ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Vol. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9, 1893. No. 23.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

Circular.—Additions and amendments to quarantine regulations, approved February 24, 1893.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1893.

Port of -----

To the Officers of the Treasury Department, Consular Officers, and others concerned:

Vessels from foreign ports bound for the United States must procure from the United States consul or medical officer a certificate of visa of the bill of health at all intermediate ports or ports of call. The following form for visa of bill of health is hereby prescribed:

CONSULAR VISA OF BILL OF HEALTH.

Vessel —— bound from —— to ——, U. S. A. Sanitary condi-

tion of port: ——— (state ing country). Number of cases and th during the past two weeks	ne deaths f	_	_
DISEASES.	No. Cases.	No. DEATHS.	REMARKS. [Any condition affecting the public health existing in the port to be stated here.]
Yellow fever			
Sanitary condition of v	essel, passe	ngers, and	crew (as reported by

master or surgeon), including statement of deaths and sickness on board

(419)

since departure —

37

on at

made

Number and sanitary condition of passengers taken on at this port, and sanitary condition of effects.

First Cabin, No. ——	Sanitary Conditi	ion ——
Second Cabin, No. ——	Do.	
Steerage, No. ——	Do.	
I certify that with reference to the at this port, the vessel has compade under the act of February 15, Given under my hand and seal this [SEAL.]	olied with the rules 1893.	and regulations

Surgeon, M. H. S.

The following form of certificate of disinfection of merchandise for the use of consular officers at interior ports, or at ports from which merchandise is shipped to another port to be there transshipped to the United States, is hereby prescribed:

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF DISINFECTION OF MERCHANDISE.

No. —.	CONSULATE OF	THE UNITED S	TATES AT ——.
I, —— of the	United States, at -	, hereby co	ertify that the goods
or merchandise m	entioned and descr	ribed in consula	r invoice No. ——
dated ——, and	consisting of —	— bales, barrel	s, boxes, or parcels
of ——, marked	i —, shipped	by ——, of -	—, to —, o
——, on vessel	——, have this	day been disinf	ected in accordance
with the Treasury	Quarantine Regul	lations of Febru	iary 24, 1893, under
my personal super			, , , ,
Fee received, \$2			
			 ,
	y hand and seal this	s — day of —	, 189 .
[SEAL.]			

RULE REGARDING NEW CUTTINGS.

New cuttings, meaning the waste from new cotton or linen cloth taken from factories, shall be considered as new merchandise, and come within the provisions of section 3, article VII, of the quarantine regulations of February 24, 1893.

Amending Section IV, Quarantine Laws and Regulations.

Article IV, U. S. Quarantine Laws and Regulations, dated February 24, 1893, is hereby amended after the eleventh line by substitution of the following:

The air space, ventilation, etc., must conform to the following extracts from the Passenger Act of 1882.

SEC. 3. That every such steamship or other vessel shall have adequate provision for affording light and air to the passenger decks and to the compartments and spaces occupied by such passengers, and with adequate means and appliances for ventilating the said compartments and spaces.

To compartments having sufficient space for fifty or more of such passengers at least two ventilators, each not less than twelve inches in diameter, shall be provided, one of which ventilators shall be inserted in the forward part of the compartment, and the other in the afterpart thereof, and shall be so constructed as to ventilate the compartment; and additional ventilators shall be provided for each compartment, in the proportion of two ventilators for each additional fifty of such passengers carried or brought in the compartment.

All ventilators shall be carried at least six feet above the uppermost deck of the vessel, and shall be of the most approved form and construction. In any steamship the ventilating apparatus provided, or any method of ventilation adopted thereon, which has been approved by the proper emigration officers at the port or place from which said vessel was cleared, shall be deemed a compliance with the foregoing provisions.

In every vessel carrying or bringing such passengers there shall be at least two water-closets or privies, and an additional water-closet or privy for every one hundred male passengers on board, for the exclusive use of such male passengers, and an additional water-closet or privy for every fifty female passengers on board, for the exclusive use of the female passengers and young children on board. The aforesaid water-closets and privies shall be properly enclosed and located on each side of the vessel, and shall be separated from passengers' spaces by substantial and properly-constructed partitions or bulkheads; and the water-closets and privies shall be kept and maintained in a serviceable and cleanly condition throughout the voyage.

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Steamship Ohio at the Philadelphia lazaretto.

[Telegram.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 1, 1893.

We visited and examined all passengers at lazaretto on board the *Ohio*. All that have a good result from vaccination we will allow to land; the balance will be placed on boats and in tents at lazaretto and detained. The ship will be disinfected and allowed to come to the city. About half the number will be landed, the other half retained.

GEO. PURVIANCE, Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

The sanitary inspector, M. H. S., at Eagle Pass, Tex., reports smallpox at two towns in Mexico on the Mexican International Railroad.

EAGLE PASS., TEX., June 1, 1893.

SIR: Since the receipt of yours of 24th ultimo, the State sanitary inspector has inspected all trains at the bridge, and I have inspected all trains at depot as approved by yours of 24th.

Yesterday a case of smallpox (railroad engineer) was discovered at Jarel, Mexico, which is on the Mexican International Railroad. The man was in the botel which is managed by the railroad company. I immediately called upon the general manager (L. M. Johnson) for the

railroad company and asked if the patient could not be isolated. Since then I have received the inclosed telegram which explains itself.

Very respectfully,

A. H. EVANS,

Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

MAY 31, 1893.

The patient to whom you referred this morning has been removed to a car in an isolated position at Jarel, where he has a special nurse and physician. Disinfectants being freely used.

L. M. Johnson.

To A. H. Evans, M. D., Eagle Pass, Tex.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., June 2, 1893.

SIR: Since my report of yesterday there have been 2 more cases of smallpox along the Mexican International Railroad at Torreon, Mexico; both locomotive firemen, and at the hotel at Torreon. I have reason to suppose they will be properly isolated at once. Other cases are sure to follow.

Very respectfully,

A. H. EVANS,

Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Report of the sanitary inspector, M. H. S., at El Paso, Tex., inclosing telegram relative to typhus fever in Mexico.

> OFFICE SANITARY INSPECTOR, M. H. S., El Paso, Tex., May 31, 1893.

SIR: During the past month 410 passengers have entered the United States at this point, and signatures of affidavit have been required stating that they have not been in a house or tent infected with contagious disease within a period of twenty days.

On the 29th instant one Dr. Jesi came direct from Zacatecas en route

to Chicago and New York.

Zacatecas is the city where typhus raged furiously during the past

eighteen months.

I explained to the doctor the situation and he telegraphed friends to ask the United States consular agent at Zacatecas to inform me of the condition of the health of his town, and I inclose the original telegram.

The gentleman in charge of the Mexican telegraph office assured me

that the telegram came from the United States consular agent, city of

Zacatecas, Mexico.

It will not be amiss to remark while Dr. Jesi stated that typhus fever had ceased at Zacatecas, he admitted that other cities in the interior of Mexico were still suffering from this contagious disease.

I found during the past month amongst the passengers only 10 children that were not vaccinated. Vaccination was performed on them at Other adults and children showed excellent marks of recent successful vaccination.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. ALEXANDER,

Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

ZACATECAS, May 29, 1893.

Typhus fever has ceased to be epidemic in this place. UNITED STATES SANITARY INSPECTOR, El Paso, Tex.

The Sanitary League of the District of Columbia.

This association, having for its object the improvement of the health of the citizens of the District of Columbia by dissemination of sanitary knowledge and by thorough sanitary inspection, has recently been organized and is now in operation. A constitution and by-laws have been adopted, from which the following are extracts:

CONSTITUTION.

I. TITLE.

This association shall be called the Sanitary League of the District of Columbia.

II. OBJECTS.

The objects of this association shall be the improvement of the health of the citizens of the District of Columbia, by the collection of data with regard to existing or threatened dangers to the public health of the city, the diffusion of information with regard to the best means of removing or preventing such causes of danger, and by aiding, as far as possible, the proper authorities in their efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the District, and to prevent the introduction or spread of disease.

III. MEMBERSHIP.

The association shall be composed of such persons as shall sign this constitution at the meeting at which it shall be adopted, as members, and of honorary members, selected with reference to their interest in the objects of the society and their willingness to aid in their promotion. New members shall be selected by the council hereinafter provided for, at any stated meeting, provided that they are proposed in writing by a member of the association, and provided, also, that they receive a vote of two-thirds of the members of the council present.

* * * * * * *

V. COUNCIL.

The business of the association shall be managed by a council composed of the officers and of twenty-one members, to be elected annually by the association. Seven persons shall constitute a quorum of the council. It shall be the duty of the council to devise plans for promoting the objects of the association and to execute them, to make necessary by-laws, to elect members of the association, to provide for the raising of necessary funds by dues or otherwise, to authorize the disbursement of moneys, to make the association an annual report of its operations, and to fill vacancies in its own membership and in the offices of the association occurring between annual meetings of the association.

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BY-LAWS.

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* IV.

The president of the council shall appoint the following-named stand-

ing committees, each to consist of five members, viz:

A sanitary committee, whose duties it shall be to draw up sanitary rules and regulations to be used in the work of the league, to put in shape information on sanitary subjects for dissemination, and to prepare the instructions to be carried out by the league in its work of local inspection.

A committee on statistics, to whom shall be referred for compilation all reports made and data collected by committees of the league. * * *

A committee on promotion, whose duty it shall be to consider and report methods of promoting the objects of the league, and informing and interesting the public, and to carry out such methods when approved by the council.

A committee on coöperation, to consult with medical societies, the health officer, and other local authorities, and secure their advice and

coöperation in the work of the league.

V. SANITARY DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The council shall make such a division of the District of Columbia into subdistricts as may seem to it most desirable for the purposes of the league, and the president shall appoint one member of the council for each subdistrict to serve as chairman of a local committee of inspection and instruction. Each chairman of such local committee shall appoint, subject to the approval of the council, as many members upon his committee as may be found necessary to thoroughly cover his sub-These local committee memdistrict, square by square, if practicable. bers shall be from the subdistricts for which they shall be appointed, and shall be members of the league. The local committees shall have direction of the league's work of inspection and instruction in their respective subdistricts, shall carry out the plans prescribed by the council, and make reports of the work to the council through their chairmen.

VI.

The chairman of the committee on promotion shall divide his committee into two sections, one to have special charge of the promotion of the objects of the league among the white, the other among the colored residents of the city. Each section is empowered to enlarge itself by the addition, with the approval of the council, of members of the League not members of the council.

IX.

At meetings held under the auspices of the league, speakers who discuss sanitary matters shall be chosen by the sanitary committee, and no one shall be invited to speak at such meetings upon such subjects unless the invitation be first approved by the sanitary committee.

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No publications concerning sanitary matters shall be issued or circulated in the name of the league unless with the approval of the sanitary committee.

In order to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the sanitary condition of the District, the following inspection return is used:

Refer	free	mently	to	instructions.	1

No. ——.

SANITARY LEAGUE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.
1. Street ———. No. of house ———. 2. Owner ———.
3. Size of lot — feet by — feet; area of lot — square feet; covered by house — square feet; by outhouses — square feet. 4. Site of house: Level (above same as below) adjoining land —;
drained before building ———. 5. Age of house ————————————————————————————————————
7. Cesspool, sink, drain ———. 8. Privy vault, water-closet ———. 9. Yard.
10. Animals.11. No. of families ———; names of heads of families ———.
12. No. of occupants: Adults ——; children ——; white ——; colored ——.
13. Vaccinal status: Adults vaccinated ————; revaccinated ———————; not vaccinated —————; not vaccinated ————————; had smallpox: Adults ————; children —————.
14. Sickness now ———. 15. Sickness during the past twelve months ———.
16. Deaths during past twelve months ———. 17. Water supply ———.
18. Nuisances ———. Recommendations: Indicated by entries in Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18 ———————————————————————————————————
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PLAN OF PREMISES.

[Front: N. E. S. W.]

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Explanation.—These spaces represent areas of 5 feet square, or a total area of 20,000 square feet, the dimensions of the block being 100 by 200 feet. Taking the bottom black line for the front of the lot, indicate by a pencil line the size and shape of the lot,

leaving a margin on each side if there be room. Next, outline the size and location of the house and other buildings. Then indicate by letters the location of the well (by W), cistern (by C), privy (by P), stable (by St), pigstye (by Ps), cesspool (by Cp). Also the course of drain or sewer by a line, with the letter D at the beginning and end of a drain, or the letter S at beginning and end of a sewer. Strike out the unnecessary points of the compass. Example: If the house fronts North, strike out E. S. W. On either side of the outline of the lot indicate location of adjoining buildings, wells, privies, etc., so far as there may be room. If necessary, the proportions of this diagram may be increased by estimating the area of each space at 10 feet square. If this be done, the fact should be noted.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT RETURNS.

Number the inspection returns consecutively in the space No.——at the head of each blank.

In entry No. 1 describe the location by street and number, or otherwise, so that it can not be mistaken.

No. 2. Give the full name of the owner or owners, or agent.

No. 3. Give the aggregate area of all outhouses, sheds, privies, stables, etc., and indicate their positions on the plan of the premises.

No. 4. If the site of the house is above level of adjoining land, strike out the words "same as" and "below;" if the same, strike out "above" and "below;" if below, strike out the other words. Write in the proper word before the entry "drained before building"—not, tile, ditch, etc., as the case may be. State character of soil—gravel, clay, loam, etc.; wet, damp, or dry. If made ground state character of filling. Also state whether the site was originally springy, swampy, old water course, dry ravine, pond, etc.

No. 6. Describe ventilation and lighting of cellar or basement. State whether occupied for living purposes—dry or damp—for what used—note condition and kind of articles stored, and kind and amount of

refuse filth, etc.

No. 7. Note condition of sinks—odor—leakage—traps—waste-pipes. Of drains—covered—open—foul—clogged—unventilated. Of cess-pools—construction—covered—leaky—full—overflowing.

No. 8. As to vault, note construction—leaky—offensive—too full. As to water closet—state whether pan closet or other—traps—ventilation

of soil pipe—ventilation of room.

No. 9. State whether yard is paved—drained—clean—amount and kind of garbage, filth, etc.

No. 11. If more than one family of occupants, number each. Example: 1. Mrs. Mary Smithers; 2. John Brown; 3. John Smith.

No. 12. Note overcrowding—occupancy of inner, unventilated rooms, cellars, etc.

Nos. 14, 15, and 16.—Inquire especially concerning the following diseases: Cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, erysipelas, consumption, pneumonia. In No. 14 state how many cases and what diseases are found at date of inspection—adults, children, and sexes specified. In No. 15, the same for the past twelve months. In No. 16 specify the causes of any deaths during the past twelve months, giving ages and sexes.

No. 17. State whether water used for drinking and cooking is cistern, well, or hydrant; whether sickness has ever been attributed to it; what probable source of pollution, if any, exists. This entry is of special

importance at the present time.

No. 18. Mention any conditions which are nuisances, either public or private—on the premises or adjoining, in street, alley, gutter, sewer, etc.

Under recommendations indicate briefly the important sanitary defects and their remedy, and strike out the numbers of entries which do not point out any defects.

In addition to the above the following instructions for disinfection in case of infectious disease have been issued:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISINFECTION.

[Approved and circulated by the Sanitary League of the District of Columbia.]

1. The object of disinfection is to kill the very small particles of living matter which are the cause of cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, erysipelas, puerperal fever, cerebro-

spinal fever, and other contagious or infectious diseases.

2. These little things are called micro organisms, bacteria, germs, etc. Some of them are vegetable; some are probably of an animal nature. They are given off from the skin, and in the discharges from the mouth, nose, throat, lungs, bowels, and kidneys of persons affected with the disease which they cause, and they are found in the clothing, bedding, and other articles which have been touched or soiled by the sick person, including cups, spoons, and other articles used in eating and drinking, in remnants of food or drink, as well as in the spittle and other excre-They do not pass into the air until they are comparatively dry, so that they are in the form of dust, hence it is very important that they should not be allowed to become dry before they are killed. Some of them grow and multiply outside the body in collections of dead animal and vegetable matter, hence the prompt removal of such collectionsin other words, thorough cleanliness—is one of the best means of preventing their growth. Most of them are soon killed by sunlight, hence the sunnier the rooms and yards the less likely they are to contain dis-

3. They may be killed by boiling in water for half an hour, by chloride of lime, and by carbolic acid. Strong milk of lime, in other words, strong whitewash, will kill those that cause cholera, typhoid fever, diarrheal diseases, etc., and next to boiling water it is the cheapest and most generally useful disinfectant we have, but it must be freshly made

and thoroughly applied.

4. For all articles of clothing and bedding, towels, napkins, etc., boiling for half an hour in water is the best means of disinfection. Such articles should not be allowed to become dry before they are boiled; they should be placed in vessels containing water so that they may be thoroughly wet before they are taken from the room of the sick person, and kept in soak until they have been boiled. If they are stained by discharges, this soaking in cold water for twelve hours will prevent the fixing of the stains by the boiling. So long as they are wet they can not give off dust, and the only danger from them is the contamination of the hands of those who handle them and of the vessels and water in which they are placed. This danger may be avoided by adding carbolic acid to the water in which they are placed, 5 parts to 100.

5. For the disinfection of discharges from the bowels and bladder or of vomited matter use strong milk of lime or chloride of lime. Milk of lime is prepared by mixing an equal bulk of water and of quicklime. When the lime has taken up the water and settles as a powder, add three times as much water as was used at first. It may be kept in well-stoppered bottles or demijohns, and should be well shaken before using. Add to the discharges to be disinfected an equal quantity of

this milk of lime, stir the mixture and let it stand at least one hour before emptying it into the closet or privy vault. It takes time to kill the germs.

Chloride of lime is good only when it is fresh and has a strong odor of chlorine. Four ounces of this to the gallon of water makes a good disinfecting solution, of which I quart should be added to each stool.

Let it stand at least fifteen minutes before emptying.

6. For disinfecting the hands after handling soiled clothing, etc., use a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution, and the same is used for rubbing articles of leather, wood or metal work, which can not be boiled. Contaminated soil, gutters, cesspools, etc., are best and most cheaply disinfected with the milk of lime—that is, with a strong whitewash which

contains no glue.

7. Make your own disinfecting solutions according to the rules above given. They are all simple and cheap. If you buy disinfecting solutions already made you will have to pay heavily for the water as well as the chemicals; you can not be certain as to what you are getting—and you will certainly get nothing better or safer than lime, chloride of lime, and carbolic acid. The crude carbolic acid is best dissolved by a strong solution of soft potash soap, 3 pounds to 100 of hot water. If it is to be used for disinfecting excreta, chamber vessels, etc., strong sulphuric acid should be added to it—five parts each of the crude carbolic acid and of the sulphuric acid to ninety-five parts of water. The mixture must be made gradually and not allowed to become too hot. Copperas, green vitriol or sulphate of iron are useless as disinfectants.

8. Disinfectants are not a substitute for cleanliness and sunlight.

Report of immigration at New York for the two weeks ended June 3, 1893.

- OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, Port of New York, June 6, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended June 3, 1893,
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Dat	e.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
189	3.			
May	21	Steamship Rhaetia	Hamburg	86
	21		Glasgow and Moville	57
	21		Liverpool and Queenstown	
	21	Steamship Amalfi	Hamburg	37
	22	Steamship Werra	Genoa	
	22	Steamship Burgundia		
	22	Steamship Pennland		3,40
	23		Copenhagen, Kristiana, and Christiansand	88
	23	Steamship Letimbro	Palermo and Naples	69
	23		Southampton	
	23	Steamship Trave	Bremen	69
	23		do	
	24		Glasgow	
	24		Liverpool and Queenstown	
	25	Steamship Teutonic	do	91
	25	Steamship Strassburg	Bremen	1, 15
	25		Antwerp	
	26	Steamship Obdam	Rotterdam	85
	26	Steamship Kron Prinz Fr. Wil-	Naples	73
		helm.	•	•••
	26	Steamship Fürst Bismarck	Hamburg	33
	26	Steamship Aller	Bremen and Southampton	68
	27	Steamship Paris	Southampton	32
	27	Steamship Zaandam	Southampton Rotterdam	1,10
	27	Steamship Campania	Liverpool and Queenstown	52
	28	Steamship Rugia	Hamburg and Havre	1,05
	29		Havre	44
	29		Liverpool and Queenstown	
	29	Steamship Victoria	Naples and Gibraltar	68
	29	Steemship Circossie	Cleaner and Marilla	51

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port etc.—Continued.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—						
1893. May 29 31 31 31 31 31 31 June 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Steamship Maasdam Steamship Chateau Lafitte Steamship Ems Steamship Havel Steamship Servia Steamship Galielo Steamship Columbia Steamship Weimar Steamship Weimar Steamship Worento Steamship Novernto Steamship Forrento Steamship Germanic	GlasgowAntwerpHelsingborg, Gothenberg, etc	72 85: 1, 09 90: 39 91: 1, 25 1, 41: 80'					

DR. J. H. SENNER, Commissioner of Immigration.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 3, 1893.

Two vessel inspected and passed. Eleven vessels spoken and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 3, 1893.

Fourteen vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 27, 1893.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 27, 1893.

One vessel inspected and passed.

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

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 125,000. Total deaths, 130, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 8.

Iowa—Dubuque.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and scarlet fever, 1.

Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 30, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and enter fever, 1.

Keokuk.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 15, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 3; and scarlet fever, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended May 27, 1893. Reports to State board of health, Lansing, from 61 observers, indicate that pleuritis and diphtheria increased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 48 places, scarlet fever at 42, measles at 31, and enteric fever at 13 places.

NEW YORK.—Month of April, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York, Brooklyn, and 148 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 11,865 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,329; smallpox, 23; enteric fever, 111; scarlet fever, 199; croup and diphtheria, 444; measles, 73; and whooping cough, 133.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The increase in the mortality, which began in March, and was then estimated at 2,000 above the normal for the month, has continued, with a slightly greater increase in April. The average daily mortality is 395, which is about 60 more than in January and February and 8 more than in March; it is 42 more than in April, 1892. The relative proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases is unusually low; the deaths from other causes (local diseases), while corresponding very closely with the mortality of March, being greatly in excess of that of the same period of The increase of mortality for the month is not less than 2,000 above the normal and is to be traced to a continuance of the epidemic of grippe, which was estimated to have caused a mortality slightly less than this last month. The increased mortality has, as in March, been much the greatest in the maritime district, where the death rate from diseases of the respiratory organs and of the nervous system has been unusually Of ordinary zymotic diseases, all show an actual as well as relative decrease, except-cerebro spinal fever, the increased number of deaths from which occurred chiefly in the maritime district. Of the 23 deaths from smallpox, 1 occurred in Callicoon, Sullivan County; an outbreak is prevalent at College Point, and cases have occurred at Jamaica and in the town of Southold. Consumption participates in the larger mortality from all diseases of the respiratory organs. Of the 11,865 deaths occurring during the month, 9,783 were reported from 149 cities, villages, and larger towns, the aggregate death rate of which was 24.86 per 1,000 population.

TENNESSEE.—Month of April, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 7 cities, having an aggregrate population of 249,968, show a total of 338 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 77; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

VIRGINIA—Lynchburg.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 30,000. Total deaths: White, 12; colored, 28; total, 40, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7, and enteric fever, 2.

Publications received.

Report of the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia, 1890.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Worcester.

Report of the Recent Sanitary Inspection of One of the Sources of the Croton Water Supply, by Timothy Matlock Cheesman, M. D.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities	;		2				_		••••	om-				
Week ended.		Total deaths from all causes.	Phthists pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhusfever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Auburn, N. Y	May 20	25, 858	11								1	1		
Auburn, N. Y	May 27	25, 858	8	1										
Altoona, Pa	Jan. 7	38,000	13	L							1			
Altoona, Pa	Jan. 14	38,000	17	1				•••••			2	1		
Altoona, Pa	Jan. 21	38,000	21	2		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••		1	•••••	•••••	
Altoona, Pa	Jan. 28	38,000	. 9	1		•••••	••••••	•••••		1	•••••	•••••		
Altoona, Pa Altoona, Pa	Feb. 4	38,000 38,000	15 13							•••••	2			
Altoona, Pa	Feb. 11 Feb. 18	38,000	9	2							ī			
Altoona, Pa	Feb. 25	38,000	16	2										
Altoona, Pa	Mar. 4	38,000	8	ļ <u>.</u>							1			
Altoona, Pa	Mar. 11	38,000	14	1					ļ		4			ļ
Altoona, Pa	Mar. 18	38,000	12	2					•••••	١ي	2	••••		i
Baltimore, Md	June 3	434, 439	155	24 .						2	••••	4	3	
Bingnamion, N. 1	May 27	35,005	13	2 2		ļ			•••••	1	•••••	••••	1	
Binghamton, N. Y	June 3	35,005	14								4	7	3	ļ;
Boston, Mass Brooklyn, N. Y	June 3 May 27	448, 477 806, 343	201 381	26 48							8	ıí	1 7 7	
Brooklyn, N. Y	June 3	806, 343	345	47							6	7	1 7	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	June 2	296, 905	122	9							ĭ	i	i	3
Cleveland, Ohio	May 27	261, 353	101	9							1	6		
Cleveland, Ohio	June 3	261, 353	90	8							2	3	1	
Detroit, Mich	June 3	205, 876	86			 			ļ	1	2	5		
Fall River, Mass	June 3	74, 398	43	2						1				
Galveston, Tex	May 26	29,084	7	1					ļ					
Indianapolis, Ind	June 3	105, 436	33	9		ļ					1			· ·····
Kansas City, Mo	May 20	132,716	25 31									•••••		- 1
Kansas City, Mo Kansas City, Mo	May 27 June 3	132, 716 132, 716	19							ļ			•	
Louisville, Ky	May 27	161, 129	59	4										
Louisville, Ky	June 3	161, 129	50	4								1		
Manchester, N. H	May 27	44, 126								1 î		l		
Milwaukee, Wis	June 3	204, 468	84	7						2	2	5		
Minneapolis, Minn	May 27	204, 468 164, 738	46						ļ		1	1		
Minneapolis, Minn	June 3	164, 738	49	7							ļ	1		-
Mobile, Ala	June 3	31,076	20	5										
Nashville, Tenn Newark, N. J	June 3	76, 306	27	5								;		. :
Newark, N. J Newark, N. J	May 27 June 3	181, 830	101 78	12		·····					3 2	1 4		
New Orleans, La	June 3 May 13	181, 830 242, 039	155	17						1		i		
New Orleans, La	May 20	242, 039	125	lii						1		3		
New Orleans, La	May 27	242, 039	158	11								2		.]
New York, N. Y	June 3	1, 515, 301	812	95		2			4	7	14	41	8	1
Pensacola, Fla	May 27	11,750	7	3				·;		. 1	j			
Philadelphia, Pa	May 27	1,046,964	460	65		·		· · · · · ·		. 15	7	12	4	1
Pittsburg, Pa	May 27	238, 617	114	13				· · · · · ·	· ·····	. 4	1	4	6	
Richmond, Va Rochester, N. Y	May 27	81,388	35	2	1	· ·····				· · · · · ·	· ·····		. 1	
Rochester, N. Y	June 3	133, 896	38	8								ļ		
San Diego, Cal San Francisco, Cal	May 27 May 27	16, 159 298, 997	. 1	. 15	.					. 2		5		
Toledo, Ohio	May 26	81, 434	23	. 15	1	1		1				2		
Toledo, Ohio	June 1	81, 434	20									5		
Washington, D.C	May 27	230, 392	104		1					. 2			.	

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 5, 1893.
[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Тетр	erature in Fahrenhe	degrees	Rainfall in inches and hundredths.					
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficienc			
ew England States:									
Eastport, Me	51	1	l	. 91					
Portland, Me	58		1						
Northfield, Vt	58	8		.77 .77					
Manchester, N. H	62	2		.65					
Roston Moss	61	í		.80					
Nontrol Moss	56			.63					
Plack Island D I	57	0							
Nantucket, Mass			1 3	. 79					
New London, Conn	61		8	.77					
iddle Atlantic States :					1				
Albany, N. Y	64	4		.82					
New York, N. Y	64	2		.70					
Philadelphia, Pa Atlantic City, N. J	68	2		.77					
Atlantic City, N. J	62	0		.70		١.			
Raltimore Md	68	2		. 89					
Washington, D. C	68	3		.98		l .			
Lynchburg, Va	71	1		.84					
Norfolk, Va	70	2		, 96		i :			
Washington, D. C	1	1		1		l '			
Charlotte, N. C	72	0		1.05	. 95				
Raleigh N C	72	ŏ		1.18	.32				
Wilmington N C	74	ŏ		1.25	I .				
Raleigh, N. C Wilmington, N. C Charleston, S. C	76		2	1.20	40				
Charleston, S. C	76	\	2	1.10	.40				
Augusta, Ga				.88	1.22				
Savannah, Ga	76	0		1.43		1.			
Jacksonville, Fla	78	0		1.24					
Titusville, Fla	78	0				1			
Jupiter, Fla	78	0			. 63				
Key West, Fla	81	0		. 91					
ulf States :		1				1			
Atlanta, Ga	72	0		. 96	1.04				
Pensacola, Fla	77	3	l	1.25					
Mobile, Ala Montgomery, Ala Vicksburg, Miss	77	1		1.31					
Montgomery Ala	77	_	1	1.05	,,				
Vickshurg Miss	76	0	1	1.05	1.85	l			
New Orleans, La	78	ž		1.47	1.33				
Shreveport, La	78		. 2	. 93	5.07	l			
Post Smith Ask	78 73		. 3	1.03	3.07				
Fort Smith, Ark	74		2	1.14	1.06				
Little Rock, Ark	74		. 2	1.14	- 4.06				
Palestine, Tex	75	3	••••	1.05	2.15	•••••			
Galveston, Tex	. 79	1			. 13				
San Antonio, Tex Corpus Christi, Tex	78	3			. 75				
Corpus Christi, Tex	78	4		77					
hio Valley and Tennessee : Memphis, Tenn	1					1			
Memphis, Tenn	74		. 2	1.17	2.43				
Nashville, Tenn	. 72	0		. 89	4.41				
Chattanooga, TennKnoxville, Tenn	73		. 1	1.03	2.57				
Knoxville, Tenn	70	0		96	1.34				
Louisville, Kv	.1 20	2			2.13				
		3		1.10					
Cincinneti Ohio	69	i			1.72	1			
Cincinnati, Ohio	66	4		. 93	. 67				
Dittahura Do	67	7		. 77	1.03				
		1		1					
Oswego, N. Y Rochester, N. Y Buffalo, N. Y	59	7		75		i			
Dankartan N V	60	10		. 82		1			
D. C. L. N. N.	59	7				i i			
Duilalo, N. I	61	9			1	1			
		6			71	1			
Cleveland, Ohio	62				.71				
Sandusky, Ohio	. 64	4				١.			
Toledo, Ohio	64	4		82	.08	······			
Detroit, Mich	. 02	6			2.31				
Dana II Mish	1 50	8			1.48				
Alpena, Mich	55	. 3			.39				
Marquette, Mich	. 53	3			.17				
Green Bay, Wis	60	2		68	1,12				
Grand Haven, Mich	58	4		90	.30				
Alpena, Mich	58	2		89	.21				
Chicago, Ill	62	l 2		91		.1			

^{*}The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multipled by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 29, 1893-Continued.

Locality.	Тетр	erature in Fahrenhe		Rainfall	in inches dredths	
Botting.	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficienc
pper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn	63	1		.98	.02	
La Crosse, Wis	63	5		.98		. 8
Dubuque, Iowa	64	2			.76	
Davenport, Iowa	66	ō		1.05	. 85	
Des Moines, Iowa	66		2	1.40		
Keokuk, Iowa	67	1		1.17		
Springfield, Ill	67	i		1.38	. 22	•
Cairo, Ill	71	1	1	.98	6,52	
St. Louis. Mo	70	0		1.17	0.02	
Itssouri Valley:					,	
Springfield, Mo	70		4	1.47	2,23	
Kansas City, Mo	70		6	1.24	.46	
Concordia, Kans	68			.98	2.52	**************
	67			1.19	3.31	
Omaha, Nebr	65		1	1.05	1.35	
Yankton, S. Dak	63		5			•••••
Valentine, Nebr			-	.86	. 24	
Huron, S. Dak	62	0		.84		
Pierre, S. Dak	64		2	.82		
xtreme Northwest:			Į.	• •		
Moorehead, Minn	59	3	·····	.84		
St. Vincent, Minn	58	2		. 86	.74	******
Bismarck, N. Dak	60		4	. 77	. 43	
Fort Buford, N. Dak	60		2	. 63	····	
locky Mountain Slope :	1	1		1		
Havre, Mont			2	. 62		
Helena. Mont	57			. 49		
Rapid City, S. D	58			1.05		
Spokane, Wash	60			.40		
Walla Walla, Wash	65		3	. 37		
Winnemucca, Nev	58	0		.21		
Salt Lake City, Utah		·	6	.23		1 .
Cheyenne, Wyo		·	7	. 42	. 08	
North Platte, Nebr			6	. 75	1.95	
Denver, Colo,	62		6	.37		
Montrose, Colo			4	.02		
Pueblo, Colo	66		6	.28		
Dodge City, Kans			. 2	. 77		١.
Abilene, Tex	1	5		.79		
Santa Fe. N. Mex		ĭ		. 21		
El Paso, Tex	78	ō		.01		
Tucson, Ariz		ŏ		.00		
Pacific Coast:	10			.00		1
Olympia, Wash	57	1		.44		
Partland Orosan	62	1	2	.49		
Portland, Oregon	1 17	2	·	.35		
Roseburg, Oregon		ő				
Eureka, Cal		9				
Red Bluff, Cal		5		.07		
Sacramento, Cal	1 71	9	1	.07		
San Francisco, Cal	59					
Fresno City, Cal	72	6		.07		
Keeler, Cal		5	ļ	.00		
Los Angeles, Cal			1	.07		
San Diego, Cal		ļ	1	. 07		
Yuma, Ariz,	81	5	I	.00		.1

^{*}The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

(Reports received from medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service detailed for quarantine service at foreign ports.)

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, June 3, 1893.

Lake Huron, Liverpool, 156 steerage arrived. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, June 5, 1893.

Sardinian, Liverpool, arrived yesterday with 735 steerage. All well. Destinations: Minnesota, 216; Dakota, 61; Michigan, 53; Wisconsin, 46; Chicago, 32; Oregon and Washington, 34.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, June 6, 1893.

Carthaginian, Glasgow, 185 steerage. All well. Only 10 for States. Destined to Chicago. Toronto, Liverpool, 271; steerage, all well except 1, measles. Destinations: Michigan, 25; New York, 25; Minnesota, 19; Chicago, 19; Pacific States, 16; Wisconsin, 12; Ohio, 10; Maine, 9.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon General M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, June 7, 1893.

Lake Winnipey, Liverpool, arrived yesterday with 192 steerage. All well. Only few for States.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

Removal of steerage passengers from steamship Oregon at Grosse Isle Quarantine.

QUEBEC, June 1, 1893.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch announcing that the steamship *Oregon*, from Liverpool, was held at Grosse Isle, I have the honor to state that the unofficial announcement of diphtheria as the cause is confirmed. It appears that 6 deaths from this disease occurred among children during the voyage, and that others were suffering upon arrival. All the steerage passengers were taken off the steamer by order of Dr. Montizambert, and were quartered in the emigrant barracks. The vessel was

thoroughly fumigated and proceeded to port the next day with her cabin passengers. The steerage are still held at the island undergoing disinfection.

Attention is invited to the particular care exercised at the St. Lawrence Quarantines—all the steerage passengers being removed for disinfection and detention, not merely those who were in sections adjoining the infected families. This course can only add to our confidence in the management of this finely equipped station.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. BANKS, Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Smallpox at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

United States Consulate, Liverpool, May 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that acting upon information received at this consulate from the consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne I shall hereafter regard the latter place as infected by smallpox and shall cause passengers coming from that locality to be vaccinated. The consul at Newcastle, in a letter to the consul at this port, states that there are now 40 cases reported and that he has reason to believe that there are many more.

Very respectfully,

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

To the Supervising Surgeon General M. H. S.

The cholera in the department of Morbihan, France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Havre, France, May 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of cholera at Lorient and vicinity for week of May 15 to 21, both inclusive:

Lorient (town), no cases; Lorient (district), 26 cases, 9 deaths; Vannes (district), 2 cases, 2 deaths.

As no more reports are sent out from the Department of Finistère, Mr. Broni, consular agent at Lorient, concludes that there is no cholera there at present.

In the suburbs of Pontivy and Ploërmel, no more cases. Total deaths at Lorient, 21. Present officially estimated population, 42,000. Census of April 12, 1891, 42,480.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON, Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Cholera at Cette and Nimes, France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Marseilles, May 26, 1893.

SIR: I sent the following cable message to you to day: "Cholera, Cette and Nimes. During the 20th to the 22d of May 4 or 5 cases of suspected cholera appeared at Cette, department of L'Hérault. There were no cases reported from the 23d to the 25th."

Cette is distant from Marseilles about 60 miles.

On Monday a fatal case of cholera occurred at Nimes. This city is in the department of Gard, and 60 or 70 miles distant from Marseilles. Both departments, L'Hérault and Gard, have been declared infected by the sanitary authorities of Portugal.

Respectfully,

FAIRFAX IRWIN, Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Disinfection of baggage of Hungarian emigrants continued at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Antwerp, Belgium, May 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm the following cable message of May 22, 1893:

"Surgeon-General WYMAN:

"Minister interior Hungary declares last case cholera February 8. Must I continue steam Hungarian baggage.

"Rosenau."

This telegram was the outcome of a conference held between the Hon. George F. Lincoln, United States consul, Mr. E. Strausser, representing the Red Star Line, and myself. It was sent at the request of the Red Star Line and by and with the advice of the consul.

As already reported in my communication of April 22, 1893, the Hungarians make up a fair proportion of the emigrants from this port. On the *Rhynland*, May 13, there were 250; on the *Illinois*, May 17, there

were 197; and on the Westernland, May 20, 220.

The company declares that the disinfection by steam of this baggage is working harm to their business interests. Through their legal representatives at Vienna, they obtained a statement from the minister of the interior of Hungary to the effect that the last case of cholera in that

country occurred February 8.

The company were anxious that I stop the disinfection of this baggage at once. But in view of your telegram of April 29, 1893, stating: "Regulations require disinfection of baggage from infected interior places, as Galicia and Hungary," and in view of a telegram received from Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. White, at Hamburg, dated April 13, 1893, stating that he considered Hungary infected, I declined to stop the disinfection of this baggage without permission. Your telegram of May 20 has justified this decision, and the disinfection will be continued as heretofore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Report of contagious diseases at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Antwerp, Belgium, May 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the weekly bulletin of contagious diseases, received at this office to-day, shows a continuance of smallpox at Antwerp.

For the week ending May 20, 1893, there were 97 cases under treatment at Hôpitaux Civils, with a death rate of 12. Total deaths, 15.

The same report gives 5 cases of typhoid fever, with 1 death; 2 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of diptheria, 1 death from measles, and 2 deaths from whooping cough.

The total deaths from all causes being 98 in a population of 248,296.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Report of Surg. W. A. Wheeler on inspection of emigrants and disinfection of baggage at Genoa, Italy.

United States Consulate, Naples, May 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this port, May 23, after a stay at Genoa of three days, during which time I made an inspection of the steamship Fulda of the North German Lloyd Company. I learned that the North German Lloyd Company of Bremen is the only line carrying steerage passengers to the United States. They have 3 ships employed in this trade during the winter and but 2 during the sum-A round trip consumes five weeks, so that during the winter 3 ships leave Genoa for New York every five weeks, and during the summer 2 ships every five weeks. It is thus the duty of an inspector to look after but 2 passenger ships a month at Genoa, carrying last year to the United States some 7,000 steerage passengers. to this there are some merchant vessels, mostly French and English, carrying marble and cotton waste to the United States. grants from Genoa are almost all from the northern portions of Italy with a few from Switzerland and Austria. They are a clean, intelligent people generally, and the ships which bring them are well arranged and ventilated, and usually are not crowded. At the present time all emigrants are inspected on shore before being placed on shipboard, and as there has been a number of cases of measles and scarlet fever in Genoa, and the emigrants arrive in Genoa often some days before the sailing of their ship, all their baggage is now placed in an airtight compartment on a wooden lighter and subjected to sulphur fumes for There is no provision for the steaming of any baggage twelve hours. in Genoa, and from a conference with the agent of the steamship line I learned that if the steaming of the baggage should at any time be insisted upon by the inspector they would prefer to give up the emigrant business, especially so as already the season is nearly over with them. I consider the work of inspection at Genoa well done. I instructed Dr. Brown to keep copies of his weekly reports and his bills of health, also to keep a full journal, and during the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in Genoa to have the baggage fumigated, and before fumigation to have it all spread out carefully upon racks under his own supervision.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WHEELER, Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Inspection of vessels at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, May 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations at this port:

During the week 7 vessels were inspected. Although this is not an infected port I visit and inspect every freight vessel, including petroleum vessels (tank steamers) about to depart for the United States. Freight vessels that left formerly with their The result is apparent. forecastle and decks in a filthy state now have them in prime condition. This was especially illustrated by the steamer American which cleared from this port May 16. I inspected her shortly after arriving in Rotterdam, and found the berths, walls, and floors of the forecastle very dirty and emitting a foul smell. The closets were in a deplorable state. After having it thoroughly washed down I disinfected; and when called this time to inspect the vessel I found the berths and floor as clean as could be, the bedding renewed, the odor gone, and the water-closets clean. As I have to assume the responsibility of their being free from infection I prefer to inspect each ship, although they usually lie at distant parts of the city. I go to Amsterdam to morrow to inspect about 700 emigrants for the steamship Schiedam. My time between trains there will be fully occupied by inspection of steamer, passengers, and disinfection of baggage.

All emigrants from Antwerp will be detained five days and their baggage disinfected. We get no emigrants from France. The city and surrounding country are still free from any serious disease.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Inspection of emigrants and steamers at Amsterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHELANDS, May 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that according to instructions contained in your letter of April 27, 1893 (H. W. A.), I proceeded yesterday to Amsterdam, Netherlands, for the purpose of inspecting the steamship *Schiedam*, of the Netherlands-American line, and the passengers about to embark on her.

The United States consul, Mr. Schleier, was sick in bed, but I had quite a talk with him. He has been in the habit of personally attending the inspections of passengers. Two Dutch physicians examine these passengers for the company. They appear to be competent and painstaking gentlemen. The dirtiest lot of emigrants appeared for examination that I have seen, largely Hungarians. Measles had appeared among the children, and 8 cases were found and sent to the city hospital. Two cases of fevers in children were also turned back. These with their families made 26 rejected. The ship's surgeon will keep a close watch on the other children and isolate any new cases which may appear.

The ship is rather old, but is in excellent condition. She carries only third-class passengers. As there will only be about one of these vessels leave Amsterdam each month, I can attend to it at present. Should cholera appear, requiring the disinfection of freighters, I would respectfully suggest that the consul at Amsterdam be empowered to employ a local physician for each vessel, he being directed by the regulations of

the Treasury Department. It would scarcely be necessary to detail an officer especially for that port, as they only have about 3 freighters a month. Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H.S.

Report of five cases of smallpox at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, May 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the existence of 5 cases of smallpox in the city of Rotterdam. Immediately upon receipt of the report from the health officer I paid my respects to the burgemeester (mayor), who is the *ex-officio* head of the health department, and from him received the following information: The cases are all in one family, which lately came here from one of the southern provinces of the Netherlands, where vaccination is not compulsory. The father was first attacked.

As soon as the disease was reported a policeman was stationed before the house, who allows no communication with the outside, provisions being furnished by the city.

The house is on the outskirts of the city. I will report any further progress in the cases.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

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

Report of inspection of immigrants and disinfection of baggage at Halifax during the past winter and spring.

United States Consulate, Halifax, May 23, 1893.

SIR: Referring to the large influx of immigrants at this port during the past winter and spring, mentioned in dispatch No. 102 from the Department of State, dated the 8th of April last, I beg leave to say that illness from which I was suffering at the time of the receipt of the dispatch and for some time afterwards prevented me from reporting on the subject at the proper time; but I can assure the Department that the matter of inspecting the disinfection of the effects of emigrants bound for the United States was well attended to by the sanitary officers sent here by Surgeon-General Wyman, and their assistants. As the Department of State was informed at the time, Dr. A. B. McDowell, sanitary inspector, Marine-Hospital Service, was sent here in January, and later on Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Banks, Marine-Hospital Service, two able and efficient officers, who gave their whole attention to the duties assigned to them.

A large number of emigrant steamers arrived during the winter and spring, two or three being here together at one time. I think about 15,000 emigrants were brought by them, two-thirds of whom were bound for the United States. The presence of both medical officers was therefore necessary, as well as the attendance of a consular officer to sign and deliver certificates to the emigrants and to see that tags were properly affixed to all the baggage disinfected. It was found necessary also to

employ other assistants, and the same was authorized by Surgeon-General Wyman, who was kept fullyinformed by the medical officers of what

was being done.

The disinfection was attended to as well as possible with the inadequate conveniences furnished. Since the Canadian government did not require the baggage of immigrants to be disinfected, unless there were actual cases of cholera or other dangerous diseases, there were insufficient means of applying steam heat to a large quantity of effects at one time, and so the process of sulphur fumigation was substituted in part for steam.

Fortunately there were no cases of cholera during the season. Had there been any on the steamers, of course the Canadian authorities

would have subjected the immigrants to regular quarantine.

The emigrant steamers changed their landing port to Quebec about four weeks ago. Dr. Banks was then ordered to Quebec by his Department, Dr. McDowell was ordered to report to Washington three weeks later.

It has been understood that emigrant steamers would continue to arrive here about once in two weeks, but none have arrived lately. As requested by the Supervising Surgeon General, I shall inform the Marine-Hospital Bureau by telegraph of any such arrivals; and I will also keep the State Department informed as to everything important relating to the subject.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WAKEFIELD G. FRYE, Consul-General.

To the Hon. Josiah Quincy,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Yellow fever epidemic in Costa Rica.

The following telegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the State Department:

June 4, 1893.

Yellow fever epidemic in Limon.

Consul, San José, Costa Rica.

To the Hon. Secretary of State.

NOTE.—The health officers at Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, New Orleans, and Jacksonville, and the officer in charge of Gulf Quarantine Station have been notified of the above by telegraph.

Smallpox and typhus fever at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 23, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the prevalence of smallpox in this district. On the banks of the river Tyne there are several populous towns and villages, and seamen are shipped from several of these places, particularly at North and South Shields.

Official medical reports are somewhat difficult to obtain; in some cases fees are demanded for same. I have hitherto given the best infor-

mation obtainable in my weekly sanitary reports.

I have also to report the outbreak of typhus fever in this city; 3

cases having occurred during week ended May 20.

I have inspected, for the past few weeks, the vessels departing from this port for the United States and have required the seamen to be vaccinated, but at present there are no means at this port for disinfecting seamen's personal wearing apparel and dunnage, as required by the regulations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE W. METCALF, Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The cholera in the department of Morbihan, France.

The United States consular agent at Lorient, France, reports for the week ended May 20, 1893, as follows: Lorient (town), no cases; Lorient (district), 26 cases, 9 deaths; Vannes (district), 2 cases, 2 deaths.

Report of inspection of steamship Norge by the United States consul at Copenhagen.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Copenhagen, May 10, 1893.

SIR: Having been requested by the United States consul at Christiania to join him in his request for the appointment of a United States surgeon to the Scandinavian ports, I inclose you the answer I made him.

That you may understand my reasons better for my opinion, I will give you an account of my first inspection under the new laws of the steamer *Norge* and its 500 passengers, Saturday, May 6. Before a passenger had entered the ship, in company with our vice-consul and the physician employed by the city, the ship's surgeon, and two experts on food, also employed by the city, I proceeded to make the inspection required by law of the ship in all its rooms and compartments, its food and water. We found that the rooms, bunks, and closets had been washed and scoured, and much of it newly painted, so that the whole inside of the ship, from top to bottom, was clean and entirely free from any offensive odor. We also found the food and water of the best quality.

Next, we proceeded to examine and count the passengers. The physician and myself were stationed at a window, and officers on the outside marched or admitted those holding tickets one by one to the window for consular inspection and medical examination. This was conducted without haste, and not a ticket was stamped as approved until we were thoroughly satisfied as to the fitness of the emigrant, and none whose tickets were not stamped were permitted to go on board. Nor was the vessel permitted to sail until every list was verified by the

records made by the medical and consular inspection.

The steamship company has shown great anxiety to conform in every respect to the letter and spirit of the new laws; and likewise the officers of the board of health of Copenhagen show great readiness to render me every needed assistance and attention. Great care is exercised to secure and maintain a good sanitary condition in every part of the city and its approaches. This being so, and there being now no dangerous contagious or epidemic disease in any part of Scandinavia, so far as I know, I do not feel justified in asking the Department for a surgeon at this port.

I am, your very obedient servant,

ORLANDO H. BAKER, United States Consul.

To the Hon. Josiah Quincy,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Copenhagen, April 27, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of 25th instant is received, and the matter therein noted.

As the steamship company here has the best possible medical service and are deeply interested in maintaining the healthful condition of their ships; and as there is, as yet, no contagious disease prevailing at this port, I am not at present prepared to ask the Government to locate a medical officer here from the United States. Later developments may be such as to require it, but at present it seems to me that it would incur a useless expense to the Government.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,

ORLANDO H. BAKER,

To GERHARD GADE, Esq., United States Consul at Christiania.

Smallpox at Gothenburg, Sweden.

United States Consulate. Gothenburg, May 18, 1893.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of several pamphlets containing new quarantine and immigration laws and regulations of dates February 24, March 11, and April 4 and 25, 1893, and specimen blank forms, etc., all of which are being observed and complied with as fully as possible at this port.

Emigration continues in undiminished volume, and the *Moravia*, of the direct Scandia Line, left here on Tuesday with 560 and took 250 more at Christiansand, Norway, and the *Bohemia*, of same line, will sail to-morrow with a large number, while the Tuesday and Friday boats for Hull take an average of 1,000 per week for America via Liverpool and Glasgow. Nearly all emigrants from Sweden to the United States sail from Gothenburg.

I have before (on May 7), by cable and by dispatch, advised the Department of the appearance of smallpox in this city, and I have also informed our consul at Liverpool. By the latest reports there have been 19 cases and 2 deaths within a month. Authorities are thoroughly aroused and vigorous measures are taken to prevent the spreading and for the extermination of the disease and with prospect of early success.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, United States Consul.

To the Hon. Josiah Quincy,
Assistant Secretary of State.

The following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the State Department on June 8, 1893:

GOTHENBERG, SWEDEN.

Smallpox increasing.

CHAS. H. SHEPARD, United States Consul.

Sanitary condition of Frieburg, Germany.

United States Commercial Agency, Frieburg, Germany, May 22, 1893.

SIR: You will please find herewith the second consular report in re-

gard to this inland consulate's sanitary condition.

The district of Frieburg includes a portion of the plain of the Upper Rhine and the Schwarzwald, a section of Europe that is known the world over for its healthfulness.

The drainage is excellent; the heat of the plain in summer is tempered by the winds from the Black Forest and the Vosges Mountains. There are many streams furnishing an abundance of the purest water. All of which tends to keep the district free from the ravages of contagious diseases.

The city of Frieburg is a marvel of cleanliness. Mountain water flows in rapid currents along its sidewalks, while the streets are continually

swept and sprinkled.

Numerous parks and gardens afford breathing places for the citizens

and playgrounds for the children.

The death rate of the city is increased somewhat by the presence of many patients from abroad who come to the university and hospitals for treatment and care.

Yours, respectfully,

A. H. LOWRIE, United States Commercial Agent.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

The cholera in Austria-Hungary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, Vienna, May 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a translation of the latest official report on cholera asiatica in Austria-Hungary up to May 3, as published by the chief sanitary board of Austria, on May 4, 1893:

"During last week (i. e., from April 26 to May 3), only 1 case of cholera, proving fatal, occurred in the community of Kudrynce in the political district of Borszczow, crownland of Galicia, on April 27.

In the alvine discharges of a man who sickened under suspicious circumstances in the community of Smykowce, political district of Ternopol on April 23, and of one who died in Buczaczow on April 23, the Koch bacillus was shown to be present."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Julius Goldschmidt, United States Consul-General.

To the Hon. Josiah Quincy,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Report of typhus fever at Batoum, Russia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Batoum, Russia, May 10, 1893.

SIR: In my dispatch No. 67, April 29, I informed you that no vital statistics were obtainable here. As such statistics are given regularly to the consul in Odessa by the medical authorities there, I have made an effort to obtain them here, although here they will come from

the police and be hardly as accurate or reliable as those from Odessa. Whether I shall succeed in getting statistics or not, I, of course, can not now say, but if I get them I shall forward the reports regularly as requested.

Meanwhile, I beg to inform you that upon the authority of the physisician in charge of the town hospital here the number of cases of typhus fever that have come under his supervision up to yesterday was 50, of which 3 have resulted fatally—2 in the cholera barracks and 1 outside (the case which I reported as in a hotel); 22 have been discharged convalescent and 25 yet remain in the cholera barracks under treatment. With the exception of 1 or 2 cases, all have been from the underfed working classes, and from results it seems the disease has not yet developed a malignant form. A clean bill of health was issued from this consulate 5th instant to the Italian bark Alba, bound for New York with licorice root. As this vessel will require three or four months for the voyage, her arrival at port of destination without illness would seem sufficient evidence of the absence of any danger of contagion. Hereafter, however, I shall, when possible, note on bill of health the number of cases of typhus and deaths therefrom to date.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CHAMBERS, Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera in Turkey in Asia.

On June 6 the following cablegram was sent from this Bureau to the American minister to Turkey:

Cable information regarding cholera, Asiatic Turkey.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

The following have been received in reply:

PERA, June 7, 1893.

First case appeared May 20, Bagdad. Spreading amongst Arab settlements. Also numerous cases reported and 20 deaths per diem at Bassorah. Has lately appeared at Red Sea ports.

NEWBERRY, Chargé d'Affaires.

PERA, June 8, 1893.

Latest news shows a rapid spread westward into Mesopotamia trade routes. This will soon bring it to Mediterranean ports.

NEWBERRY, Chargé d'Affaires.

BAHAMAS—Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended May 24, 1893. Population, 3,286. One death.

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 40,379. Total deaths, 136. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CUBA—Havana.—Under date of May 27, 1893, the United States consul reports as follows:

There were 118 deaths in this city during the week ending May 25, 1893. Eight of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 22 new cases; 7 were caused by enteric fever, 5 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, and 3 by diphtheria and croup.

All of these deaths by yellow fever, as also a majority of the cases of that disease occurred among members of the army and navy in the

military hospital.

He also reports, under date of June 3, as follows:

During the month of May there were 581 deaths in this city. Twenty-four of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 20 by enteric fever, 17 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 16 by diphtheria

and croup, and 1 by glanders.

During the week ending June 1 there were 137 deaths, 11 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 30 new cases; 2 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, and 1 by glanders. Six of the deaths from yellow fever occurred in the military hospital among members of the army and navy while the remaining 5 were among people in private life.

Nuevitas.—Month of April, 1893. Population 4,010. Total deaths, 2, including 1 from diphtheria.

France—Nice.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 221, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 5; and measles, 20.

Rouen.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 56,867. Total deaths, 144, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 2; measles, 32; and whooping cough, 1.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1893. Population, 133,443. Total deaths, 144, including smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

GERMANY—Chemnitz.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 144,360. Total deaths, 309, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 23; and measles, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended May 20 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Portsmouth, viz, 13.4, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 27.1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and three deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 4; measles, 32; scarlet fever, 26; diphtheria, 51; whooping cough, 44; enteric fever, 5; and diarrhea and dysentery, 25. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 304 deaths. In greater London 1,868 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.7 a thousand of

the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 17; smallpox, 2; and 9 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 20 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny viz, 5.1, and the highest in Morey, viz, 40.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 179 deaths were registered, including typhus fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; measles, 2; whooping cough, 3; and enteric fever, 6.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 20 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 15.4, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 26.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 618, including measles, 51; smallpox, 2; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 23; fever, 4; and diarrhea, 15.

Dundee.—Month of April, 1893. Total deaths, 244, including diphtheria, 3; croup, 1; and measles, 9.

INDIA—Singapore.—Month of February, 1893. Total deaths, 481, including cholera, 2; fever, 120; and smallpox, 4.

Malta and Gozo.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1893. Total deaths, 168, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; measles, 14; and whooping cough, 5.

St. Helena.—Three weeks ended April 20, 1893. Population, 3,877. Total deaths, 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended April 30, 1893. Reports from 15 cities, having an aggregate population of 503,503, shows a total of 279 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 36; diphtheria and croup, 6; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 5.

Turkey—Constantinople.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 700, 000. Total deaths, 1,230, including 7 from smallpox.

WEST INDIES—Port of Spain.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 33,781. Total deaths, 128, including enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Turks Islands.—Three weeks ended May 13, 1893. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, May 25, 1893.]

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.—The sanitary commission of the Vistula has reopened inspection of river traffic. Two inspection districts have been formed, one at Schillno, on the Russian border, and one at Brahmünde, at the confluence of the Brahe and the Vistula. Each of these districts has two inspection stations for the oversight of trade on the Vistula, Drewenz and Brahe. They were put in operation between April 25 and May 1.

FRANCE.—Cholera is slowly spreading in northwestern France. At the meeting of the consulting committee of hygiene, May 8, Dr. Monod reported as follows with regard to the present status of the cholera

epidemic:

In the department of Morbihan from May 1 to 7, in 11 towns and villages, there were 28 cases of cholera and 12 deaths reported. During the same period 6 cases, and 4 deaths occurred in the insane asylum at Quinper, in the department of Finistère, and 11 cases and 7 deaths in the city of Quimper. The Lancet places the number of cholera deaths at Quimper from April 6 to May 7 at 37, 25 of these having occurred at the insane asylum. From the department of Morbihan the epidemic has spread into La Vendée, along the coast line. According to the report of Dr. Monod there were 12 deaths from cholera after May 4 in La Vendée, of which 7 occurred in the town of Sables d'Olonnes. Between May 6 and 7, 5 new cases and 7 deaths occurred at the latter place. At Insel d'Yeu, some miles distant from Sables d'Olonnes, on the coast, 3 cases of cholera have occurred.

Russia.—The following reports of choleraic cases and deaths are received: Orel, city, from April 8 to 15, 9 cases, 3 deaths; from April 15 to 22, 5 cases; in Orel, government, from April 15 to 22, 4 cases, 2 deaths; in the Don province, April 20, 1 death; in the government of Saratow, from March 11 to April 2, 2 cases, 1 death; in the government of Ufa, from April 13 to 20, 51 cases, 21 deaths; in the government of Jelissawetpol, April 12, 1 case and death; in the government of Tambow from March 27 to April 13, 16 cases, 12 deaths; in the government of Simbirsk from March 20 to April 16, 5 cases, 1 death; in the government of Kasan, from April 7 to 11, 3 cases, 1 death.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

			popula-	from	Deaths from—										
Cities.	Week ended.		Estimated por tion.	Total deaths is	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Aix-la-Chapelle	May	13	107, 573	56		l				l	2				
Alexandria			231, 396	122	1		1	l		1	3		l		
Alexandria	Apr.	27	231, 396	135			l		2		2				
Amherstburg			2,300	2											
Amsterdam	May		440, 490	207							2	1	4		
Antigua	Apr.		16,664	13	1						l	l	l		
Antigua	May	6	16, 664	13											
Antigua	May	7	16,664	9		1									
Antwerp	May		248, 296	98			15		1		3	1	9		
Basle		13	78,000	23								-			
Belleville			10, 200	1		1		,	1						
Birmingham			487, 897	185					2	1	1				
Bremen	May	6	127,000	58			,		2	ī	2		١.		
Bremen	May		127,000	45					ī	î	-				
Bristol		20	225, 146	68						ī	1				
Brunswick	May		108,600	35						1	! -		1		
Brussels	May		482, 158	255					1		4	13	1		
Buda-Pesth		14	520,000	25			1	3		2	11				
Cairo	Apr.		374, 838	274	*****					_ ~		"	"		
Cairo		27	374, 838	279					5				1		
Calcutta		8	681, 560	291	11		1						1		
Calcutta	Apr.	15	681,560	318	23		1				-				
				344	35										
Calcutta Cape Haytien		22	681, 560 15, 000	6	. 3.3			•••••			3		1		
		15		9	,	•••••	•••••			ļ					
Cape Haytien		22	15,000	3	1	·····							1		
Cape Haytien		29	15,000	4	,								1		
Cape Haytien		6	15,000	5				·····		1			1		
Cape Haytien	may	13	15,000	3		`		·	1		• • • • • •	1	1		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.			Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
	Week ended.	Cholera.			Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Cape Haytien	May	20	15,000	7					ļ					
Cape Haytien	May	27	15,000	. 8					ļ					
Cardiff	May May		128, 849 111, 000	53 65	•••••			•••••	5	3 2	2	6 2		
Chatham	May		10,000	• , ~ 5								-		
Chemnitz	May	6	144, 360	98							5			
Chemnitz Chihuahua			144, 360	76				•••••		1	2			
Christiania	May May	27	29, 500 61, 000	17 45							1			
Cologne	May		299, 611	207						1	13		ļ	
Colon	May	20	3, 500	12										
Copenhagen	May		334,000	131 78	•••••				1		3 2		·····	
Crefeld Denia	May May		108,000 14,000	6					1					
Dresden	May	13	305, 140	164					ļ	. 1	8	11		
Dusseldorf	May	6	156, 500	54	,									
Dusseldorf Edinburg	May May	13	156,500 267,672	73 88								2		
Fayal	May		23, 332	5									ļ	
Flushing	May	20	15,000	8										
Frankfort-on-the-Main	May	20	185,000	74	••••	•••••				1	7	1		
FrieburgFürth	May May	120	50,000 45,000	27 18	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••	•••••	2			•••••	
Funchal	May	6	140,000	12					1					
Funchal	May	16	140,000	13										
Genoa		20	177, 688	99 5 9								4	•••••	
Georgetown, Demerara Georgetown, Demerara		22	53, 176 53, 176	44										
Georgetown, Demerara	Apr.	29	53, 176	58										
Georgetown, Demerara	May	6	53, 176	62										
Georgetown, Demerara			53,176	33										
GhentGibraltar	May May	20 21	153, 250 25, 755	65 5			1					5		
Girgenti		6	23, 847	12										
Girgenti	May	13	23,847	11	ļ	l								
Gothenburg		20	677, 883 105, 800	349 40		•••••	2		3	7	2	38	1	
GothenburgGothenburg	May	6 13	105,800				2							
Guelph	May	20	10, 689	5				; ; • • • • • •		J				
Guelph		27	10, 689	3				ļ		•••••	1			
Halifax Hamburg	May	13	38,700 620,000	221						3	5	1	1	
Hamilton, Bermuda	May	27	15,013	î										
Hanovér	May	13	191,400	64									· · · · ·	
Havana Havre		25	200, 448 116, 369	118 64						1.	3	3		
Havre	May	13 20	116, 369	66							1			
Helsingfors		20	65,000	18										
Hiogo	Apr.	22	148, 118	47	ļ		3	••••					· · · · · ·	
Hiogo Huddersfield		29 20	148, 118 97, 552	52 43					1	1	2			
Kehl and Strassburg	May	7	97, 552 126, 745	102						. 5	1			
Konigsberg	May	20	161,520			ļ				1	2		·	
La Guayra Leeds	May May	20 20	15,000 382,094	8 154						· · · · · ·		10		
Leith	May	20	70, 972	26					1		1	2		
Leghorn	May	21	103, 265	34			ļ			·			·	
Liverpool		20	517, 980	265 9			· · · · · ·	1		3	1	13		
London, Canada London, Canada	May May	20 27	19,746 19,746	9					1		1			
London, England	May	20	5, 849, 104	1,861					. 5	35	68	37	5	
Lyons	May	13	438,000	206						1	10			
Magdeburg Malaga		13 10	217, 983 120, 050	76	ļ		20				4			
Manchester	May	20	515, 567	213			2		2	5	5	11		
Mannheim	May	20	80,000	39		.	-1			. 1	Z			
Marsala	May		40, 131	21					.;		• ; • • • • •	·	· ····	
Marsala	May	13 26	40, 131 8, 000	11 6	i	1	1				. !			
Matanzas	May	24	40,000	12							.	.		
Mayence	May	13	72,281	35	ļ						. 2		•	
Merida Monte Cristi	May	22 27	47, 400 2, 000	49		. 1		· ····			•		• ••••	
Moscow	mini	44	2,000 800,000			• • • • • •		· · · · · · ·		11			• • • • • •	

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES-Continued.

Cities.		ula R	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.		Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping	
Munich	May 6	. 380,000	196	1					4	8	2		
Vaples	May 19	. 620,000	314					2			ļ ⁻		
ewcastle-upon-Tyne	May 20	. 197, 026	74		;	ļ	1	1	•••••				
Vogales	May 27	1,200	179						4				
OdessaOdessa	May 6	315, 900 315, 900	178 141						2	1	2		
dessa	May 15	315,900	149						2	2		1	
alermo	May 6		118						ī			Ï	
Palermo	May 13	. 250,000	123		3	1	i	1	·	1			
Pará	Apr. 30	. 100,000	47		1			3	·····		١		
Pará	May 7		1 100										
Paris	May 6	2,424,705	1,162	1		2	1	11	4 7	32 38	20 29	1	
aris	May 20	2, 424, 705 2, 424, 705	1,104 1,032						5	23	19		
ernambuco	Apr. 23	. 200,000	99		6		3	8				1	
ernambuco	Apr. 30	. 200,000	92		2	!	3	9				٠ .	
ernambuco	May 7	. 200,000	86		. 2	i	, .	0	i		į	٠.,	
riedras Negras	May 29	. 10,000	5									-	
lymouth	May 20	. 85,610	28									¦••	
ort Sarnia rague	May 20	. 7,000 186,315	11			2			1				
uerto Cabello		10,500	8		******								
uerto Cabello	May 20	. 10,500	7							1			
uebec	May 27	.1 70,000		·		i				1		٠	
heims	May 20		63	ļ								· į	
ome	Apr. 8		195						•••••				
omeotterdam	Apr. 15 May 20		224 103		•••••				1	6		· ··	
t. Georges	May 15		2										
t. Georges			ī										
t. John		39, 179	. 14	ļ			1		· · · · · ·				
t. Petersburg	May 13	1,000,000	622	ļ	j	7	2	6	14	2	6	ļ.,	
t. Stephen	May 27	$\begin{array}{c} 2,700 \\ 2,700 \end{array}$. 1	·····	······	•••••			·····		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • •	
t. Stephenagua la Grande	June 3		. 7										
antander			30							1		• ••	
chiedam			š										
heffield	May 20	. 333, 983	135					. 3	. 1	1	5	-	
onneberg	May 21		6						,			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
outhampton	May 20		20 51					1			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • •	
tettintuttgart	May 13 May 20		75						1	. 4 8	1	•	
underland	May 13	134, 394	46					1					
underland	May 20	; 134, 394	51					2	1				
wansea	May 20	95,000	31		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · ·	ļ	, 1			. 1		
ampico	May 28		13			····						• ••	
rieste	May 31		87	.1	·j	1 1	1	· · · · · ·		6 2	****	• • • •	
era Cruz	May 13 May 26		25	1	6		1	1			- 4		
ictoria	May 13		5	1									
/ictoria	May 20	16, 841	. 4									٠,٠	
Jienna	Apr. 22	1, 435, 931	725	·		٠		4	8	27	33		
/ienna		1, 435, 931	780						9	32	27	ļ	
Varsaw			214 227		•		5 1		. 4	5		٠٠,٠	
Warsaw Zurieh	May 13		57	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5	į 1		. 7	17	1 18	ì	
*** IC:11	May 6	51, 523	, 97		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1.1	10	1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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