

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 16, 1893.

No. 24.

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

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Arrival of infected vessels at Gulf Quarantine Station.

GULF QUARANTINE, *June 4, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here to-day of the British ship *Canute*, fifty-six days from Santos, bound for Mobile. Eight cases of yellow fever, with 2 deaths, occurred at port of departure. All well on arrival. All necessary precautions will be taken.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

GULF QUARANTINE, *June 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here on the 2d instant of the French bark *Ellen Isabelle*, from Santos; at which port she lost 2 of her crew from yellow fever. Ten days prior to her arrival the cabin boy was attacked by some kind of fever, which is at present of an intermittent type. There is every reason to believe the vessel infected, and all necessary precautions will be taken.

Very respectfully, etc.,

G. M. GUITÉRAS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

One case of yellow fever on schooner Richard S. Spofford at Gulf Quarantine Station.

GULF QUARANTINE, *June 9, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the American schooner *Richard S. Spofford*, from Havana. The first mate is undoubtedly suffering from yellow fever, and has been removed to the lazaretto for treatment. The suspicious case reported by Dr. Burgess had completely recovered on arrival. Every precaution will be taken before this vessel is given free pratique.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Death of the mate of schooner Richard S. Spofford from yellow fever at Gulf Quarantine.

GULF QUARANTINE, June 12, 1893.

SIR: I beg to report that Jacob D. Torrey, first mate of the schooner *Richard S. Spofford*, from Havana, died here to-day of yellow fever.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

One case of smallpox on the steamship Umbria.

[Telegram.]

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, June 8, 1893.

On June 4 steamer *Umbria*, from Liverpool, arrived here with 1 case of smallpox. The case had been isolated in the initiative symptoms on June 2. He left Finland May 23, and came via Hull, stopped in Liverpool one day, and embarked for this port May 27. He was removed to hospital, and the other 18 occupants of steerage compartment were held for observation. Vessel disinfected and released.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

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

Letter from the president of the Louisiana State board of health, relative to yellow fever in Costa Rica, and inclosing reports of medical officers of said board of health stationed in Central America.

BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 8, 1893.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following reports of our medical officers in Central and South America.

I also beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of 6th instant, relative to the existence of yellow fever at Port Limon, Costa Rica, and to state that I telegraphed on same day informing you of 1 death and several suspicious cases as reported by our representative, Dr. B. F. Taylor, whose report in full you will find inclosed.

I am also informed that on the report of this case there was a general exodus of all the white residents into the interior, many going to San José. By reason of this exodus, only acclimated negroes remaining, Dr. Taylor does not anticipate any spread of the disease, and the sanitary measures that may have been instituted in the mean time will be reported on by the doctor in his next letter, together with the progress or abatement of the disease.

I also inclose resolution of the board of health of Louisiana, adopted after the receipt of the report of the case of yellow fever at Port Limon, withdrawing all passenger privileges from vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade.

Any additional information from that section of the country will be duly transmitted to you.

Very respectfully,

S. R. OLLIPHANT, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

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

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PUERTO CORTEZ, SPANISH HONDURAS, *May 31, 1893.*

Dr. S. R. OLLIPHANT,

President Louisiana State Board of Health:

DEAR SIR: This port and vicinity remain healthy.

Very respectfully,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.

CEIBA, SPANISH HONDURAS, *June 1, 1893.*

The health of Ceiba and vicinity is at present very good. Only a few deaths since my arrival, mostly infants, with several deaths in adults of remittent malarial fever.

Very respectfully,

J. E. DAVIS, M. D.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *June 1, 1893.*

No yellow fever or sickness of a contagious or infectious character exists in Livingston. Smallpox has existed in the interior of Guatemala for some time, but latest reports announce that the epidemic is at an end, no cases having been reported since the beginning of May.

Since my arrival here Livingston's sanitary condition has been greatly improved. The authorities and merchants feel somewhat slighted by the strict quarantine against this port, and are very anxious to have the town placed on equal footing with Puerto Cortez and Belize. Strict ordinances have been passed by the authorities, a drainage system has been put into execution, the streets are being cleansed, property holders are forced to build water-closets, and the garbage is being thrown into the sea.

These measures were suggested to the authorities by me, and my plan of drainage has been adopted.

In my opinion, Livingston can be made a very healthy port, for the surroundings are good, not swampy, provided proper hygienic measures be carried out.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. ARCHINARD, M. D.

STA. MARTA, U. S. OF COLOMBIA, *May 29, 1893.*

After careful observation since my arrival here, I find the town of Sta. Marta entirely free from any infectious or contagious disease.

S. G. GILL, M. D.

BOCAS DEL TORO, U. S. OF COLOMBIA, *May 31, 1893.*

I certify that no infectious or contagious disease exists at Bocas del Toro or surrounding country, and that the rules and regulations of the board of health relating to vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade are being faithfully carried out.

L. A. D'ESTRAMPES, M. D.

LIMON, COSTA RICA, *May 31, 1893.*

About a week ago several cases of fever occurred, resembling "vomito," none of them, however, had suppression of urine, or albuminous urine, except 1, the case mentioned below.

An old man, an employé of the custom-house, a native unacclimated to Limon, who has been here about six months, died with all the symptoms of yellow fever, except that black vomit was lacking.

The government physician reports that on Monday before last this patient was taken with fever, a temperature of 103° F.; suppression of urine lasting two days, albuminous; after which the fever ceased, followed by diarrhea until Sunday, when death occurred. The body presented a marked yellowish appearance, conjunctiva yellow, with petechial spots over the body and abdomen. The small amount of urine in the bladder was drawn off and, on testing with nitric acid, was found to be albuminous.

Dr. Castro, government physician, in presence of Dr. Bellardo, Dr. Calneck, of San Jose, and myself, opened the body so far as to expose the liver, which presented the knobby appearance characteristic of yellow fever, as laid down by some authorities.

For the past six weeks or more the tide has been unusually low, exposing the coral reef to the action of the sun, from which an abominable effluvia emanates, of animal origin principally. The winds from the east blow over this reef directly over the town during the day, and at night from the swamp on the west; thus, literally, the people are between two fires. To these causes, we think, these cases are to be attributed.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TAYLOR, M. D.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *May 29, 1893.*

The sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country continues satisfactory; there being no suspicion of any contagious or infectious disease.

Very respectfully,

F. J. CHALARON, M. D.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *May 26, 1893.*

I have the honor to report that this place and surrounding country is free from all contagious or infectious disease.

Very respectfully,

ROGER P. AMES, M. D.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Resolution adopted by Louisiana State board of health.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 7, 1893.*

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the board of health, held June 6, 1893, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved, That the resolution of this board relative to the carrying of passengers by vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade, adopted April 20, 1893, be hereby rescinded, and that in special cases the president be empowered to grant permission to passengers to come to New Orleans on such vessels.”

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, vessels leaving New Orleans from and after this date will not be allowed to bring passengers unless a special permit is first obtained at this office.

Very respectfully,

LUCIEN F. SALOMON, M. D.,
Secretary.

NOTE.—The resolution of the Louisiana State board of health (adopted April 20, 1893) above referred to was published in the ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, Vol. VIII, No. 19, p. 313.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 10, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, June 12, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 10, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
June 5	Steamship Fulda.....	Genoa.....	709
5	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	558
5	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....	389
5	Steamship Berlin.....	Southampton.....	318
5	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow and Moville.....	533
5	Steamship Bohemia.....	Helsingborg, Gothenberg, etc.....	307
6	Steamship Charles Martell.....	Naples.....	964
7	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	768
7	Steamship Elbe.....	Bremen and Southampton.....	833
7	Steamship Grecian.....	Glasgow and Larne.....	460
8	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, Christiania, and Christiansand.....	687
8	Steamship Dresden.....	Bremen.....	1,348
8	Steamship Britannia.....	Naples.....	566
8	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	914
8	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	627
10	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	358
10	Steamship Suevia.....	Hamburg.....	634
10	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	680
10	Steamship Montebello.....	Naples.....	750
10	Steamship Augusta Victoria.....	Hamburg and Southampton.....	268
10	Steamship Donna Maria.....	Lisbon and Azores.....	382
	Total.....		13,053

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

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

Promulgation of foreign quarantine regulations.—Continued.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the offices of the United States consuls at the following-named ports, for ten days: Amherstburg, Barcelona, Calcutta, Colombo, Demerara, Fayal, Grao, Lyons, San Felice de Guixols, Tarragona, Teherau, Valparaiso, and Windsor, Nova Scotia.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 10, 1893.

Seven vessels spoken and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 10, 1893.

Twelve vessels inspected and passed.

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

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 3, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British ship Everest*.....	May 16	Rio.....	Ship Island.	Disinfected.....	May 30
British ship Polynesian*.....	May 23	Rio de Janeiro.	do.....	Held for disinfection.	
Swedish bark Cometan*.....	May 23	do.....	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	May 31
Am. sch. Flora Woodhouse*.....	May 26	Tampico.....	Shieldsboro.	do.....	June 2
French bark Ellen Isabella.....	June 2	Santos.....	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	

* Previously reported.

Week ended June 10, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British bark Polynesian*.....	May 23	Rio de Janeiro.	Ship Island.	Disinfected.....	June 5
French bark Ellen Isabella*.....	June 2	Santos.....	Mobile.....	do.....	June 9
British ship Canute.....	June 4	do.....	do.....	Held for disinfection.	
American schooner Palos.....	June 5	Progresso ...	Shieldsboro.	Disinfected.....	June 9

* Previously reported.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 7, 1893.

• Four vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 10, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British Ship Newman Hall.....	June 5	Rio.....	Sapelo.....	Held for disinfection.	

One vessel inspected and passed.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 65,000. Total deaths, 71, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; croup, 1; enteric fever, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

Sacramento.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5, and enteric fever, 1.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 55,000. Total deaths, 70, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; diphtheria and croup, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 23, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and enteric fever, 1.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of January, 1893. Population, 161,129. Total deaths, 293, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 8; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of February, 1893. Total deaths, 271, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; croup, 1; and measles, 2.

Month of March, 1893. Total deaths, 307, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; croup, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

Month of April, 1893. Total deaths, 237, including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 1.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033; total, 455,427. Deaths, white, 593; colored, 172; total, 765, including phthisis pulmonalis, 106; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 20; croup, 3; measles, 8; and whooping cough, 6.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 40, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

Northampton.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 22, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Month of May, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 333 observers, compared with the preceding month, indicate that remittent fever increased in area of prevalence. Compared with the average for the month of May in the seven years, 1886–1892, scarlet fever was more prevalent, and erysipelas, intermittent fever, whooping cough, and inflammation of bowels were less prevalent in May, 1893. Including reports by regular observers and others, scarlet fever was reported present in Michigan in the month of May, 1893, at 108 places; diphtheria at 78 places, measles at 68 places, and typhoid fever at 29 places. Reports from all sources show scarlet fever reported at 20 places more, diphtheria at 28 places more, measles at 9 places more, and typhoid fever at 6 places more in the month of May, 1893, than in the preceding month.

Grand Rapids.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 90,000. Total deaths, 103, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 3; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; scarlet fever, 1; croup, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 131, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 504, including phthisis pulmonalis, 50; enteric

fever, 14; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 14; croup, 6; measles, 8; and whooping cough, 7.

Mansfield.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 12, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and measles, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Memphis*.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, white, 33,800; colored, 27,700; total, 61,500. Deaths, white, 35; colored, 53; total, 88, including phthisis pulmonalis, 72, and enteric fever, 2. Month of May, 1893. Deaths, white, 31; colored, 53; total, 84, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14, and enteric fever, 1.

Nashville.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 51; colored, 79; total, 130, including phthisis pulmonalis, 34; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhusfever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Altoona, Pa.....	Mar. 25.....	38,000	22	1							3	2		
Altoona, Pa.....	Apr. 1.....	38,000	12								1	1		
Altoona, Pa.....	Apr. 8.....	38,000	21	4										1
Altoona, Pa.....	Apr. 15.....	38,000	13	1							1		1	
Altoona, Pa.....	Apr. 22.....	38,000	20	1										
Altoona, Pa.....	Apr. 29.....	38,000	12											
Auburn, N. Y.....	June 3.....	25,858	6									2		
Baltimore, Md.....	June 10.....	434,439	125	18					1			2		
Binghamton, N. Y.....	June 10.....	35,005	10							1				
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	June 10.....	806,343	347	52					2		5	3		3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	June 9.....	296,905	115	18					2	3		3	4	
Detroit, Mich.....	June 10.....	205,876	59						1	2				
Eric, Pa.....	June 10.....	40,634	9	1								1		
Fall River, Mass.....	June 10.....	74,393	32	3										
Indianapolis, Ind.....	June 10.....	105,436	28	8					1	1	1	1		
Louisville, Ky.....	June 10.....	161,129		3								1		
Manchester, N. H.....	June 10.....	44,126											1	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 10.....	204,468	62	6					2	3	1			
Mobile, Ala.....	June 10.....	31,076	17	2										1
Nashville, Tenn.....	June 10.....	76,306	35	4										1
Newark, N. J.....	June 10.....	181,830	87	16							6	3		
New Orleans, La.....	June 3.....	242,039	145	13										2
New York, N. Y.....	June 10.....	1,515,301	770	85	1				5	5	15	36	12	10
Pensacola, Fla.....	June 3.....	11,750	5	1						1				
Philadelphia, Pa.....	June 3.....	1,046,964	388	42						11	8	8	2	4
Pittsburg, Pa.....	June 3.....	238,617	100							4	5	5	14	9
Portland, Me.....	June 3.....	40,000	4											
Providence, R. I.....	June 3.....	132,146	57							1	3		3	
Richmond, Va.....	June 10.....	81,888	31	7										
Rochester, N. Y.....	June 10.....	133,896	40	5						1		1		
San Diego, Cal.....	June 3.....	16,159	4											
San Francisco, Cal.....	June 3.....	298,997	117	21						3	2	1	1	
Toledo, Ohio.....	June 9.....	81,434	24											
Washington, D. C.....	June 3.....	230,392	90	12						1	1	1	2	

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 12, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	54	2		.88		.88
Portland, Me.....	61	1		.77	1.03	
Northfield, Vt.....	60	6		.91		.01
Manchester, N. H.....	64	6		.63		.43
Boston, Mass.....	64	7		.77		.69
Nantucket, Mass.....	59	3		.63		.53
Block Island, R. I.....	60	0		.75		.35
New London, Conn.....	63	3		.77		.37
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	66	4		.91	.49	
New York, N. Y.....	67	5		.74	.26	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	70	4		.77		.37
Atlantic City, N. J.....	65	1		.72		.62
Baltimore, Md.....	71	3		.92		.82
Washington, D. C.....	70	3		.98		.73
Lynchburg, Va.....	73	0		.84		.04
Norfolk, Va.....	72	2		.98	.62	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	74	0		1.05		.65
Raleigh, N. C.....	74	0		1.07	.03	
Wilmington, N. C.....	76		2	1.36	.44	
Charleston, S. C.....	78		1	1.13	4.65	
Augusta, Ga.....	78		2	.96		.46
Savannah, Ga.....	78		2	1.69	.61	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79		1	1.26		.86
Titusville, Fla.....	79		1	1.77	.03	
Jupiter, Fla.....	79		1	1.42		.22
Key West, Fla.....	82	0		.98		.78
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	74	0		.99	.31	
Pensacola, Fla.....	79		3	1.45	.75	
Mobile, Ala.....	79		3	1.37	2.83	
Montgomery, Ala.....	79		3	1.13	1.47	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	78		2	1.05		1.05
New Orleans, La.....	80		4	1.59		.69
Shreveport, La.....	80	0		.88		.88
Fort Smith, Ark.....	75		1	1.05		1.05
Little Rock, Ark.....	76		2	1.12		1.12
Palestine, Tex.....	77		1	.89		.69
Galveston, Tex.....	81		3	1.19	1.01	
San Antonio, Tex.....	80		2	.63		.33
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	80		2	.72		.32
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	76	0		1.26		1.26
Nashville, Tenn.....	74	0		1.00		1.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	74	0		1.05	.25	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	72	0		.98	.42	
Louisville, Ky.....	72	0		1.07		1.07
Indianapolis, Ind.....	70	0		1.20		1.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	71	1		1.13		1.03
Columbus, Ohio.....	68	0		.87		.77
Pittsburg, Pa.....	69	1		.77		.57
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	61	2		.77	.23	
Rochester, N. Y.....	63	5		.80		.60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	62	0		.84		.64
Erie, Pa.....	64	0		1.09		.99
Cleveland, Ohio.....	65	1		.94		.84
Sandusky, Ohio.....	67	1		1.05		.75
Toledo, Ohio.....	66	2		.84	.06	
Detroit, Mich.....	65	1		.88	.52	
Port Huron, Mich.....	61	1		.89	.21	
Alpena, Mich.....	57	5		.85		.85
Marquette, Mich.....	56	2		.91		.91
Green Bay, Wis.....	63	1		.60		.60
Grand Haven, Mich.....	61		1	.98	.62	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	60	2		.94	1.16	
Chicago, Ill.....	63		1	.88	.52	
Duluth, Minn.....	56	2		1.25		1.15

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 12, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	66	2		1.14		.94
La Crosse, Wis.....	66	4		1.05		.95
Dubuque, Iowa.....	67	3		1.14	1.66	
Davenport, Iowa.....	68	2		1.05		.25
Des Moines, Iowa.....	69	1		1.52	1.28	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	69	3		1.19		1.19
Springfield, Ill.....	69	1		1.39		1.39
Cairo, Ill.....	73	1		1.11		1.11
St. Louis, Mo.....	73	1		1.24		.82
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	72		2	1.38		1.38
Kansas City, Mo.....	72	2		1.26		1.26
Concordia, Kans.....	71	5		.97		.87
Omaha, Nebr.....	70	2		1.32	.58	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	67	5		1.01		1.01
Valentine, Nebr.....	65	7		.79		.79
Huron, S. Dak.....	65	5		.84		.84
Pierre, S. Dak.....	66	8		.91		.81
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	62	8		.97		.97
St. Vincent, Minn.....	60	6		.76		.36
Bismarek, N. Dak.....	63	3		.91		.71
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	63	4		.75		.23
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	61	3		.71		.66
Helena, Mont.....	59	1		.63		.53
Rapid City, S. D.....	62	8		.99		.99
Spokane, Wash.....	62		2	.45		.25
Walla Walla, Wash.....	65	0		.35		
Winnemucca, Nev.....	61	7		.21		.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	66	6		.21		.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	59	5		.40		.40
North Platte, Nebr.....	67	5		.77		.67
Denver, Colo.....	65	7		.32		.32
Montrose, Colo.....	65	7		.05		.05
Pueblo, Colo.....	69	5		.30		.30
Dodge City, Kans.....	71	7		.77		.67
Ablene, Tex.....	77		1	.68		.68
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	64	6		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	80	2		.07		.07
Tucson, Ariz.....	80	2		.00		.00
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	53		1	.39		.19
Olympia, Wash.....	59		3	.38	.96	
Portland, Oregon.....	63		7	.49		.17
Roseburg, Oregon.....	61		3	.35		.05
Eureka, Cal.....	55		5	.51		.21
Red Bluff, Cal.....	73		1	.14		.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	68		4	.07		.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		6	.07		.07
Fresno City, Cal.....	74		0	.05		.05
Keeler, Cal.....	73		0	.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	66		1	.07		.05
San Diego, Cal.....	64	0		.01		.01
Yuma, Ariz.....	83	5		.00		.00

* 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 12, 1893.

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

Labrador, Liverpool, landed yesterday 672 steerage. Six families held at Grosse Isle for scarlatina among children. Probable case developed in child at Levis. Advised detention of family, which was done. They are bound for Minnesota. Rest forwarded last night; destined, Minnesota, 136; Chicago, 122; Wisconsin, 56; Michigan, 22; Illinois, 19.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, June 12, 1893.

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

Mongolian, Liverpool, arrived; 715 steerage; all well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

JUNE 14, 1893.

Lake Superior, Liverpool, arrived with 156 steerage; all well. *California*, Hamburg and Antwerp, arrived with 715 steerage; all well. Suspected case of scarlatina previously reported from Labrador proved unimportant.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

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, June 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to give following report of cholera from Lorient and vicinity, for week ended May 28 (week 22 to 28, both dates inclusive): Lorient, no cases, no deaths; Lorient (district) 1 case, 1 death; Vannes (district), 4 cases, 3 deaths. Total deaths during week, 18. Population, according to census of April 12, 1891, 42,480. Present officially estimated population, 42,000.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,

Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Precautions taken by the sanitary authorities of Havre to prevent the introduction of cholera.

HAVRE, FRANCE, June 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that owing to the report of 1 death from cholera at Hamburg, Dr. Gibert, chief of sanitary bureau of

Havre, has forbidden the landing of any passengers or crew from the Hamburg packet steamer which comes to-day from Hamburg to this port for passengers and freight.

This order is in accordance with the interpretation of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 10 of U. S. Quarantine Laws and Regulations of February 24, 1893, as expressed to Dr. Gibert in a private conversation.

Any suggestion or request from this office on sanitary matters always meets with a prompt response from the mayor and sanitary authorities of this city.

I have also the honor to inform you that owing to the report of cholera at Marseilles, all the steamship companies have refused to take emigrants from suspected localities in the south of France.

Emigrants who came from Marseilles for the Hamburg packet boat (which was to have sailed to-day, though now in quarantine), before the issuance of above order, are under observation, and their effects have been disinfected.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Letter from Assistant Surg. E. R. Houghton, inclosing translations from French journals.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, June 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose translations from the French journals in reference to the typhus at Lille, and quarantine against cholera on the Spanish frontier.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure.—Translation from the Figaro, of Paris, May 27, 1893.]

TYPHUS AT LILLE.

The epidemic is, unfortunately, not decreasing. The minister of the interior has sent Dr. Chautemesse, the inspector-general of the sanitary service, to Lille, yesterday, with the prefect of police, the department architect, and deputy mayor. He went carefully through the Palace of Justice, and examined the sanitary condition of all the rooms. All civil affairs are at a standstill for the present. The court of commerce will meet in another building.

[From Le Temps, of Paris, May 31, 1893.]

The consulting committee of public hygiene of France met yesterday, Mr. Brouardel being presiding officer. Dr. Chautemesse, who, as we have already said, was sent to Lille to study the management of the service of disinfection established because of the epidemic of typhus fever, made his report. He emphasized, among the instructions he gave, those relating to the police court, where several persons, a journalist, a commissioner of police, a lawyer, and an employé, contracted the terrible disease.

Dr. Chaumesse stated that the floor of this room is badly cracked, and that after each meeting of the court is covered with expectorations. The floor is rarely washed, and it is probable that this expectoration, when dried, has formed a dust, the absorption of which is a certain menace to the people whose duties call them to this room. He noted, moreover, that typhus exanthematic presents symptoms of inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, and pulmonary congestion.

[Translation from the same journal relative to precautions taken by Spanish authorities to prevent introduction of cholera into that country.]

Madrid (May 30, evening).—As a result of the report of the Spanish consul at Cette, France, all exports from this town must submit to a five-day quarantine. The minister of the interior announced yesterday to the Chamber that every precaution was being taken against the introduction of cholera. All is ready on the frontier for the medical inspection of passengers, the disinfection of baggage and merchandise, and all importation of fruits, and to-morrow the Gazette will announce as suspected the merchandise of Hamburg, the Spanish consul here having telegraphed concerning several cases of cholera there.

The Hamburg American Packet Co. refuse emigrants from Marseilles.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, June 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Hamburg Packet Company has refused 4 emigrants from Marseilles, and that they have been sent home. Every precaution is being taken to keep cholera out of Havre, as a single case here would cost the companies thousands of dollars. For this reason baggage is inspected only, as anything requiring disinfection is at once refused, and sick people are sent to city hospitals or home.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

The cholera at Marseilles.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, May 27, 1893.

SIR: I sent you to-day the following cable message: Marseilles minim, meaning there is cholera in this city. During the last three or four days there have been 6 or 7 cases, some fatal. There are 2 cases in hospital to-day. This information is not official, as the authorities not only refuse me the opportunity of inspecting the records, but suppress everything relating to cholera, nor are the newspapers allowed to publish the causes of death. Nevertheless I can and do obtain reliable information.

Respectfully,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Typhus fever in France.

MARSEILLES, *May 29, 1893.*

SIR: Twelve fatal cases of typhus fever have been unofficially reported at Lunel. This place is in the department of L'Hérault, half way

between Nimes and Montpellier. I have informed Assistant Surg. Houghton that the following departments of the Midi should be regarded with suspicion: L'Hérault, Gard, and Bouches-du-Rhone. The cases of cholera occurring in this city are called cholérine, and so far are of sporadic character.

I have also to inform you that 2 cases of suspected typhus fever are reported this morning as having appeared at Arras, France, department Pas de Calais.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

The cholera at Nimes.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, May 29, 1893.

SIR: The following is taken from the *Sémaphore de Marseille* of today.

“NIMES, *May 28.*

“A death from cholera occurred yesterday at Nimes, reported by Dr. Parades, the case of Mrs. Guiraud, aged 59 years, who died at 1 o'clock and was buried in the evening. The commissioner of hygiene immediately disinfected the effects and the lodgings of this woman.”

This is the second fatal case reported. The first occurred on the 23d instant, and was reported by me on the 26th.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

The cholera at Toulouse.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, May 31, 1893.

SIR: I sent you the following cable message to-day: Minim—Toulouse. Two deaths have occurred in that city, during the last few days, from choleraic diarrhea. There are fears that an epidemic of cholera will spread in the southern part of France. The reticence of sanitary officers makes it impossible to know the exact condition of affairs, but I believe they are worse than is generally known.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Sanitary condition of Italy.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, May 31, 1893.

SIR: I have to inform you that it has been stated by the Italian Superior Hygienic Council that the sanitary condition of Italy has been excellent during the past five months.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Report of contagious diseases at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, June 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Rapport Hebdomadaire, received at this office to-day, shows the following number of cases of smallpox for the week May 21 to 27, 1893: Cases under treatment at Hôpitaux Civils, 93; deaths at Hôpitaux Civils, 7; total deaths, 13.

The same report gives 6 cases of typhoid fever, with 2 deaths; 1 case of scarlet fever, with 1 death, and 2 deaths from diphtheria, and 1 death from whooping cough.

Total deaths from all causes during the week 113, 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.

Typhus fever at Lille, France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, June 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of two letters, kindly sent me by the Hon. C. Dubois Gregoire, United States consular agent at Lille, France, concerning typhus fever in that city. The proximity of Lille to Antwerp renders the sanitary condition there a matter of concern. The correspondence was prompted by certain articles in local newspapers, reporting typhus fever as epidemic at Lille.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

[Inclosure 1.]

LILLE, *May 25, 1893.*

I hasten to reply to the telegram with which you honored me to-day.

The following is the present condition of things in Lille, whose population is 220,000: The number of prisoners in the Lille prison is much too large, and this has brought about an outbreak of typhus fever. Fifteen days ago the overflow of prisoners was sent to other houses. The Palais de Justice is situated close to the prison, and a lawyer and a police commissioner, who came in contact with the prisoners, were both attacked by the disease, and the police commissioner died, but public rumor has it that the lawyer did not die from this disease.

Typhus fever has not at present an epidemic form in Lille. There are some isolated cases, but every year this state of affairs returns with excessive heat or cold. There have been among the 220,000 inhabitants 10 cases of typhus fever at the outside, followed by death.

I have the honor to offer you, Monsieur l'Inspecteur, my respectful salutations.

C. DUBOIS GREGOIRE.

Monsieur L'INSPECTEUR MEDICAL,
Consulat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Anvers.

[Inclosure 2.]

LILLE, *May 29, 1893.*

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th instant. Since the letter which I had the honor to address you the 25th nothing unusual has occurred. However, some cases have broken out in two streets of bad repute, and some individuals badly nourished, badly dressed, and disgustingly dirty have entered the hospital under observation.

The administration has taken energetic measures to stamp out the disease and everything leads one to think that in a short time all danger will be over, and this is also the opinion of the medical authorities.

There is at present not a single case in private houses, and in a population of 220,000 there have been but 7 deaths in two months. This is the official figure. I propose to write to you again next week and if a complication arises in the progress of the disease I will hasten to inform you.

I am, with the most profound respect, your very obedient servant,

C. DUBOIS GREGOIRE.

Monsieur L'INSPECTEUR MEDICAL,
Consulate des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Anvers.

Confirming telegraphic report of one case of cholera in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, *May 30, 1893.*

SIR: Confirming my cablegram of the 29th instant, I beg to state that 1 fatal case of cholera occurred in this city on Saturday, May 27, in the person of one Dietrich, a clerk in the office of the Union Line Steamship Company.

The bacteriological investigation was completed Monday morning, and we were notified at once, and in this connection I would say that we will receive notice of all cases promptly, should more occur.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Inspection of emigrants at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *May 29, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following work at this station:

During the week, 1 case of measles appeared in the emigrant hospital. The child was at once sent to the city hospital, the other children of the family and the mother isolated in the company's hospital, and the room cleared and disinfected. No new cases have appeared.

From the number about to embark on the steamer *Rotterdam*, I detained 3 cases of favus, and the company, at my suggestion, rejected a female syphilitic, with mucous patches in her mouth. The lot was much cleaner than those at Amsterdam.

All of these vessels touch at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, en route to America, and there take on 200 or more emigrants. The company informs me that they have employed there two local physicians to examine all such passengers.

No further report has been made regarding the 5 cases of smallpox in the city which I reported on the 24th instant.

* * * * *

I have notified the company that all emigrants arriving from Russia, Hungary, Galicia, France, and the city of Antwerp, would, until further notice, be detained five days for observation, and their baggage disinfected.

Very respectfully,

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

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

No typhus fever at Amsterdam.

In the ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS (Vol. VIII, No. 19), a report is made of 19 cases of typhus fever and 1 death from the same disease at Amsterdam for the two weeks immediately preceding April 12, 1893. The Bureau is in receipt of official information that the cases were typhoid and not typhus fever.

Report of Surg. W. A. Wheeler on inspection of emigrants at Naples, Italy.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, May 29, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have now become somewhat familiar with the business of forwarding emigrants from this port to the United States, and beg to submit the following report: There are five lines at present engaged in the passenger traffic, and they employ about twenty-four ships. These lines are the Anchor Line of Glasgow, the North German-Lloyd Line of Bremen, the Fabre Line of Marseilles, the Florio Rubotino Line of Genoa, and the French National Line of Marseilles. In the year 1892 these five lines carried some 38,000 emigrants to New York, the great majority of them during the months of March, April, and May. These emigrants are of the peasant class and from the interior portions of Southern Italy and Sicily, almost without exception. They do not engage passage from the steamship agents, but from emigrant brokers, as they might be called, who engage with the steamship companies to furnish them so many head of steerage passengers, for which the steamship companies pay them a commission.

These brokers bring their people to Naples and keep them at different boarding-houses till the day before sailing, when they send them on board the ships in small boats with their baggage. This embarking of emigrants is a slow process, as you can understand, and is accompanied with much inconvenience, especially if it be raining. After all the emigrants are on the vessel she is visited by the Italian commission, three officials of the Italian Government, whose duty it is to prevent criminals from escaping punishment, husbands and fathers from deserting their families, and young men from evading army service. This commission examines the passport of every passenger, and after its work is done the vessel may sail.

You will thus see that the work of inspecting vessel and passengers by the United States inspector at this port is seriously complicated by these two facts, the taking off of the passengers in small boats and the examination on board of all passengers by the Italian commission. The first makes it necessary, if the passengers are to be inspected on shore, that it be done many hours before the ship sails, and the second makes it obligatory to inspect the crew while the passengers are aboard.

At present the steerage passengers are inspected by the United States inspector on the day preceding the sailing of the ship, which sailing is usually at 6 or 7 p. m. They are collected outside of a small building on the water front, admitted to the building a few at a time, inspected by the medical officer, their passports and inspection cards stamped, and then passed to another room where they are vaccinated by an assistant and their inspection cards again stamped. They then go for their baggage and with it are carried in the small boats to the vessel. As they board the ship their baggage is opened and examined and, if passed, a proper tag affixed by two other assistants of the United States inspector. The next day the crew of the vessel is mustered and inspected and the ship examined when, if found clean, a bill of health is given her.

There are no facilities in Naples for the fumigating or the steaming of baggage, and, should it be required at any time by the inspector, I believe the steamship companies would give up steerage passenger traffic rather than provide such facilities. As the spring emigration is now about over, the existing arrangements can not probably be improved upon except, perhaps, to provide a shelter for the emigrant while he is awaiting his turn to be inspected. This, in a slight degree, the steamship companies propose to do. I may add that the Italian Government is erecting a shed on the water front, which will be used, when completed, by the Italian commission for their examination of emigrants, and it may be that the United States inspector can make some use of the building for his purpose. This will not be, however, the present season. There is no epidemic of contagious disease at the present time in Naples. No emigrants so far this season have sailed from Palermo, but I am told in the fall some will be shipped from there to New Orleans. Palermo is but twelve hours from Naples, and I would recommend that the medical officer at Naples be instructed to visit Palermo when a ship is about to sail with steerage passengers and inspect them. This would require his absence from Naples only one day.

Very respectfully,

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

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

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

Smallpox in Honduras.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tegucigalpa, Honduras, May 20, 1893.

SIR: Permit me to say that it is impossible to get correct reports, on account of the fact that there is no board of health, no health officer, or any other way of learning definitely concerning deaths, diseases, etc.

I will, however, do the best I can in the matter, and send you reports regularly.

About a week ago the smallpox appeared here, and nothing is being done to prevent its spread, and no record is kept as to its condition or location. We may have an epidemic of smallpox.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. PETERSON,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Smallpox in San Salvador, Central America, during month of April.

The vice-consul of the United States at San Salvador reports that during the month of April, 1893, there were 553 cases of smallpox, with 143 deaths from that disease, in the Republic of San Salvador.

The cholera in the department of Morbihan, France.

The United States consular agent at Lorient, France, reports for the week ended May 28, 1893, as follows: Lorient (town), no cases; Lorient (district), 1 case, 1 death; Vannes (district), 4 cases, 3 deaths.

The sanitary condition of Rouen.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rouen, France, June 1, 1893.

SIR: I herewith inclose report of the sanitary condition of the city of Rouen for the month of April ultimo.

This report was given to the public to-day. This mode of publishing sanitary reports has prevailed ever since I have been here (ten years). The report is thorough, accurate, and very detailed, but the bureau of health affirms that it is so arranged that it can not issue weekly bulletins, which the authorities do not require. In time of an epidemic daily bulletins are issued.

The death rates are large, but not of a transmissible form. Diseases of the respiratory organs largely prevail. A great number of deaths of infants are recorded. The latter is accounted for by neglect and illegitimate births.

I visited Boulogne-sur-Mer last week and supervised the examination of emigrants and disinfection of their baggage. This work is carefully conducted by one of the best medical practitioners of the place. The consular agent is conscientious and thorough. The Netherlands Company are erecting comfortable quarters for the temporary abode of emigrants on the suburbs of the town. I should judge from the number of letters which I receive and information requested that this district must be considered as very pestilential. I am happy to say that the only place where there seems to be no fear is among the residents, who thoroughly understand that there is no cause for fear. Sanitary precautions are observed, so that if an unlooked-for emergency arose they would be prepared to meet it.

During the sixty days of drought the water supply was not curtailed, and streets were sprinkled as usual and the gutters flushed.

Please pardon me for being so diffuse, but I feel it necessary to thus officially protest against the unfavorable discrimination made in regard to this port.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

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

No cholera in Galicia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, May 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of the official report on cholera in Austria, up to May 10, as published by the chief sanitary board of Austria under date of May 11:

“During the course of last week, *i. e.*, from May 3 to May 10, no new cases of cholera have occurred; the cases remaining from last week are recovering; and on May 10 Galicia was perfectly free from cholera.”

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

OTTO MAASS,
United States Vice-Consul-General.

To the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sanitary condition of the Turkish Empire—Report of the United States sanitary commissioner.

[Report No. 66.]

Cholera has nearly disappeared everywhere except in Persia. The diplomatic representatives of Turkey in the different governments state officially that since the beginning of May no cases of cholera have been registered in these different countries, and the quarantines have been abolished. The same news is received from the eastern coast of Africa and the Italian authorities of Massarra, the French ones of Obock, and the English of the neighboring places state that public health in those places is perfect.

The sanitary physician in Mesopotamia reports that he has been all over the country where last year the epidemic of plague broke out, in order to inspect the sanitary condition of that place, and he states that the general health in that province is good.

There is only the neighboring state of Persia which is a danger for this country. In the surroundings of Tebriz 6 deaths from cholera have been reported from the 1st to the 15th instant.

The sanitary representative of Turkey in Teheran denies the news published in the *Revue Médico Pharmaceutique* of this place, according to which plague has broken out in different provinces of Persia.

The number of pilgrims who have arrived at Yeddah is 30,000. In the capital, besides an epidemic of measles, there are many cases of influenza, typhoid fever, and whooping cough. The number of deaths during the month of April, 1893, was 1,230. The number for the corresponding month last year was only 859.

S. C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 14, 1893.*

Cholera at Mecca, Arabia.

The following cablegram from the consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, was transmitted to this Bureau from the State Department under date of June 10, 1893: “Cholera at Mecca.”

CANADA—*Brockville.*—Two weeks ended June 3, 1893. Population, 5,102. Total deaths, 5, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Hamilton.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 39, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CEYLON.—Quarter ended December 31, 1892. Population, 3,119,979. Total deaths, 20,558, including cholera, 243; phthisis pulmonalis, 629; enteric fever, 700; smallpox, 8; measles, 149; and whooping cough, 30.

CUBA—*Cienfuegos.*—Two weeks ended June 3, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 47, including yellow fever, 10; and enteric fever, 7.

Havana.—Under date of June 10, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 124 deaths in this city during the week ending June 8, 1893. Eleven of these deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 40 new cases; 3 were caused by enteric fever, 1 by bilious fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, and 3 by diphtheria and croup.

Five of the deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital and the remaining 6 were among private persons in civil hospitals.

Nuevitas.—Month of May, 1893. Population 4,019. Total deaths, 6, including 1 from yellow fever.

EGYPT.—May 4, 1893. Reports to the consul-general from the 32 principal cities and villages, including Cairo and Alexandria, having an aggregate population of 1,250,000, show a total of 69 deaths, including smallpox, 2; enteric fever, 25; diphtheria, 1; measles, 34; and whooping cough, 7.

FRANCE—Rouen.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 111,847. Total deaths, 449, including phthisis pulmonalis, 43; enteric fever, 14; measles, 8; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended May 27 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz, 9.3, and the highest in Swansea, viz, 23.3 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 16; measles, 35; scarlet fever, 29; typhus fever, 2; diphtheria, 41; whooping cough, 36; enteric fever, 7; and diarrhea and dysentery, 35. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 268 deaths. In greater London 1,800 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 14; smallpox, 2; and 6 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 27 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Londonderry, viz, 6.3, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 49.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 168 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; measles, 5; whooping cough, 5; and enteric fever 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 27 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.0, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 26.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 572, including measles, 42; smallpox, 2; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 25; fever, 4; and diarrhea, 9.

NETHERLANDS.—Year of 1892. Reports from the 12 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,227,944, show a total of 28,792 deaths, including consumption and throat diseases, 2,472; typhus and enteric fevers, 145; scarlet fever, 124; measles, 382; croup, 212; and whooping cough, 389.

Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, May 25, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—No cholera cases or deaths were reported during the past week. A suspicious case reported at Schiffsbeck was proved on bacteriological examination not to be cholera.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—From May 3 to 16 no cholera cases were reported.

FRANCE.—During the first week in May 28 cholera cases and 12 deaths were reported from 11 communes in the department of Morbihan; in the insane asylum of St. Athanasius, department of Finistère, 6 cases, 4 deaths; in Quimper, 11 cases, 7 deaths. Twelve fatal cases were reported from La Vendée up to May 4, and by May 9, 5 cases, and 1 death. One choleraic death was reported in Paris during the week ended May 13.

RUSSIA.—The following statistics are officially reported:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Podolia.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 13..	395	132
Tschernigow.....	Apr. 4.....	1
Kursk.....	Apr. 13-May 4....	32	10
Orel, city.....	Apr. 22-29.....	1
Orel, government.....	do.....	3	2
Tambow.....	Apr. 14-28.....	4
Pensa.....	Apr. 22.....	1
Saratow.....	Apr. 12, 13.....	2
Don province.....	Apr. 25-27.....	2
Kars province.....	Apr. 22.....	4	2

A fatal case of cholera is reported, under date of May 4, from the vicinity of Rostow.

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—Fifty-five choleraic deaths were reported from March 26 to April 15,

Malacca.—Since March 1, 70 fatal cholera cases have been reported. Five cases are reported from Singapore.

Smallpox.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Hanover Courier, May 21, 1893.]

GERMANY—*Breslau*.—Smallpox has broken out in the district of Oplen and threatens to become epidemic. The disease was imported from Poland and Austria. Strict examination of foreign laborers and compulsory vaccination have been ordered by the Government.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Martinique.....	May 13.....	35,700	5										
Matamoras.....	June 2.....	8,000	5										
Matanzas.....	June 7.....	80,000	19										
Moscow.....	May 20.....	800,000	463			1	5	3	9	12	4	7	
Munich.....	May 13.....	380,000	232										
Naples.....	May 27.....	620,000	294						1	1	2	2	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.....	May 27.....	197,026	54						1	2	2		
Nogales.....	June 3.....	1,290	6										1
Nuremberg.....	May 6.....	153,015	63										3
Nuremberg.....	May 13.....	153,015	91					1					
Pará.....	May 14.....	100,000	46		4			3					
Pará.....	May 21.....	100,000	41		7			3					
Paris.....	May 27.....	2,424,705	1,032			1	1		12	23	19	22	
Pernambuco.....	May 14.....	200,000	91		1		1	5					
Plymouth.....	May 27.....	85,610	29								2		1
Port Hope.....	June 10.....	5,042	1										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	May 5.....	11,000	4										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	May 13.....	11,000	2										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	May 20.....	11,000	2										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	May 27.....	11,000	1										
Prague.....	May 27.....	186,315	15			2		6	1	6			
Puerto Cabello.....	May 27.....	10,500	6										
Queenstown.....	May 27.....	9,000	7										
Rheims.....	May 27.....	110,000	55								1		
Rome.....	Apr. 12.....	448,495	207					3	1	5			
Rotterdam.....	May 27.....	222,230	115					1	2	1	1		
Sagua la Grande.....	May 27.....	18,109	10					1					
St. John, N. B.....	June 3.....	39,179	11										
St. Johns, Quebec.....	June 3.....	4,772	1										
St. Petersburg.....	May 20.....	1,000,000	613			5	2	7	16	4		8	
St. Pierre.....	May 20.....	35,000	10										
St. Pierre.....	May 27.....	35,000	13										
Santanelia.....	May 28.....	65,500	22						1				
Sheffield.....	May 27.....	334,059	131					1	1	1	2	4	
Schiedam.....	May 27.....	25,280	9								2		
Southampton.....	May 27.....	65,621	27					2					
Stettin.....	May 20.....	120,000	74						4	4			2
Stockholm.....	May 20.....	249,246	104						2	10			2
Stockholm.....	May 27.....	249,246	92						2	11			
Stuttgart.....	May 27.....	139,659	64							1	3		
Sunderland.....	May 27.....	134,394	50					2	1				
Tampico.....	June 4.....	7,000	13										
Tegucigalpa.....	May 20.....	10,000	7			3							
Trieste.....	May 19.....	158,314	74			5				2			
Tuxpan.....	May 27.....	10,280	6										
Venice.....	May 20.....	163,601	81								2	4	
Victoria.....	May 27.....	16,841	5										
Victoria.....	June 3.....	16,841	5										
Vienna.....	May 13.....	1,435,931	856			2		1	15	37	51	1	
Warsaw.....	May 20.....	500,931	201			10	5	1	2	3	1	1	
Zurich.....	May 6.....	104,406	47							2			
Zurich.....	May 13.....	104,406	46							1			

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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