

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

*Report on the epidemic of smallpox in the Province of Quebec.*—The following report has been received from Passed Assistant Surgeon S. C. Devan :

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
Portland, Me., December 14, 1891.

SIR: In obedience to the Department order (H. W. A.), dated November 30, 1891, directing me to proceed to Montreal, Canada, confer with the provincial board of health, and after visiting the various counties affected with smallpox, to make a full report regarding the outbreak and present status of the smallpox epidemic, and the measures taken for its restriction, I have the honor to submit the following report of the results of my investigations :

Smallpox is believed to have been brought into Quebec, the city in which it made its first appearance, by the steamship *Brazillian*, of "Allan line of Royal Mail Steamships." The presumptive evidence is strongly in favor of this belief. The log of the *Brazillian*, as far as it relates to this history, is as follows :

April 12, 1891.—Left Montevideo for London, Eng.

April 22, 1891.—R. Nicholson, seaman, off duty, sick with smallpox. Fumigated sleeping accommodations of officers, engineer, and crew with sulphur.

May 9, 1891.—R. Nicholson removed to hospital at Gravesend.

May 16, 1891.—Left London for Montreal, Canada.

May 19, 1891.—Captain Whyte took sick with smallpox. All rooms fumigated with sulphur.

May 20, 1891.—R. Macfarlane, fourth engineer, took sick with smallpox, and removed to room in saloon.

May 27, 1891.—R. J. Palmer, apprentice, took sick with smallpox and removed to room in saloon.

May 29, 1891.—Arrived at Grosse Isle. Portion of crew vaccinated. Ship put in quarantine.

May 30, 1891.—Captain Whyte, R. Macfarlane, and R. J. Palmer removed to hospital. Remainder of crew vaccinated. Rooms occupied by Captain White, R. Macfarlane, and R. J. Palmer "fumigated" with "chloride of mercury" solution.

May 31, 1891.—Fumigated room occupied by R. J. Palmer with superheated steam.

June 2, 1891.—Fumigated captain's room, occupied by R. J. Macfarlane, with superheated steam, after which fumigated saloon and rooms with sulphur, also apprentice's berth and 4th engineer's with sulphur.

June 5, 1891.—Released from quarantine.

It is well to state here that the work of fumigating this steamer at Grosse Isle was performed at a time when the regular "fumigating" steamer was laid up for repairs. From quarantine the *Brazillian* made a landing at Quebec, at about 3 o'clock, June 5, 1891, and remained at the wharf for about four hours and proceeded to Montreal June 6. A case of smallpox was declared June 7 or 8. Upon her return she did not stop at Quebec, but, stopping at Grosse Isle to take her sick aboard, passed out.

The next fact ascertainable is that a young man named Roberts was taken sick with an eruptive complaint on August 1, 1891, while a patient in the Jeffrey-Hale's Hospital, Quebec City. This young man had been a patient in this hospital for more than eight months, suffering from disease of the leg (attending physician's diagnosis), *and had never left the hospital grounds during all this time.* He had neither bought nor been presented with any clothing of any sort during his residence in this hospital. The diagnosis given by the attending physician, when questioned by one physician, was "actinia;" to another he is reported to have said that it was a case of "acne pustulata." He assured me that it was a case of "syphilitic eruption mixed with herpes." However that may be, Roberts died August 7, 1891.

It is commonly reported, and generally believed, that there was a seaman admitted to this hospital (vessel's name not known) about July 1, and that he had an eruption; also, that Roberts and two female nurses attended him. From this point the chain is complete. Both of these nurses—named, respectively, McPherson and Gale—fell sick with an eruptive disease. Miss McPherson has no further connection with this story. Miss Gale was taken to her home, No. 39 Richelieu street, Quebec, August 14, 1891, complaining of feeling unwell. An eruption made its appearance, which covered her entire person, and was diagnosed varicella. In this Gale family are a number of children, and one of these was fond of playing with two children and their attending nurse, who lived the second door above (22 feet distant), and did play with them while his sister was sick. This nurse girl, named Bujold, was taken sick September 8, 1891, and was sent by her mistress to the Hotel-Dieu Hospital for advice upon the same day. The physician when he saw her said: "If I knew that there was smallpox in the city I should say that this girl had it. At any rate, we will keep her over to-night in a room by herself, and we can tell definitely by to-morrow." She did not remain at the hospital, but escaped in some way, and took the Intercolonial Railway to go to her home in Carleton, Bonaventure County. She went by rail to Dalhousie, New Brunswick, and then by steamer to Carleton.

The two children of the family in which this Bujold had been a nurse sickened and died, and the first of these children furnished the first reported case of smallpox. The washerwoman who laundered for this family took the soiled linen to her home in La Jeune Lorette, and four of her family contracted smallpox.

In the car in which this nurse Bujold journeyed was a family named Thibault, composed of father, mother, son, and son's wife, and a lady named Trepanier. The Thibault family were returning to their home

after an absence in the United States of two years, and were to visit a son-in-law named Boucher, residing at St. Paul de la Croix, in Temiscouata County. On the trip in the car, seeing that this Bujold girl looked ill, they all tried to contribute to her comfort, giving her brandy and water from a glass owned by themselves, etc. The Thibault family left the train at Ile Verte, and went into the country to St. Paul de la Croix. Madam Trepanier went to St. Damase, Rimouski County, and infected that district by direct contact.

The son-in-law of the Thibault family is postmaster at St. Paul de la Croix, and in honor of the return of the family held a reception in his house. With the exception of two persons who worked about the place and two others, all who attended were blood relatives of this family. They represented seventeen families residing in thirteen separate houses. Every house thus represented had one or more cases of sickness and some died before any physician was called in (as none live in that place), and when one did attend he pronounced it smallpox.

Madam Trepanier went to St. Damase September 8, 1891, fell sick with an eruptive disease on or about September 20, and died September 27. Three days previous to her death, feeling that death was approaching, she sent for her sister, who lived at Ascot, Sherbrooke County. Obedient to this request the sister, a Mrs. Cyr, accompanied by her husband and three children, went from Ascot to St. Damase and remained with Madam Trepanier until she died, September 27, and then they returned to their home. (Madam Trepanier's case was not seen by any physician.) On October 3, one of the children of Mrs. Cyr took sick with smallpox (diagnosed), and died October 14. The second was taken with smallpox October 4 and died October 16, and smallpox was declared in the third October 5, and the child died October 16. The mother sickened with smallpox and recovered. About 1½ miles from the Cyr house, which is an isolated little farmhouse, lives a man by the name of Roi. This Roi owns and operates the only threshing machine in the neighborhood, and is accustomed to go to farms and thresh grain. He threshed for Cyr while the family were ill with smallpox. The then health officer (since removed), it would appear, was not sufficiently explicit in his directions, and Roi, thinking it not dangerous to eat his dinner in the house so long as he did not sleep there, was in and out of this house several times. He and three of his children make the four "still sick" at Ascot.

A horse, belonging to a man living in the city of Sherbrooke, by the name of Rosseau, sr., was at this time being boarded at Cyr's farm. Rosseau took his horse and placed him in his own stable, located about 17 feet from the back of the tenement house in which he lived. Although Rosseau, sr., who lived down stairs, was not taken sick, Rosseau, jr.'s, children were, as were also others in the same house, in the tenement house next door, and in the house directly across the street, and these three houses have been all of the houses infected in the city. I will not burden this history with a detailed account of how each person became infected; it is enough to say that there is ample proof that each case came from direct contact with a previous one. The last case reported is in the family of a Mr. Lemay, who lives next door to the Rosseau house, and is dated December 7.

At St. Clement the outbreak is traceable to a family who, being cousins of the Thibaults, attended the reception given at St. Paul de la Croix.

The nurse girl Bujold reached Dalhousie, New Brunswick, at 2 a. m., September 9, and remained upon the steamer *Admiral* until she started, at 4 a. m. A sailor belonging to the steamer, named James Bart, assisted this girl aboard and carried her baggage. He was taken sick, and leaving the steamer upon one of her return trips, stayed at his mother's in Dalhousie. Smallpox was declared in him September 21. An inmate of the same house, Philemon Hartie, was taken October 10 and died October 26. Elizabeth Bart, sister of James, was taken October 21, and smallpox was declared in Alexander Bart, brother of James, on October 25, and was discharged December 9, 1891. All of the smallpox in Dalhousie has originated through James Bart and has been confined to their residence.

The steamer *Admiral* on her way to Gaspe stopped at Nouvelle, and a man named Roy shook hands with and talked to the nurse girl Bujold. Smallpox was declared in him about twelve days later, and through his family spread to the neighboring settlement of Shoolbred.

A sailor on board the steamer *Admiral* seeing that this girl was shivering, threw his coat over her shoulders. He went to Pabos and spread the disease in Gaspe County. This is the history of the outbreak as far as can be ascertained.

Before detailing the present condition of affairs, I would call attention to one or two observations pertinent to the above history :

First. A judicial investigation has already been ordered, with evidence to be taken under oath, as soon as the epidemic is over. This investigation will be thorough and particular and will be held under the supervision of the provincial board.

Second. The certainty of this history, pointing to the nurse girl Bujold, is proved by a comparison of the dates of invasion in different localities.

Third. All of the cases—in all, 136, as per below tabulation—were infected by proven direct contact.

*Tabulation, December 13, 1891.*

Counties.	Municipalities.	Cases since outbreak.	Deaths.	Recovered.	Still sick.
Bonaventure.....	Quebec City.....	5	3	2	0
Do.....	Carleton.....	9	1	8	0
Rimouski.....	Shoolbred and Nouvelle....	3	0	3	0
Temiscouata.....	St. Damase.....	17	5	11	1
Do.....	St. Paul de la Croix.....	60	10	50	0
Do.....	St. Clement.....	8	0	8	0
Do.....	Ile Verte.....	1	1	0	0
Gaspe.....	Pabos.....	6	1	5	0
Do.....	Newport.....	6	2	4	0
Sherbrooke.....	Ascot.....	8	3	1	4
Do.....	Sherbrooke City.....	9	2	4	3
Quebec.....	La Jeune Lorette.....	4	0	4	0

Fourth. It is to be remembered that in some of the outlying places there is no medical man to be obtained without sending many miles, and some of these cases sickened and died without having been seen by a physician.

The present condition of affairs is referred to in the previous tabulation. From this it is seen that in the entire Province of Quebec there are but 8 cases—1 in Rimouski County, at St. Damase, and 7 cases in Sherbrooke County, 4 in Ascot and 3 in Sherbrooke City.

The case at St. Damase is located in a farmhouse completely isolated both by position and by a quarantine regulation, which compels the patrolling of a guardian about the house by day and night (*vide* Reg.), allowing neither egress, ingress, nor personal communication. The remaining members of the family have either had smallpox or been recently vaccinated successfully. With these precautions, taken and enforced by paid guards, and considering the isolated position of the house, it seems almost if not quite impossible that this case should prove a focus for further spread, especially as the case is convalescent, nor has any new case developed in over four weeks.

In Ascot the disease is entirely confined to the house of Mr. Roi, the man who owned the threshing machine. This house is located at a point over one-half mile from the main country road, back against the woods, and more than a mile, I should judge, from the nearest neighbor. The entrance of the lane leading from the road to his house is "placarded," as is also the house itself. In the house are confined the 4 cases noted in the tabulation, namely, the father and three children. In addition to this number, there are three other people there, quarantined—the mother, who has had smallpox some years ago, a child, and a "hired man." These latter have been recently and successfully vaccinated. This house is also patrolled by day and night, following out the regulations (*vide*).

In Sherbrooke City (4½ miles distant from Ascot) are 3 cases, "still sick." One is in the "civic hospital" (pesthouse), located 2 miles from the center of the city, and fully a half mile from the nearest house, and is about the center of a 12-acre piece of ground. The entrances to the grounds are "placarded," and the case is being cared for and quarantine maintained by a man and his wife, who are not allowed to leave the house except for actual needs, and never allowed to leave the grounds under any pretext. The other 2 cases are located in a tenement house on Alexander street, 21 feet of space between it and the house in which smallpox was first declared, and 13 feet from the next house on the other side. This house is "placarded," and a guard, governed by both quarantine and police regulations, patrols this house day and night, being relieved every six hours. It was in this house that the last case developed, December 7, 1891.

It shows from this history and from the appended map that the spread of the disease has, except in the Sherbrooke County cases, been in the direct line of the Intercolonial Railway travel, and that it has been confined in each case to the homes of those who had come in direct contact with smallpox cases *before* the boards of health took charge of affairs.

The disease seems to be under perfect control at present, and with the laws of the provincial board kept in force, as they must be, there is seemingly no danger of either further spread or of any emigration of any person who has been exposed to infection. The laws under which the provincial board operates not only place local boards under its orders, but grant it power almost absolute in all sanitary affairs. \* \* \*

Before concluding this report, allow me to express my deep appreciation of the courtesy and assistance given me as a representative of our service by every representative of the provincial board of Quebec throughout the province. I am especially indebted for attention which

secured for me opportunities for close investigation, as shown in the following letter :

(Copy.)

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
Montreal, December 4, 1891.

*To whom it may concern :*

Surgeon Spencer C. Devan, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, is cordially welcomed in this province to inspect the places infected, or lately infected, with smallpox ; and the officers presently, or who have lately been, in charge of the infected places are requested by the board of health of the Province of Quebec to show him all the work done, or being done, in their respective districts, and give him all the information he may ask.

ELZÉAR PELLETIER.

*Secretary.*

Very respectfully,

SPENCER C. DEVAN,  
*P. A. Surg., U. S. M.-H. S.*

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

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.—*Arrival of vessel from Callao with small-pox on board.*—The following report has been received from Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Conover, in charge of the Port Townsend Quarantine Station :

UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATION,  
*Port Townsend, Wash., December 12, 1891.*

SIR : I have the honor to report the arrival in this port, December 1 instant, of the ship *Edward O'Brien*, forty-six days from Callao. Her crew consisted of twenty persons, all told and three passengers (man, wife, and child). Two of the crew sick with smallpox. The first case appeared October 22, and had almost recovered, when he seemed to have a relapse. The next case broke out November 22, in the person of the sailor who nursed the first one. They were kept apart from the crew, and no other cases have appeared.

The vessel was sent to the quarantine anchorage grounds, and portions of the ship and clothing fumigated, and the crew and passengers vaccinated. As quickly as possible hospital tents were erected, attendants employed, and the necessary supplies, cooking and heating apparatus purchased, and the sick removed thereto on the State reservation for such purposes. On my request Passed Assistant Surgeon Glennan supplied the necessary beds, bedding, etc.

Both cases are convalescing and can probably be discharged in ten days. The remainder of the crew, seventeen in number, excepting the captain, who with the passengers and watchman were left on board, were transferred to isolated quarters on Scow Bay, about four miles from the city, where they will be detained a sufficient time to insure against contagion from that source. They are supplied by the ship's agent with all the necessary comforts, and are generally contented. After the removal of the crew, I employed two efficient men for two days, who, under the supervision of the local health officer and myself, thoroughly cleansed the ship throughout, burning the rubbish and such

articles of clothing as could not be safely disinfected, and fumigated her in every part where contagion might exist. In addition to the fore-castle, sailroom, engine-room, closets, hold and stone ballast were washed and freely treated with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500.

The passengers having been vaccinated and their clothing sufficiently fumigated, and no new cases appearing since the 22d of November, it was not deemed necessary to detain them longer, and they were accordingly discharged to-day, after twelve days in quarantine.

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

*Vessel refusing bill of health at Port Maria, Jamaica, on the ground that such documents were never asked for in the United States.*—The following has been received through the Department of State from the United States consul at Kingston, Jamaica, under date of December 8, 1891 :

I have the honor to state that J. J. Lyon, consular agent at Port Maria, informs me that the steamship *Dover*, carrying fruit from Port Maria and Annatto Bay to Baltimore, refuses to take bill of health. I understand this steamer makes quite frequent trips, particularly loading at Port Maria and finishing and clearing from Annatto Bay. We have no consular agent at Annatto Bay, but that is in the district of Port Maria. When Agent Lyon wrote a note to the master of the *Dover* while he was at Port Sarnia, calling his attention to the necessity of taking a bill of health, he brought in the letter and threw it down on Lyon's desk, saying he would not take a bill of health from Agent Lyons, as such documents were never asked for, to be shown, in the States, and it would make no difference.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. ESTES,  
*United States Consul.*

*Vessel leaving Barbadoes for the United States without bills of health.*—The United States consul at Barbadoes reports to the Department of State, under date of the 26th November, that the American steamship *Vigilancia* and British steamship *Trinidad* left that port on the 18th and 22d November, respectively, without taking bills of health.

MICHIGAN—*Detroit*—*Report of sanitary inspector for prevention of introduction of smallpox from Canada.*—The following report has been received :

DETROIT, December 14, 1891.

SIR : During the week ending the 12th instant the trains arriving at this port from the east per Canada Pacific Railroad were regularly and carefully inspected. The immigration from the Province of Quebec was very light, and only five passengers from the district covered in my letter of instructions from your office were discovered. These had not been exposed to or been near the vicinity of smallpox. They had, however, not been vaccinated, and were accordingly subjected to the operation.

The influx of European immigrants during the week was upwards of one hundred. No disease of any nature was discovered among them.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. MULHERON,  
*U. S. Sanitary Inspector.*

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

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

**ALABAMA—Mobile.**—Month of November, 1891. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 73, including croup, 2; diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 8.

**IOWA—Davenport.**—Month of November, 1891. Population, 28,500. Total deaths, 26, including measles 1 and phthisis pulmonalis 4.

**MASSACHUSETTS—Springfield.**—Month of November, 1891. Population, 44,164. Total deaths, 68, including scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 1; croup, 6; and phthisis pulmonalis, 11.

**Worcester.**—Month of November, 1891. Population, 84,655. Total deaths, 131, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; croup, 2; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 17.

**MICHIGAN.**—Week ended December 12, 1891. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 59 observers, indicate that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, inflammation of kidney, tonsillitis, erysipelas, and membranous croup increased, and that measles, typho-malarial fever, whooping cough, puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid fever, and inflammation of brain decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week and since at 43 places, scarlet fever at 53 places, enteric fever at 41 places, and measles at 9 places.

**Detroit.**—Month of November, 1891. Population (estimated), 220,000. Total deaths, 287, including croup, 8; diphtheria, 16; enteric fever, 13; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; scarlet fever, 13; and phthisis pulmonalis, 18.





Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 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.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	27		22	.98		.63
Portland, Me.....	24	33		.77	.21	
Boston, Mass.....	32	24		.71		.45
Block Island, R. I.....	37	8		.91		.73
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	30	5		.63		.10
New York, N. Y.....	35	22		.70		.65
Philadelphia, Pa.....	36	26		.56		.49
Atlantic City, N. J.....	36	20		.87		.73
Baltimore, Md.....	38	31		.70		.65
Washington, D. C.....	37	29		.68		.58
Lynchburg, Va.....	40	26		.79		.68
Norfolk, Va.....	44	16		.84		.83
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	44	33		1.07		.99
Wilmington, N. C.....	49	23		.77		.72
Charleston, S. C.....	52	34		.84		.78
Augusta, Ga.....	49	25		.84		.25
Savannah, Ga.....	53	27		.81		.68
Jacksonville, Fla.....	57	59		.70	.91	
Key West, Fla.....	70	31		.42	.32	
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	45	30		1.11	.14	
Pensacola, Fla.....	55	23		1.05	1.03	
Mobile, Ala.....	52	31		1.05	3.58	
Montgomery, Ala.....	50	37		1.12	1.15	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	51	26		1.19		.10
New Orleans, La.....	56	11		1.05	2.01	
Shreveport, La.....	50	14		1.12		.15
Fort Smith, Ark.....	43	28		.70	.83	
Little Rock, Ark.....	45	27		.91		.28
Palestine, Tex.....	52		12	.77	1.15	
Galveston, Tex.....	58		13	1.05	.23	
San Antonio, Tex.....	55		11	1.42	4.60	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	59		20	.37	.42	
Brownsville, Tex*.....	62			.44		
Rio Grande City, Tex*.....	61			.28		
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	44	47		.81		.14
Nashville, Tenn.....	42	32		.70		.51
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	43	18		.98		.22
Knoxville, Tenn.....	40	32		.91		.51
Louisville, Ky.....	39	41		.84		.61
Indianapolis, Ind.....	33	51		.77		.57
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	37	29		.77		.56
Columbus, Ohio.....	34	35		.70		.34
Pittsburg, Pa.....	35	25		.63		.11
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	29	22		.77	.54	
Rochester, N. Y.....	29	12		.63	.79	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	30	13		.77	.71	
Erie, Pa.....	33	17		.77	.01	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	31	53		.63		.20
Sandusky, Ohio.....	32	52		.63		.47
Toledo, Ohio.....	31	41		.56		.02
Detroit, Mich.....	31	27		.62		.20
Port Huron, Mich.....	28	39		.55	.22	
Alpena, Mich.....	25	38		.56	1.61	
Marquette, Mich.....	23	44		.50	1.16	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	30	39		.61	.31	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	26	61		.49	.23	
Chicago, Ill.....	29	54		.53		.06
Duluth, Minn.....	18	72		.28	.70	
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	19	90		.28	1.37	
La Crosse, Wis.....	25	68		.29	1.34	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	26	62		.42	.08	
Davenport, Iowa.....	28	49		.42		.15
Des Moines, Iowa.....	27	72		.35	.15	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	30	51		.49		.42
Springfield, Ill.....	33	40		.63		.36
Cairo, Ill.....	39	47		.74		.49
St. Louis, Mo.....	37	43		.56		.45

\* Reports missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 18, 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.....	37	45	.....	.52	.....	.26
Kansas City, Mo.....	33	51	.....	.31	.18	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	33	63	.....	.15	.80	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	27	68	.....	.21	.95	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	25	88	.....	.14	.....	.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	18	88	.....	.21	.07	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	21	93	.....	.12	.....	.12
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorhead, Minn.....	12	59	.....	.20	.....	.19
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	14	71	.....	.16	.....	.16
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.....	14	101	.....	.16	.....	.16
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Assinniboine, Fort, Mont.....	19	147	.....	.14	.....	.10
Helena, Mont.....	24	78	.....	.21	.....	.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35	.....	38	.35	.....	.11
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	30	48	.....	.07	.....	.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	28	50	.....	.19	.....	.01
Denver, Colo.....	34	0	0	.14	.22	.....
Montrose, Colo.....	28	.....	4	.14	.28	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	35	.....	32	.09	.61	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	33	51	.....	.14	.64	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	48	.....	14	.25	1.88	.....
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	33	.....	29	.15	.87	.....
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	41	21	.....	2.24	.....	.11
Portland, Oreg.....	42	22	.....	1.95	.03	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	43	30	.....	1.47	.....	1.20
Red Bluff, Cal.*.....	47	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....
Sacramento, Cal.*.....	48	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	52	.....	5	1.19	.....	.71
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56	14	.....	1.14	.....	1.14
San Diego, Cal.*.....	56	.....	.....	.56	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.*.....	57	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....

\* Reports missing.

FOREIGN.

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

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended December 3, 1891. Population, 1,472. No deaths.

*Governor's Harbor*.—Two weeks ended December 5, 1891. Population, 1,112. No deaths.

BRAZIL—*Para*.—The United States consul reports as follows, under date of October 5, 1891:

I omit my usual voluntary monthly report of deaths, for the obvious reason that there is contained therein no information of value, at present, to the Department, and they have only been useful heretofore in correcting false reports as to the sanitary condition of this city. As a matter of fact, it is an exceptionally healthy seaport, the municipal arrangements for keeping it well cleaned and free from foul or noxious accumulations being very good.

To any medical expert it will be apparent, from my former reports in detail, that a very large per cent. of the mortality is due to an inherited specific taint, which only time can fully eradicate.

*Santos*.—For the week ended November 7 there were 87 cases of yellow fever in hospital, and 20 deaths from that disease. The United States consul states that the disease is confined to the harbor and among the seamen.

CANADA—*Smallpox*.—The following reports have been received:

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
*Montreal, December 10, 1891.*

SIR: I beg to send you the following statement regarding the existence of smallpox in the province:

Counties.	Municipalities.	Cases since outbreak.	Deaths.	Recovered.	Still sick.
	Quebec City.....	5	3	2	0
Bonaventure .....	Carleton.....	9	1	8	0
Do.....	Shoolbred and Nouvelle....	3	0	3	0
Rimouski .....	St. Damase.....	17	5	11	1
Temiscouata .....	St. Paul de la Croix.....	60	10	50	0
Do.....	St. Clement.....	8	0	8	0
Do.....	Ile Verte.....	1	1	0	0
Gaspe .....	Pabos.....	6	1	5	0
Do.....	Newport .....	6	2	4	0
Sherbrooke.....	Ascot .....	8	3	1	4
Do.....	Sherbrooke City.....	9	2	4	3
Quebec .....	La Jeune Lorette.....	4	0	4	0

## MONTREAL, December 14, 1891.

Counties.	Municipalities.	Cases since outbreak.	Deaths.	Recovered.	Still sick.
Bonaventure .....	Quebec City.....	5	3	2	0
Do.....	Carleton.....	9	1	8	0
Rimouski.....	Shoolbred and Nouvelle.....	3	0	3	0
Temiscouata .....	St. Damase.....	17	5	12	0
Do.....	St. Paul de la Croix.....	60	10	50	0
Do.....	St. Clement.....	8	0	8	0
Do.....	Ile Verte.....	1	1	0	0
Gaspe.....	Pabos.....	6	1	5	0
Do.....	Newport.....	6	2	4	0
Sherbrooke.....	Ascot.....	10	3	2	5
Do.....	Sherbrooke City.....	9	2	4	3
Quebec.....	La Jeune Lorette.....	4	0	4	0

The two new cases in Ascot are in the same previously infected house.

Yours respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,  
Secretary.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Week ended December 10, 1891. Two deaths from yellow fever and one from smallpox.

Dr. D. M. Burgess, United States sanitary inspector, reports as follows, under date of December 10, 1891 :

I have the honor to inform you that there were 570 deaths in this city during the month of November.

Twenty-six of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 12 by enteric fever, 10 by so-called pernicious fever, 7 by paludal fever, 4 by diphtheria and croup, and 2 by glanders.

Ten of the deaths from yellow fever were in the military hospital, while the remainder, or 16, occurred in civil hospitals and unsanitary parts of the city.

During the fore part of November "la grippe" made its appearance at this place and rapidly became a severe and extensive epidemic, and still continues. More than one-fourth part of the population, or 50,000, have been attacked by it. Not many have died from the disease directly, but during the course of it complications have arisen, mainly pneumonic, which has caused some deaths.

Smallpox, which had nearly or quite disappeared from Havana, is liable to be again troublesome, from the fact that on the 4th of this month the Spanish steamer *Maria Cristina* arrived from Spain with 4 cases of the disease aboard. Pratique, as usual, was given almost immediately, and everybody went when and where they pleased. I am informed that no vaccination was practiced or any precaution whatever taken. Of course it is impossible to prognosticate the result.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of October, 1891. Population, 106,496; total deaths, 284, including enteric fever, 9; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 38.

*Marseilles*.—Month of November, 1891. Population, 406,919; total deaths, 844, including smallpox, 21; enteric fever, 27; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 34; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 2.

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended December 5 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.06 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,405,108. The lowest rate was recorded in Leicester, viz, 14.3, and the highest in Sunderland, viz, 38.9 a thousand.

*London.*—One thousand seven hundred and fifteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 64; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 76; typhus, 1; enteric fever, 15; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 25. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 449 deaths. In greater London 2,171 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 20.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria 13 and whooping cough 17.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 5, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 34.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 3.9, and the highest in Cork, viz, 43.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 231 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 7 and influenza 3.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 5 corresponded to an annual rate of 32.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,338,314. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 26.0, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 38.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 830, including measles, 15; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 8; whooping cough, 13; fever, 6; and diarrhoea, 9.

*Gibraltar.*—The following notice has been published:

*Government Notice.*

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
*Gibraltar, November 28, 1891.*

His excellency the governor, on the recommendation of the board of health, has been pleased to cancel the order of the 2d instant, respecting restrictions on the admission of persons from Cadiz.

By command:

CAVENDISH BOYLE,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**JAMAICA.**—The United States consul furnishes the following:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
*Jamaica, November 26, 1891.*

SIR: I am desired by the major-general administering the government to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 23d instant, and to

inform you, in reply, that in addition to the two cases of yellow fever in the garrison at Port Royal, referred to by you, which terminated fatally, there is a mild case, which is strictly isolated.

2. I am to add that cases of the kind occurring among the troops at Port Royal are always completely isolated, and that all the European soldiers who were quartered there have been removed.

Your wish for special and prompt information on occurrence of any contagious disease that may affect the health of this port shall, as far as possible, be complied with.

NEALE PORTER,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
*Jamaica, December 4, 1891.*

SIR: In continuation of my letter No. 6195-9238, dated the 26th ultimo, I am desired by the governor to inform you that the dispenser of the Royal Naval Hospital at Port Royal died of yellow fever on the night of the 29th ultimo.

2. I am to add that the military garrison at Port Royal has now been removed, and that the commodore reported on the 1st instant that there were only two European patients, convalescents, in the hospital.

His excellency trusts, therefore, that all danger of yellow fever spreading is now over. [Not signed.]

MALTA AND GOZO.—First half of November, 1891. Total deaths, 171, including scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5; and dysentery, 2.

MEXICO—*Guaymas*.—Month of November, 1891. Population, 6,600. Total deaths, 9. None from contagious diseases.

SYRIA—*Cholera*.—Week ended November 25, 1891. There were 34 cases and 24 deaths from cholera in the city of Damascus.

During the week ended November 18 there were 75 cases and 45 deaths from cholera in the city of Damascus.

*Teneriffe*.—November 28, 1891. No contagious or infectious disease has appeared at this port.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
London.....	Nov. 28.....	5,656,909	2,027					20	18	31	62	.....	1	
Paris.....	Nov. 28.....	2,424,705	929					12	3	1	18	6	.....	2
Vienna.....	Nov. 7.....	1,378,530	525					3	1	1	26	5	.....	1
Hamburg.....	Nov. 21.....	570,534	363					4	5	5	11	.....	.....	5
Glasgow.....	Nov. 28.....	567,143	336					3	3	3	5	7	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	Nov. 28.....	517,116	244					3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels.....	Nov. 28.....	482,158	199					3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Nov. 30.....	465,272	246					3	4	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munich.....	Nov. 14.....	349,000	198			5		.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 21.....	320,000	116					.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 28.....	320,000	140					2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne.....	Nov. 28.....	288,266	134					.....	1	7	11	.....	.....	.....
Barcelona.....	Dec. 4.....	272,000	151			1		11	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edinburgh.....	Nov. 28.....	261,970	178					.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast.....	Nov. 28.....	255,896	167					4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp.....	Nov. 28.....	238,788	128			1		1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad.....	Nov. 23.....	189,566	28					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad.....	Nov. 28.....	189,566	30					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Nov. 21.....	179,850	71					.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover.....	Nov. 21.....	165,200	86					.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Ghent.....	Nov. 28.....	152,395	57			3		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuremberg.....	Nov. 14.....	149,507	61					1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	Nov. 21.....	158,054	105					2	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	Nov. 28.....	139,659	46					.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funchal.....	Nov. 14.....	133,250	20					1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funchal.....	Nov. 21.....	133,250	21					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	Nov. 21.....	125,600	83					.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	Nov. 28.....	116,500	51					3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crefeld.....	Dec. 5.....	108,000	67					.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Nov. 22.....	106,013	46					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mannheim.....	Nov. 28.....	80,000	37					.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mannheim.....	Dec. 5.....	80,000	24					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayence.....	Nov. 28.....	72,281	22					1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayence.....	Dec. 5.....	72,281	23					2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leith.....	Nov. 28.....	69,933	33					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 6.....	41,647	13					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	Nov. 29.....	25,755	3					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 11.....	25,000	3					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santos.....	Nov. 7.....	20,000	28					20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Can.....	Dec. 11.....	19,264	7					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 5.....	18,109	10					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B. C.....	Nov. 28.....	16,200	4					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	Nov. 13.....	12,019	3					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	Nov. 20.....	12,019	2					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonneberg.....	Dec. 3.....	12,000	5					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras.....	Dec. 12.....	12,000	6					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	Nov. 28.....	10,914	.....					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	Dec. 5.....	10,914	.....					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	Dec. 12.....	10,539	2					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	Nov. 28.....	9,000	9					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	Dec. 5.....	9,000	9					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	Dec. 12.....	8,730	3					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampico.....	Dec. 6.....	8,048	10					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampico.....	Dec. 13.....	8,048	19					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Sarnia.....	Dec. 12.....	6,600	2					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	Dec. 5.....	3,249	1					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	Dec. 12.....	3,249	.....					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Turtle Cay.....	Dec. 3.....	3,227	1					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coaticook.....	Dec. 12.....	3,082	.....					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg.....	Dec. 14.....	2,279	1					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punta Arenas.....	Nov. 7.....	2,200	8					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punta Arenas.....	Nov. 14.....	2,200	4					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punta Arenas.....	Nov. 21.....	2,200	3					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punta Arenas.....	Nov. 28.....	2,200	3					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waubauskene.....	Dec. 12.....	1,000	.....					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon General Marine-Hospital Service.