lately arrived at Tor from Djeddah. Four cases, two of which were fatal, occurred among the passengers by the steamers *Hassam Pascha* and *Mansourah*. Three deaths, which occurred among the 580 passengers by the steamer *Tarsus* during the voyage from Djeddah, are stated by the captain to have been due to other causes.

According to official intelligence, the cholera epidemic in Syria is on the decline. The total number of deaths reported from August 5 to August 11 for Aleppo is 136.

Telegraphic communication with Djeddah being interrupted, no reports have been received since August 2 from the Hedjaz. The latest report is as follows: Mecca, August 2, 34 deaths; Djeddah, August 1 to 7, 23 deaths.

Official reports show the sanitary condition of the East Indies for the months of April, May, and June to have been more favorable than for the same months in the past year. Beside the epidemic outbreak of cholera in the Celebes, many sporadic cases of cholera occurred in June in Soerabaya and various localities on the east coast of Sumatra. Grippe was widely diffused, but the disease did not, as in the past year, assume a malignant character. Smallpox, fever, and dysentery are more than usually frequent on the east and west coasts of Sumatra. In Calcutta, for the week ended July 11, 4 choleraic deaths are reported.

Cholera in the Hedjaz and the vilayet of Aleppo, 1891.

[Translated for this Bureau from *La Revue Médico-Pharmaceutique*, Constantinople, August 31, 1891.]

The sanitary condition of the Ottoman Empire was satisfactory at the beginning of May, 1891. There was no report of cholera from any direction.

On May 8 cholera was declared at the quarantine station on the island of Cameran. The outbreak occurred among Hindoo pilgrims disembarked a few days previously from the English vessel *Sculptor*, from Bombay. Twelve of the pilgrims died. Of the rest, all but seven were returned to Bombay on the same vessel at their own request.

Seven of the pilgrims remained at Cameran and subsequently resumed their pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. There has been no later appearance of cholera at Cameran.

Early in June a suspicious disease analogous to cholera was reported at Herim, some hours travel west of Aleppo. It was officially declared to be cholera June 11. The disease reached Aleppo, which became the focus of an epidemic radiating as far as Antioch, Beylan, and Alexandretta, along the Littoral, Maarat, in the south, and some villages on the banks of the Euphrates, in the east. In the north and northeast the disease threatens the towns along the route from Aleppo to Sivas.

The number of deaths officially registered at Aleppo from June 9 to August 16 is 846. It should be estimated at 1,800 or 2,000.

On July 11, some days before the commencement of the religious ceremonies at Mecca, cholera was reported in the persons of three pilgrims, two of whom (Malays) were returning from Medina and one from Djeddah. Mortality rose rapidly from 25 or 30 deaths a day to 400 and more. Official statistics show 3,154 choleraic deaths from July 11 to August 6, but the number should be cited at 7,000 or 10,000 at the very least.

The dispersion of the pilgrims caused a rapid diminution, and finally a cessation of the epidemic. The disease is now extinct in the Hedjaz and among the pilgrims, thousands in number, who returned home by way of the Red Sea and who are at the present time in camp at Djebel-el-Tor at the foot of Mount Sinai, cases of cholera have been rare.

With regard to the origin of the two choleraic epidemics, the epidemic now prevailing in the vilayet of Aleppo is undoubtedly a reproduction of that of last year, some cases of which occurred as late as the last of January, 1891. This epidemic began in July, 1889, on the lower Euphrates, and, after ravaging Mesopotamia, remained latent during the winter of 1889-1890. In June, 1890, it revived and spread north and east to the vilayets of Mossoul, Van, Bittis, Diabekir, and Aleppo, in which place it again became latent during the winter months of 1890-'91, to revive a second time in June of the current year.

The origin of the choleraic epidemic of the Hedjaz is not so clear. Its importation by caravan is not probable. It has no connection with the epidemic of Aleppo, for the Damascus caravan left for Mecca more than a month and a half before the appearance of the disease at Herim. The sanitary physician at Medina and the physicians attached to the several caravans stated the absence of any suspicious case among the pilgrims.

Experience shows that the disease travels by sea from the Indies to the Hedjaz. The following facts are cited in verification of this statement:

From 1881 to 1891, cholera has prevailed five times in the Hedjaz, and each time it was previously declared at the Red Sea ports or in Egypt. It was imported from Bombay to Aden in 1881 by the English pilgrim vessel *Columbian*; in 1882, to Cameran, by the English vessel *Hesperia*; in 1890, from Bombay to Cameran, by the English vessel *Deccan*; and in 1891, from Bombay to Cameran, by the English vessel *Sculptor*. Invariably the appearance of cholera in the Hedjaz has been simultaneous with the pilgrim epoch. Such a coincidence can not be accidental, and it clearly demonstrates India, and especially the port of Bombay, to be the source of cholera epidemics in the Hedjaz. The

epidemic which in 1889 broke out suddenly in Irak-Araby, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, had undoubtedly the same origin.

The five epidemics of 1881, 1882, 1883, 1890, and 1891, which numbered more than 50,000 victims among the pilgrims to the Hedjaz, were imported from the Indias by way of the Red Sea.

The Persian Gulf and the Red Sea are in fact only two extensions of the Indian Ocean into the heart of the Ottoman Empire. They are two wide doors set open for the entry of merchandise, and passengers, pilgrims especially, carrying cholera developed or in the germ. Here, then, is the point of danger, and here a barrier for permanent defense should be established.

Formerly cholera reached Europe by the land routes, as witness the great epidemic of 1831 and its successors, but during the last twenty or thirty years the disease has followed the route of the fast steam-vessels plying in the Arabian and Persian Gulfs.

Sanitary measures against cholera adopted by the Governments of Turkey and Austria.

[Translated for this Bureau from *La Revue Médico-Pharmaceutique*, Constantinople, August 31, 1891.]

1. A sanitary cordon has been established on the Euphrates, with stations at Beridjek, Roum-Kahel, and Messoudié.

2. A number of physicians have been sent to the infected localities.

3. Orders have been issued for the incineration of tents used at Aleppo during the choleraic epidemic of last year. The authorities of Aleppo have been directed to prohibit the burial of the bodies of persons dead from cholera in the cemeteries in actual use, but to have such bodies interred at a distance from the city.

4. A guard-ship shall be stationed at Yemen-Kalé, in the Gulf of Smyrna, to prevent vessels coming from the infected seaports from passing the lazaretto of Clazomenes.

By order of the Sultan a commission has been appointed to take preventive measures against cholera. The commission is composed of His Excellency Naoum Effendi, secretary-general for foreign correspondence at the department of foreign affairs; His Excellency Chem-seddin Effendi, chief of the consular bureau; Riza Bey, solicitor to the same bureau; President, His Excellency Salih Mamir Bey, secretary-general for Turkish correspondence at the department of foreign affairs.

Measures have been taken with regard to the sacred caravan, which has already left Medina for Damascus. A quarantine station has been established at Ainrzerco, some leagues south of Damascus, at which pilgrims will be subjected to ten days' quarantine, with daily medical visits and disinfection of clothing and effects.

Pilgrim vessels destined for Ottoman ports shall, after strict quarantine of twenty days at the lazaretto of Tor, undergo the usual quarantine at the lazaretto of Beirut or Clazomenes.

Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight returning pilgrims have arrived at the quarantine encampment at Tor.

Austria.—The Austrian Government has subjected all importations arriving at Austrian ports from Syria and the Red Sea to a quarantine of seven days.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—CONTINUED.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Sagua la Grande.....	Sept. 5....	18,109	5										
Hamilton.....	Sept. 8....	15,013	1										
Hamilton.....	Sept. 15....	15,013	1										
Flushing.....	Sept. 5....	13,200	3										
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Aug. 21....	12,019	28										
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Aug. 28....	12,019	27										
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Sept. 4....	12,019	27										
Matamoros.....	Sept. 12....	12,000	7										
Guelph.....	Sept. 12....	10,539	4										
Tuxpan.....	Aug. 29....	9,000	6										
Chatham.....	Sept. 19....	8,730	2										
La Guayra.....	Aug. 29....	7,641	3										
La Guayra.....	Sept. 5....	7,641	2										
Port Sarnia.....	Sept. 12....	6,600	2										
Coaticook.....	Sept. 12....	3,800	2										
Livingston.....	Sept. 8....	3,000	2										

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.