

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23, 1893.

No. 25.

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

UNITED STATES.

Circular.—Inspection of immigrants and their baggage.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1893.

To Customs Officers, Quarantine Officials, and Immigrant Inspectors:

Hereafter alien immigrants shall not be permitted to enter the United States at places on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m. All alien immigrants and their baggage arriving at such places must be subjected to the inspection now prescribed by the immigration, quarantine, and customs laws of the United States so far as the same can be made applicable in the transit of persons and baggage by railroad and inland navigation.

Where such inspections have been made by the proper officers upon landing of immigrants at ports in the United States, and the route by which such immigrants in proceeding directly to destination passes through foreign territory from one point to another in the United States, such immigrants will not be subject to reinspection at the point of re-entry into this country.

Immigrants who, with their baggage, were inspected by an officer of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service upon landing at any port on the American continent, will be exempt from further quarantine inspection unless there is reason to believe that disease has developed among such immigrants since such landing and inspection.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

[Circular.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 10, 1893.

GENTLEMEN: The Department sent to each of you on March 14 last a copy of the "United States Quarantine Laws and Regulations," compiled and issued in pamphlet form by the Treasury Department under date of February 24, 1893; on April 28 a supplementary pamphlet, entitled "Laws and Regulations for the Maritime Quarantines of the United States," and issued by the Treasury Department under date of April 4, 1893, was sent to you.

Both these documents contain the full text of the national quarantine act approved February 15, 1893, which imposes important duties upon consular officers, and to certain portions of which I desire to direct your special attention.

Section 2 provides—

“That any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the United States shall be required to obtain from the consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer of the United States at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases.

“The President in his discretion, is authorized to detail any medical officer of the Government to serve in the office of the consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection, and giving the bills of health hereinbefore mentioned.”

The duplicate bill of health must be taken by all vessels departing from a foreign port for a port of the United States; and the preliminary inspection prescribed in the Treasury regulations contained in the same pamphlet is required for all vessels, however laden, departing from an infected port and for all vessels carrying passengers from European, Asiatic, African, South American, Central American, Mexican, and West Indian ports for the United States. Vessels leaving noninfected ports and not carrying passengers are not required to be inspected in the prescribed manner, but the consul or medical officer issuing the bill of health must be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true.

When the vessel is disinfected before the bill of health is given a certificate, in the form prescribed on page 10 of the regulations, should be attached thereto. This certificate should be signed by the consul or by the medical officer, according as the one or the other supervised the disinfection. When there is no consular officer at or near the port of departure, the vessel should obtain a bill of health from the local health authorities.

The bill of health is issued at the port of departure for the United States. When the vessel stops at an intermediate foreign port, the bill of health taken at the port of departure must be visaed by the consular or medical officer at such intermediate port. A special form of visa, approved by the Treasury Department, will be sent to you for this use. The vessel and the passengers on board at the time of arrival at the intermediate port are not to be inspected again; but after ascertainment of any change that may have taken place in the sanitary condition of the vessel or passengers, the visa should be attached to the bill of health, and should set forth the changed conditions, if any, on board. the sanitary condition of the port visited, and the compliance of the vessel, as regards the passengers, effects, and cargo taken on there, with the rules and regulations made under the act of February 15, 1893.

Where the vessel does not enter the port of call, but merely takes on passengers, mails, etc., from a lighter or tender, the consular inspection

at that port need cover only the passengers, baggage, mails, etc., taken on there and the sanitary condition of the port. The form of visa above prescribed may be used in such cases, leaving blank the part which refers to the condition of the vessel and the passengers on board, and stating instead that the vessel did not visit the port.

The fee for certifying the duplicate bills of health, with or without the certificate of disinfection, is \$2.50, and the fee for the visa is 50 cents, as prescribed in the tariff of official fees (Consular Regulations, paragraph 508, fees Nos. 19 and 94). These fees are official and in full for the services. The statutes prohibit expenditures out of official fees collected by consuls, except in pursuance of an appropriation; and it is not lawful for consuls to collect extra fees for their services in carrying out the quarantine laws and regulations with intent to use the same in defraying the expense incident to the performance of those services.

The prescribed fees are not in proportion to the labor involved in the services, and they are not regarded as compensation therefor, but only for the formal authentication of the instruments. The labor and service of the consul and medical officer required by the act and regulations are not for the advantage of the vessels, but for the safety and welfare of the people of the United States, and the President has not been disposed to impose upon the vessels any increased charges for the services of Government employes in carrying out the existing sanitary laws. For the same reasons and for the additional and controlling one that the law forbids (R. S., sec. 1723), consuls are not permitted to make any private charge for official services in connection with this work.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Consular Officers of the United States at Seaports.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

United States immigration statistics.

The following table exhibits the total number of immigrants arrived at the ports of the United States named below, and from the principal foreign countries, except from the British North American Possessions and Mexico, during the month ending May 31, 1893, and the five and eleven months ending the same, as compared with the same periods of the preceding year :

COUNTRIES WHENCE, AND PORTS AT WHICH, ARRIVED.	Month ending May 31—		Five months ending May 31—		Eleven months ending May 31—	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
COUNTRIES.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Bohemia.....	1,060	1,656	2,171	3,673	4,817	7,490
Hungary.....	5,150	5,637	11,789	21,425	18,814	33,003
Other Austria (except Poland).....	7,833	5,450	15,257	15,657	25,012	29,898
Total.....	14,043	12,743	29,217	40,755	48,643	70,391
Denmark.....	1,191	1,744	4,320	5,823	7,500	9,353
France.....	691	665	2,586	2,414	4,992	6,002
Germany.....	13,936	20,135	41,000	59,365	86,102	116,811
Italy.....	17,638	9,946	44,060	34,915	62,227	53,769
Netherlands.....	2,112	1,404	5,413	4,768	7,502	6,358
Poland.....	2,184	3,948	4,454	14,665	13,046	29,528
Russia (except Poland).....	11,281	6,422	19,708	29,231	34,397	75,941
Sweden and Norway.....	10,261	9,924	26,193	26,812	45,457	47,955
Switzerland.....	697	1,211	2,500	3,574	4,870	6,755
United Kingdom:						
England and Wales.....	5,634	4,952	19,203	16,904	42,655	45,044
Scotland.....	1,688	1,707	5,534	4,630	10,578	9,928
Ireland.....	11,018	13,764	27,227	26,992	43,113	47,819
Total.....	18,340	20,423	51,964	48,526	96,346	102,791
All other countries.....	3,011	3,677	9,269	9,993	19,128	20,546
Total.....	95,385	92,242	240,684	280,841	430,210	546,200
PORTS.						
Baltimore, Md.....	2,229	9,364	8,286	28,484	22,003	49,422
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.....	6,440	6,556	14,385	14,069	26,186	28,294
New Orleans, La.....	125	252	650	790	3,047	3,325
New York, N. Y.....	80,321	69,992	201,138	222,067	349,248	434,517
Philadelphia, Pa.....	5,460	5,092	13,694	12,487	24,658	25,220
San Francisco, Cal.....	810	986	2,531	2,944	5,068	5,422
Total.....	95,385	92,242	240,684	280,841	430,210	546,200

NOTE.—Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico are not included in the statistics of immigration owing to the absence of law providing for the collection of accurate data in regard thereto. The arrivals of immigrants in the customs districts above specified comprise about 99 per cent of the entire immigration into the country.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Statistics, June 13, 1893.

S. G. BROCK,
Chief of Bureau.

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 17, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

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

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 15, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British ship Canute*.....	June 4	Santos.....	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	
Am. sch. Richard S. Spofford†..	June 9	Havana .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Sweedish bark Dorothy.....	June 10	Santos.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Am. sch. Mabel E. Judson.....	June 11	New Orleans	Horn Island.	Disinfected.....	June 13

* Previously reported.

† One death at quarantine station from yellow fever.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 10, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American sch. E. E. Johnson...	June 6	Havana	West Indies.	Held for disinfection.	
Am. barkentine R. E. Patterson.	June 6	Carbarien ...	Charlotte Harbor.	.....do.....	

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 27, 1893.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended June 3, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended June 10, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 14, 1893.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 17, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British ship Newman Hall*.....	June 5	Rio	Sapelo.....	Disinfected.....	June 14

* Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 31,076. Deaths, white, 48; colored 53; total, 101, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 54, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 514, including phthisis pulmonalis, 78; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 16; smallpox, 1; croup, 9; and measles, 1.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health from 168 towns having an aggregate population of 786,490, show a total of 1,224 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 136; enteric fever, 15; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria and croup, 16; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 8.

FLORIDA—*Alachua County*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 23,000. Deaths, white, 7; colored, 6. Total, 13, including 2 from enteric fever.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month ended June 3, 1893. Population, 161,129. Deaths, white, 217; colored, 73. Total, 290, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 13; diphtheria, 2; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 93,000. Total deaths, 170, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended June 10, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 63 observers, indicate that whooping cough increased, and that pneumonia, intermittent fever, and erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 41 places, scarlet fever at 37; measles at 35; and enteric fever at 16 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 164,738. Total deaths, 179, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; and measles, 1.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 290,000. Total deaths, 427, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; enteric fever, 17; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 15; croup, 8; and whooping cough, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 19, including scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 2.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths, white, 17; colored, 18; total, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths, 51, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; scarlet fever, 3; and diphtheria, 1.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 38, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 1; and measles, 2.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 250,000. Total deaths, 371, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 10; croup, 3; diphtheria, 24; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 2.

Publications received.

Eleventh Annual Report Relating to the Registration and Return of Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths in New Hampshire, 1890.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Michigan Board of Health, 1890.

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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Auburn, N. Y.	June 10.	25,858	12	3							2	1				
Baltimore, Md.	June 17.	434,439	159	17							5	1		2		2
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 17.	35,005	14	2										1		
Boston, Mass.	June 17.	448,477	214	21							3	6	7			
Boston, Mass.	June 17.	448,477	197	27							3	5	9			1
Chicago, Ill.	June 3.	1,099,850	444	65							10	5	19	5		5
Chicago, Ill.	June 10.	1,099,850	468	53							16	4	17	5		5
Chicago, Ill.	June 17.	1,099,850	453	47							14	4	17	3		4
Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 16.	236,908	94	9							1	1	4	1		3
Cleveland, Ohio.	June 10.	261,353	10	10							3	3	2			1
Cleveland, Ohio.	June 17.	261,353	86	10							8	1	1			
Detroit, Mich.	June 17.	205,876	62	1									2			
Erie, Pa.	June 17.	40,634	9	1												
Fall River, Mass.	June 17.	74,398	26	5								1				
Galveston, Tex.	June 2.	29,084	14	2												
Galveston, Tex.	June 9.	29,084	10	1												
Indianapolis, Ind.	June 17.	105,436	35	5									3		1	
Louisville, Ky.	June 17.	161,129	64	10							1				2	
Milwaukee, Wis.	June 17.	204,468	72	5							3	2	2			1
Minneapolis, Minn.	June 10.	164,738	44	2							1					1
Minneapolis, Minn.	June 17.	164,738	46	3							1			1		
Mobile, Ala.	June 17.	31,076	18	3							2					
Nashville, Tenn.	June 17.	76,306	4	4												1
Newark, N. J.	June 10.	181,830	92													
New Orleans, La.	June 10.	242,039	158	11												1
New York, N. Y.	June 17.	1,515,301	792	112		2				6	5	13	46	6		3
Pensacola, Fla.	June 10.	11,750	6													
Philadelphia, Pa.	June 10.	1,046,964	419	45							11	5	11	1		4
Pittsburg, Pa.	June 10.	238,617	125	9							12	5	2	13		3
Portland, Me.	June 10.	36,426	20	1												
Portland, Me.	June 17.	36,426	4	4												
Providence, R. I.	June 17.	148,944	47									2	1	2		
Richmond, Va.	June 10.	81,388	56	3											2	
Rochester, N. Y.	June 17.	133,896	43	4							2	1	1			
San Diego, Cal.	June 10.	16,159	3													
San Francisco, Cal.	June 10.	298,997	106	12							2		2			
Washington, D. C.	June 10.	230,392	117	11							3	1	4	1		

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 19, 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.....	56	2		.84		.34
Portland, Me.....	63		3	.81		.01
Northfield, Vt.....	62	4		1.03		1.03
Manchester, N. H.....	65	1		.58		.18
Boston, Mass.....	66		4	.77		.27
Nantucket, Mass.....	61		1	.61	.19	
Block Island, R. I.....	62	0		.70		.20
New London, Conn.....	65	1		.77		.37
Middle Atlantic States :						
Albany, N. Y.....	68	6		.91		.91
New York, N. Y.....	69	1		.79		.59
Philadelphia, Pa.....	72	0		.77		.77
Atlantic City, N. J.....	67		1	.77		.37
Baltimore, Md.....	73		1	.98		.88
Washington, D. C.....	72	0		.98		.87
Lynchburg, Va.....	75		1	.84	.16	
Norfolk, Va.....	74		2	.98	5.02	
South Atlantic States :						
Charlotte, N. C.....	76		4	1.11	.49	
Raleigh, N. C.....	75		3	1.24		.04
Wilmington, N. C.....	77		3	1.43	1.47	
Charleston, S. C.....	79		1	1.23	7.17	
Augusta, Ga.....	79		2	.99	1.71	
Savannah, Ga.....	79		1	1.65	2.45	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	80	0		1.29	.41	
Titusville, Fla.....	80	0		1.91	.09	
Jupiter, Fla.....	80	0		1.18	.62	
Key West, Fla.....	83		1	.98		.18
Gulf States :						
Atlanta, Ga.....	76		2	1.05		.25
Pensacola, Fla.....	80	0		1.47		1.37
Mobile, Ala.....	80		2	1.41		1.21
Montgomery, Ala.....	80		2	1.19		.79
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80		2	.99	.21	
New Orleans, La.....	81		1	1.61		1.41
Shreveport, La.....	81		1	.84	.56	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	77		1	1.05	.25	
Little Rock, Ark.....	78	0		1.05		1.05
Palestine, Tex.....	79		1	.84	1.06	
Galveston, Tex.....	82		2	1.19	2.81	
San Antonio, Tex.....	81		2	.63		.37
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81		1	.65	.15	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee :						
Memphis, Tenn.....	78	0		1.23		.33
Nashville, Tenn.....	76	0		1.05		1.05
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	76	0		1.05		.85
Knoxville, Tenn.....	74	0		.98		.48
Louisville, Ky.....	74	2		1.10		1.10
Indianapolis, Ind.....	72	2		1.25		1.25
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	73	2		1.13		.73
Columbus, Ohio.....	70	4		.83		.73
Pittsburg, Pa.....	71	3		.82		.62
Lake Region :						
Oswego, N. Y.....	63	6		.82		.82
Rochester, N. Y.....	65	7		.77		.77
Buffalo, N. Y.....	64	6		.84		.54
Erie, Pa.....	66	2		1.02		.42
Cleveland, Ohio.....	67	1		.98		.98
Sandusky, Ohio.....	69	1		.98		.88
Toledo, Ohio.....	68	4		.84		.74
Detroit, Mich.....	67	5		.84		.74
Port Huron, Mich.....	63	5		.86		.06
Alpena, Mich.....	60	8		.84		.84
Marquette, Mich.....	58	6		.91		.91
Green Bay, Wis.....	65	9		.58	.02	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	63	7		.98		.88
Milwaukee, Wis.....	64	4		.98		.88
Chicago, Ill.....	67	3		.84		.84
Duluth, Minn.....	58	8		1.17		1.17

*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 19, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	68	10	.....	1.14	.....	1.14
La Crosse, Wis.....	68	8	.....	1.05	.....	.35
Dubuque, Iowa.....	69	7	.....	1.27	.....	1.27
Davenport, Iowa.....	70	6	.....	1.05	.....	.55
Des Moines, Iowa.....	71	5	.....	1.42	.....	1.02
Keokuk, Iowa.....	71	5	.....	1.19	.....	1.19
Springfield, Ill.....	71	5	.....	1.30	.....	1.10
Cairo, Ill.....	75	3	.....	1.08	.....	.68
St. Louis, Mo.....	75	5	.....	1.21	.....	1.01
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	73	1	.....	1.31	.....	.71
Kansas City, Mo.....	74	2	.....	1.25	.....	.65
Concordia, Kans.....	73	3	.....	.91	.....	.91
Omaha, Nebr.....	72	6	.....	1.39	.....	1.39
Yankton, S. Dak.....	70	6	.....	.98	.....	.98
Valentine, Nebr.....	68	6	.....	.73	.77	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	67	7	.....	.84	.....	.84
Pierre, S. Dak.....	69	9	.....	.87	.....	.47
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	65	11	.....	.98	.....	.38
St. Vincent, Minn.....	63	5	.....	.77	1.73	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	65	7	.....	1.03	.....	.23
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	65	1	.....	.88	.....	.28
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	63	.....	5	.77	.....	.37
Helena, Mont.....	61	.....	5	.57	.....	.23
Rapid City, S. D.....	64	12	.....	.90	.....	.80
Spokane, Wash.....	63	.....	9	.49	.....	.19
Walla Walla, Wash.....	66	.....	8	.35	.....	.25
Winnemucca, Nev.....	63	.....	3	.18	.....	.08
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	68	0	.....	.17	.....	.17
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	62	3	.....	.35	.55	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	69	3	.....	.77	.....	.17
Denver, Colo.....	67	5	.....	.28	.....	.28
Montrose, Colo.....	67	3	.....	.07	.....	.07
Pueblo, Colo.....	72	0	.....	.35	.....	.35
Dodge City, Kans.....	73	1	.....	.77	.....	.77
Abilene, Tex.....	78	.....	2	.63	.17	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	66	2	.....	.21	.....	.21
El Paso, Tex.....	82	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Tucson, Ariz.....	82	.....	2	.00	.....	.00
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	54	.....	4	.39	.81	.....
Olympia, Wash.....	60	.....	8	.35	.85	.....
Portland, Oregon.....	63	.....	9	.45	.15	.....
Roseburg, Oregon.....	62	.....	7	.28	.....	.28
Eureka, Cal.....	55	.....	3	.46	.....	.46
Red Bluff, Cal.....	74	.....	2	.14	.....	.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	69	.....	1	.07	.....	.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	4	.07	.....	.07
Fresno City, Cal.....	75	.....	3	.00	.....	.....
Keeler, Cal.....	74	0	.....	.00	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	67	0	.....	.01	.....	.01
San Diego, Cal.....	65	.....	1	.00	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	85	.....	1	.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 the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports; from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

Sanitary condition of Mozambique.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mozambique, April 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that it will be impossible to forward weekly health returns from this port for the reason that such returns are only compiled monthly by the authorities and published in the Official Bulletin, and are not to be had otherwise; and further, because but one mail steamer per month now leaves this port for the north, the Portuguese mail line having been discontinued from this week.

Vessels occasionally sail from Lorenzo Marquez, but rarely from this port, and never have to my knowledge sailed from Beira for ports in the United States. This coast has long been known as a fever bed, malarial, bilious, and enteric fevers being common, especially in Lorenzo Marquez, where they have been more deadly than usual this summer; but no cases of typhus, smallpox, or cholera have been reported. The natives are occasionally attacked by a contagious disease much resembling smallpox which often proves fatal, but white men remain entirely free from this disease even if they go among natives infected with it.

The authorities at the various ports of this province pay little attention to matters pertaining to the public health; their health reports are not only incomplete, but are published so irregularly that they are of little value.

The Government is so financially embarrassed that it can devote but little money to these matters.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. STANLEY HOLLIS,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Austrian sanitary condition.

[Translated from the official bulletin of the Austrian Government and forwarded by Passed Assistant Surg. R. M. Woodward, M. H. S.]

VIENNA, *May 18, 1893.*

THE CHOLERA.

From the 3d until the 16th of May no further cases of cholera have been stated in Galicia.

The epidemic which last year prevailed in East Galicia still continued in some communities of the counties of Borszczow and Husiatyn till the

first weeks of this year and disappeared in the month of February. The cases which have been stated are divided as follows:

County.	Community.	Inhabitants.	Cases.	Deaths.
Borszczow	Boryskowce	1,173	3	1
Do.....	Kudrynce.....	2,602	8	5
Do.....	Nowosiolka.....	1,264	13	9
Do.....	Podfilipie.....	360	1	1
Do.....	Skala.....	6,507	1	1
Do.....	Slobudka Turylecka (Puklaki).....	389	2	.....
Do.....	Wierzbowka.....	562	2	2
Do.....	Zalucze.....	652	2	2
Husiatyn.....	Kociubince.....	2,492	1	1
Do.....	Siekierzynce.....	827	1	1
Do.....	Zielona.....	702	1	.....
Together .....	.....	.....	35	23

In the county of Husiatyn the last case of cholera occurred on January 30.

In the county of Borszczow the disease seemed to have disappeared a week before, but another single case appeared in the latter part of February, which case resulted in death.

Apart from the cases which appeared in the county of Borszczow, cases of cholera occurred in the counties of Buczacz and Tarnopol, in both of which cases the bacteriological examination of the excrements showed the presence of Koch's cholera bacillus.

The spread of this epidemic, which broke out in the second half of March and ceased in the latter part of April, is shown by the following statistics:

County.	Community.	Inhabitants.	Cases.	Deaths.
Borszczow.....	Cygany.....	2,022	1	1
Do.....	Kudrynce.....	2,601	24	16
Do.....	Losiacz.....	2,019	1	1
Do.....	Nowosiolka.....	1,264	2	1
Do.....	Paniowce.....	1,498	1	.....
Do.....	Podfilipie.....	360	1	.....
Do.....	Slobudka Turylecka.....	389	4	2
Do.....	Zalucze.....	652	3	2
Do.....	Zawale.....	269	1	1
Buczacz.....	Buczacz.....	11,096	1	1
Tarnopol.....	Smykowce.....	754	1	.....
Together.....	.....	.....	40	25

The total number of cases of cholera stated in Galicia during 1893 is 75, of which 48 resulted in death. The causes of the reappearance of the disease in March are not clear, but it may almost be considered certain that they were introduced from an infected Russian district, immediately bordering the county of Borszczow.

It is true that among the communities which were infected in March and April there were some in which during the epidemic of the year previous, cases of cholera had occurred. Most of the infected communities in the county of Borszczow are situated on the Russian border and principally at the bends of the Ibrucz River (Zawale, Kudrynce, Nowosiolka, Zalucze, Podfilipie), whilst on the opposite shore the Russian communities of the same names are situated with which a lively commercial intercourse is kept on. The communities of Paniowce and Slobudka Turylecka are situated in the immediate neighborhood (1 kilometer distant) of the Sbrucz. The community of Cygany is situated

at the top of the Cygansky River, which falls into the Sbrucz Losiacz on the road which leads from the city of Skala on the frontier into the interior of the country.

The measures prescribed for the prevention of the further spreading of the disease were the same as last year. There were lectures by physicians who had to repeatedly visit not only the infected places but also the noninfected communities in the neighborhood, especially those situated at the Ibrucz, to examine the inhabitants and to detect cases of cholera, also suspicious cases. In this way the first cases could be detected, and by the immediate appliance of sanitary and police measures, isolation, and disinfection in other communities a further spread of the disease could be prevented.

The severest possible measures of the sanitary police with regard to cleanliness, transportation of victuals, and drinking water, aided to diminish the chance of infection and to remove occasional causes. The use of Ibrucz water was prohibited, and where this could not be done only boiled water was permitted.

In Hamburg and community cholera has disappeared.

In France an epidemic broke out in Lorient, which, however, is very near disappearing.

Except Portugal and Chile not a single state ordered quarantine for articles coming from Lorient.

In West Russia cholera is still prevailing.

The measures adopted to prevent the outbreak of cholera were considerably weakened or entirely abolished everywhere, Roumania and Turkey included.

The emigrant hotels at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, •
Antwerp, Belgium, June 5, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to make this communication on matters concerning the housing and handling of emigrants at this port.

There are thirteen hotels in various quarters of the city, which have been set aside for the exclusive use of emigrants.

The emigrants are classified according to nationality. This division is very strictly adhered to. The classification is as follows:

Hotel Limburg and Hotel Stad Brugge receive only those from Russia, Hotel Chicago those from Switzerland, Passagier Hotel those from Italy, Hotel Wiesbaden those from Rhine Provinces, Nassauer Hof those from Germany, Gasthaus zur Hoffnung those from Hungary, Hotel New York those from the Netherlands, Hotel Philadelphia those from Galicia, Elsässer Hof those from Southern Germany, Hotel Baudry-Suarré, Walloons, Hotel Luxembourg those from Luxembourg, Hotel Stadt Frankfurt those from Tyrol and Bavaria.

This separation according to districts of origin has much to recommend itself, and perhaps is superior to barracks where all are thrown indiscriminately together.

The hotels accommodate from 30 to 200 guests, and although some of them are rather deficient in ventilation and the modern conveniences usually found in newer buildings, still they are admirably suited for their purpose.

Should disease break out in any one of the hotels, it would be a comparatively easy matter to disinfect and detain those occupying the hotel at the time.

These hotels are visited daily by Dr. De Fraysses, the superintending surgeon of the Red Star Line; and every month they are inspected by the Belgian commission of emigration. Each one of the thirteen buildings are disinfected with sulphur dioxide at least once each month, whether disease exists or not. Chloride of lime and carbolic acid are liberally used about water-closets, latrines etc.

The hotel-keepers are all anxious to follow out any suggestions from the steamship company, for their patronage depends upon the faithfulness with which they obey directions concerning the handling of the passengers and their baggage, and upon the cleanliness of their hostleries.

Emigrants from infected localities are bathed and have their clothing disinfected at the Asyl de Nuit.

The Asyl de Nuit is a magnificent charity, designed to shelter and clothe the destitute in winter. Fortunately for our purposes it is not used during the summer, and has been placed at the disposal of the Red Star Line through the personal kindness of the management.

There are accommodations for bathing 14 at one time. There is an abundant supply of warm water and plenty of soap. The constant attention of the attendant is required, for most of those washed must first be taught what bathing means.

During the bath another attendant collects the clothes which have been placed in front of each bathroom and carries them to the basement for disinfection.

The disinfection plant consists of a roomy steel chamber, walled in with bricks. The truck is suspended on rollers, and is designed to receive the clothes by hanging them upon hooks. There is provision for dry heat and live steam, being in all respects a model disinfecting apparatus.

The emigrants in the mean time, who have finished their bath, are supplied with long woolen gowns, in which they await their clothing from the disinfecting room.

Before the emigrant is sent back to his hotel he is given a card, with name and date, and the stamp of the Asyl de Nuit, which is a guaranty that he has passed through the process.

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, June 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that the Rapport Hebdomadaire, received at this office, shows the following number of cases of smallpox at this port for the week ending June 3, 1893: Under treatment at Hôpitaux Civils, 86; deaths at Hôpitaux Civils, 5; total deaths, 7.

The same report shows 1 case of cholera; 11 cases of typhoid fever, with 2 deaths; 2 cases of scarlet fever; 1 death from diphtheria, and 1 death from whooping cough.

After an investigation, the case of cholera proved to be a mild form of the disease in a woman, resident of Antwerp. A bacteriological examination established the diagnosis. No more cases have so far been reported, and no danger is apprehended.

The smallpox figures show a slight improvement. The type of the disease remains about the same. It is anticipated that with the approach of warmer weather the disease will abate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *June 19, 1893.*

Parisian, Liverpool, arrived; 816 steerage; and *Pickhuben*, Hamburg, Antwerp. All well except 1 case of measles. Luggage of 346 American immigrants on *Pickhuben*; steamer disinfected by White, Hamburg, and had his certificate attached. Did not attach mine. Telegraphed border inspectors to accept this lot on his certificate.

CHAS. E. BANKS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *June 20, 1893.*

Sarnia, Liverpool, arrived with 249 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *June 22, 1893.*

Lake Nepigon, Liverpool, arrived with 156 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Resolutions adopted by the Government of Colombia to prevent the introduction of cholera into that country.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Bogota, May 18, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and a translation of a letter received from the foreign office, relative to the closure of Colombian ports in case of cholera.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. ABBOTT.

To the Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Dispatch No. 510.—Translation.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA,

Bogota, May 16, 1893.

SIR: In a communication dated the 13th of this month the minister of the interior transmits me a copy of the following resolution:

“DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Bogota, May 10, 1893.

“The diplomatic agents accredited to the Government of this Republic have solicited from the foreign office some fixed rule which for-

eign Governments may be able to observe in case that an epidemic breaks out in any of the countries which maintain commercial relations with Colombia.

“As the branch of sanitary police pertains to the department which has the faculty of making the said resolution—

“It is considered :

“(1) That it is the unequivocal duty of the Government to forestall every danger of contagion and every menace to the public health.

“(2) That the establishment of regularly organized quarantines requires a system of management which the Government is not now able to furnish and occasions large expenditures for which there exists no appropriation in the budget of expenses.

“(3) That the Government has the right to dictate such measures as it may deem necessary, harmonizing the interests of public hygiene and health with the universal interest of commerce.

“(4) That the port of Colon, by reason of special circumstances which permit of the easy establishment of a quarantine of observation, can be subjected to different rules from those provided for the other ports of the Republic on the Atlantic and on the Pacific and that this exception is the more justifiable in view of the fact that the said port by its geographical position is the obligatory transit of international commerce.

“And therefore it is :

“*Resolved*, As soon as this Department may be informed of the appearance of an infectious disease, as cholera, yellow fever, and others of that nature, it will declare the ports of the Republic absolutely closed against all infected or suspected ports of departure.

“Vessels coming from suspected ports to the port of Colon shall be subjected to a quarantine which must be observed in strict accord with the provisions which the health board of the port may establish, and they shall be admitted to unrestricted pratique if, after the lapse of the required time, no suspicious case shall present itself on board.

“Upon the adoption of these measures they shall be communicated to the foreign office and to the diplomatic and consular agents of this Republic for the information of foreign governments.

“Let this resolution be communicated to the foreign office and through it to the legations accredited to the Government of this Republic, and let the same be published.

J. M. CAMPO SERRANO.
Minister of the Interior.

On account of the importance of this matter I hasten to inform your excellency of this resolution, by means of which it is attempted to harmonize the interests of commerce with the measures demanded by the necessity of attending to the public health in cases of epidemics.

I have the honor to reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my high and most distinguished consideration.

MARCO F. SUAREZ.

To His Excellency JOHN T. ABBOTT,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

The cholera in the department of Morbihan, France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France. June 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of cholera at Lorient for the week May 29 to June 4, both dates inclusive. Lorient,

no cases, no deaths; Lorient (district), 11 cases, 2 deaths; Vannes (district), no new cases, 1 death. Total deaths for week from all causes, 21. Population according to census 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.

Cholera in the south of France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, June 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that word was sent me unofficially by a physician here that several cases of Asiatic cholera have been located at Bordeaux, Nimes, and Montpellier. The cases are supposed to have come from Marseilles, and there has been no spread of the disease. Undoubtedly you have already received full particulars from the consular officers at these points, and I write this simply to show you the readiness which is shown here to keep this office informed of all cases that are found.

So great is the fear of cholera here, that every case of diarrhea at all severe is isolated at once and a consultation of health officers held. There are no cases of cholera so far.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Relative to a proposed medical commission at Havre, France.

HAVRE, FRANCE, *June 8, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a translation of the suggestion of the mayor of Havre for a medical commission constituted for the purpose of diagnosing suspected cases in time of epidemics in France or Europe. This suggestion is fully in accord with the liberal and energetic spirit displayed at all times by the health bureau here, and it is intended to meet the general opinion that cases of cholera will be concealed.

There is no time when anyone having a sufficient reason can not obtain all the information he wants concerning the health of this city, and so far as it is known here the health of other cities in France. No effort has been or will be made to conceal anything, least of all from this office.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Translation.]

[Consulting committee of the municipal bureau of hygiene.—Report of monthly meeting held May 25, 1893.—Mr. Louis Brindeau, mayor of Havre, president.—Plan for the establishment of a medical commission.]

The mayor made the following communication:

GENTLEMEN: The experience of last year has shown with what care and pains it is necessary to examine (during an epidemic at home or

abroad) the first suspected cases before announcing the diagnosis officially. The consequences of an incomplete or hasty examination might be disastrous, especially in a large seaport town.

It is often impossible, in many cases, for the attending physician, especially if he has only seen the case for a few moments before its transfer to the hospital, or even for the hospital doctors, to announce unhesitatingly the diagnosis.

We have, in consequence, thought that it would be useful to establish a commission whose mission it would be, during an epidemic in France or Europe, to examine the first suspicious cases, which must be announced to the administration, and to determine the nature of the disease. We think that the commission should be made up as follows:

- (1) The medical director of the bureau of hygiene, or in his absence one of the doctors attached to the bureau.
- (2) The physician in charge of epidemics.
- (3) The director of the health of the port, or in his absence one of the doctors of the health service of the port.
- (4) The attending physician, who first sees the case.
- (5) The hospital physician in charge of epidemic disease.
- (6) The mayor (without having any medical power) for the purpose of furnishing to the commission, in case of an administrative inquiry, the advice and information so necessary in such cases.

Such is the plan that I have the honor to submit for your approbation. It seems to me that a commission thus instituted would have, in the eyes of the higher administration and of the consuls, considerable authority, and would prevent a recurrence of the annoying incidents which occurred recently.

E. R. H.

NOTE.—The annoying incidents referred to were the remark of the ex-consul at this port to the effect that the bureau of hygiene was hiding cases of cholera, and the action of the Belgian consul in telegraphing, two months ago, that cholera existed here, in the face of the official denial of mayor and health officers.

Cholera reported at Lunel, France.

PARIS, June 1, 1893.

SIR: Just as I was leaving Havre I received a note of introduction to Mr. Henri Monod, chief of the bureau of vital statistics and public hygiene, and was requested by Dr. Houghton to ascertain from the gentleman the places in which cholera prevails. I was assured by him that there are several cases in Lunel, but only a few sporadic cases in Marseilles. It was impossible for me to see him until to-day owing to his absence from the office. Will leave for Marseilles to-morrow.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. MARTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. N.

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

NOTE.—Surgeon Martin, by request, has been detailed by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy for duty in connection with the quarantine service and, under orders from the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., is stationed at Marseilles to assist in the work of inspection.

Report of Surg. W. A. Wheeler on inspection service at Marseilles, France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Marseilles, June 3, 1893.

SIR: The work done at this port consists principally of the fumigation of rags which are destined to United States ports, and these shipments are neither frequent nor very considerable in amount. The fumigation of these rags is, I believe, very complete, all being loosely spread upon racks and exposed for twelve hours. There is absolutely no passenger traffic between Marseilles and United States ports, and very little freight traffic.

With regard to the health of Marseilles it would appear from a study of the reports issued monthly by the health board that there were fewer deaths from all causes during the last three months than for the corresponding period of 1892 and 1891, and the death rate of the city is not large. Many intestinal diseases naturally prevail during the summer months, and it is doubtless true that cases of cholera occur.

Probably there are some cases every year and probably some at the present time, but I am satisfied that it does not prevail in an epidemic form, and I am further satisfied that as no immigrants or personal baggage are carried from here to the United States very little danger at the present time is to be feared from this quarter. It is true that a positive diagnosis is not made of many intestinal disorders which occur here during all seasons of the year, and it is also true that accurate and positive information with regard to all such diseases is not within the reach of the United States inspector, but I am not inclined for that reason to assume that doubtful cases are all cases of true cholera. It is much to be regretted that the authorities do not appreciate the importance of careful and accurate diagnosis in these cases, and appear to be unwilling to afford our inspector any facilities for obtaining prompt and accurate information.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Quarantine notices published by the Turkish and Spanish Governments.

MARSEILLES, *June 4, 1893.*

SIR: I have to inform you that the following quarantine notices have been published:

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June 2.*

Quarantine of ten days imposed on arrivals from Bassorah, Tao, and Mohammerah.

A Dalzioll dispatch of this morning states that cholera is making rapid progress in Mesopotamia, and that it has caused many deaths in Bassorah.

MADRID, *June 2.*

Departures from Marseilles after May 21, and arriving on or after June 1, declared foul.

Ports within 165 kilometers of Marseilles likewise foul.

Cases of cholera in Marseilles are few and of sporadic nature; death rate not increased.

The presence of sporadic cholera at Marseilles and Cette is officially stated in Paris. Other places denied.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Translations from French journals relative to cholera in France, transmitted by Surg. Fairfax Irwin.

[From Le Sémaphore, June 7, 1893.]

In the consulting committee of hygiene, Paris, June 6—

M. Monod has given to the consulting committee of hygiene the following information concerning the cholera in France and elsewhere:

Morbihan—Since May 29 there have been 3 deaths and 11 new cases reported in four communes. The epidemic is upon the point of disappearance.

Hérault and Aude.—Cases of choleric form diarrhea having appeared in several localities of the departments of L' Hérault and Aude, notably at Lunel, Cette, Lésignau, etc., Dr. Wurtz has been sent to these departments. The measures taken under his direction appear to have a very good effect. Meanwhile the disease has not entirely disappeared at Cette, and a new employé of the administration, M. Damay, interne of hospitals, leaves this evening for that city.

Gard.—Dr. Wurtz having heard that cholera had appeared at Alais went to that city. He found that the cases were numerous and that disinfection was carried out very imperfectly. A decree dated the 3d of this month charges Dr. Mosny to take the necessary measures to carry out the law of March 3, 1822. M. Mosny is at Alais. Means for disinfection are at his disposal. We know nothing as to the origin of the disease nor of the number of cases and deaths.

Turkey.—According to telegrams from Bagdad from the 26th to 29th of May, cholera has appeared at Chatra Amara and among the neighboring tribes. The appearance of cholera at the same time on the Persian Gulf and at Kamaran justify the proposition which I made to the conference at Venice of the double necessity for the organization of a strict surveillance of the Persian Gulf and to the south of the Red Sea against the provinces of India.

This year the first day of the fêtes of Hedjaz fall on Friday, and the pilgrimage will be very well attended. Already the effects of the pilgrimage on all parts of the Mussulman world are considerable.

Russia.—The Russian Government at Baku has taken the most serious precautions to prevent the recurrence of the events of last year. Medical supervision is prescribed and disinfection is ordered. They have placed sanitary officers on the vessels traversing the Caspian Sea, to act promptly in any emergency.

Lazarettos are prepared in all the principal ports in order easily to isolate the sick should any appear.

[From the Sémaphore, June 8, 1893 (Editorial)].

THE SPANISH QUARANTINES.

Marseilles is in a good sanitary condition; the mortality the lowest of the season; although some suspected cases of diarrhea appeared in May, they certainly did not exceed more than 20 in the entire month; they were merely sporadic and sterile.

There is no authority for regarding Marseilles as suspicious. However Spain again imposes a rigorous quarantine against goods from Marseilles.

Our bills of health and special certificates given at the city hall are considered worthless documents and characterized in unmeasured terms by the Spanish authorities.

This situation can not last; there are rights which exist between civilized nations, the first of which is faith in the words of competent authority.

The French Government affirm by their official certificates that there is no epidemic at Marseilles. No one has the right to question them, and it behooves our Government to make them respected.

NOTE.—The sanitary authorities denied in May the presence of suspicious cases.

[From the *Sémaphore*, June 8, 1893.]

CETTE, *June 7.*

M. Damay, hospital interne, delegated by the minister of the interior, arrived this morning from Paris. On account of the rigorous measures taken by the administration the condition of sanitary affairs remains stationary. There are no cases of sickness at the hospital. Several isolated cases of cholera, but without epidemic character, have occurred in this city. Yesterday there were 4 cases sent to the lazaretto, but none was seriously ill. The mortality is actually below the usual rate and less high than at the same time last year.

Inspection of emigrants at Bremen.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Bremen, June 5, 1893.

SIR: Concerning the work being done at this station, I have the honor to make the following report: The emigrants are, upon arrival, assigned to boarding houses which are used exclusively for them, the Russians and Austrians being placed in houses separate from the Germans and others from the noninfected localities. No emigrants from infected localities are allowed to proceed until after five days' detention if from cholera countries, and longer if smallpox infection is feared. All are vaccinated by physicians employed by the consul and paid by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the work being done under my personal supervision. These physicians have hitherto held their positions at the pleasure of the consul, and are not subject to the steamship company in any way. I would suggest that their employment be continued on the same basis. The baggage is disinfected in the same building where the examinations are held, and to this matter I also give my personal supervision. While the examinations are being held, as two visits daily to this place are necessary, on sailing days I can only be present at the evening examination.

Three times weekly I take the 6 a. m. train for Bremerhaven, where I inspect each of the passengers and stamp their tickets. I then inspect the ship and crew before the passengers are allowed to come on board. Usually I get back to Bremen at 4 p. m., and at 5:30 the evening examination of passengers and baggage is held, so it will be apparent to you that I have but little time for clerical work, and I respectfully request authority to submit a monthly bill of \$50 for clerk hire. In reference

to the boarding houses; it has been the custom to send the emigrants to public bath houses on their arrival in Bremen, their effects being disinfected at the place above referred to; but this plan did not work well, emigrants from noninfected places frequently appearing at the examination in an uncleanly condition. The consul and I have issued a joint notice to the keepers of boarding houses, and I inclose herewith a translation of said notice. The detention of emigrants will in future be controlled by daily list of arrivals, which Consul Starkloff has at last succeeded in getting from the police department, as well as by the self interest of the steamship company, who can not afford to run any risk of sickness on their steamers.

The work which I am now doing was, up to the day of my arrival, done by Dr. Starkloff, the United States consul, who kindly introduced me thoroughly into the work, and who still gives me all requisite assistance in the discharge of my duties. Dr. Starkloff inaugurated this inspection work last year, and still feels an interest in it. He will, therefore, continue to act with me when necessary.

The public health in Bremen continues good, and there is no small-pox here at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. CARRINGTON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

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

[Translation.]

NOTICE.

Owners of hotels and boarding houses quartering emigrants are hereby notified that the Government of the United States requires that all hotels and boarding houses where emigrants are quartered must have sufficient bathing and wash rooms to enable the emigrants to appear in a perfectly clean condition before the medical examiners. Emigrants will in future not be allowed to stop in hotels and boarding houses not fitted up as above required.

DR. H. M. STARKLOFF,
Consul.

P. M. CARRINGTON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

NOTE.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Carrington was specially detailed by the President June 15, 1893, to serve in the office of the United States consul at Bremen, in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893. His service in Bremen previous to above date was simply assistant to the consul, without authority to sign the bill of health.

The North German Lloyd Company will furnish additional quarters for emigrants in case of cholera in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, June 2, 1893.

SIR: A proposition has been made by the company to me to-day, and that is, that if necessity (*i. e.* an outbreak of cholera) demands the same, they will bring the steamship *Dania* here from Stettin, and, anchoring her below Hamburg at the place known as Brunshausen, will use her there as a hotel for emigrants from noninfected countries.

The cabin passengers can be taken to Cuxhaven, and there provided for; but there are not sufficient accommodations there for all, nor is there inclination on the part of the people to take the steerage passengers.

The Russians and other infected nationalities must still remain in the barracks, as heretofore, and are practically isolated from Hamburg.

Those coming from noninfected countries are now placed, as far as possible, under police surveillance day and night, and are not allowed to roam about the city.

This arrangement only holds good so long as no fresh cases occur; but in event of an outbreak of cholera I shall be compelled to demand more stringent measures, and the absolute certainty that all people going hence have been watched, and I believe that this can best be done on the *Dania* at Brunshausen or some other point down the Elbe.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITE.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Report of sanitary inspection work at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *June 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows: Nine vessels cleared from this port for the United States during the past week, three being passenger steamers. The steamer *Spoondam*, which cleared Saturday morning, was in the finest condition of any vessel I have yet inspected. This line has accepted all of my suggestions. They wash the entire steerage, berths, walls, and floors, with a 1 to 800 corrosive-sublimate solution, then rinse it off with sea water. When dry the berths are all given a new coat of paint. The floor is also scrubbed with a solution of oxalic acid to remove any stains. I turn steam into the sailors' fore-castle and into the fireman's quarters also if practicable. If there are no steam pipes in the fireman's apartment, sulphur fumigation is practiced. The berths here will from now on be scrubbed with sublimate solution also.

I inclose a clipping from the local Dutch paper stating that the official sanitary authorities of Germany had declared that no case of cholera had occurred in Germany or Austria-Hungary during the month of May, and that the reported case at Schiffbeck was a mistake. As this declared Hungary free from cholera for thirty days, I notified the company that Hungarians would not be detained five days until further notice. All of their baggage, however, is unpacked and disinfected by steam. Russians are detained according to regulations. French emigrants do not come here.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Smallpox at Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Genoa, June 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the health of Genoa. The health report dated May 20 gave 1 case of smallpox; the one of May 27, 2 cases; and the report just received, dated June 3, gives 5 cases with 2 deaths. The morning I had an interview with the health

authorities and elicited the following facts: Of the 5 cases above mentioned 2 occurred outside of the city walls and 3 cases were located in the business portion of the town. Three of the cases were removed to the lazaretto and 2 treated at their homes. I could obtain no further history of the cases. The chief medical officer informed me that when a case of smallpox occurred the patient, if possible, was removed to the hospital and the house disinfected by washing all exposed rooms with bichloride solution. Bedding and clothing were disinfected by steam. He furthermore stated that Genoa was never free from sporadic cases of smallpox and that this disease was now epidemic in the province of Venice.

I at once informed the North German Lloyd Steamship Company of the condition of affairs and urged them to take every precaution to secure the very best virus and to impress upon the ship's surgeon the necessity of great care in his vaccinations. I advised them to make the surgeon vaccinate 20 or 30 at a time and have them stand in his presence, with arms bare, until the virus dries. If the next health report shows an increase in cases will cable.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Emigrant inspection at Naples.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, May 30, 1893.

SIR: There has been a marked and sudden falling off of the number of passengers in the past two weeks. The reasons for this are hard to ascertain. It is certain, however, that the sudden diminution of emigration is a surprise to the steamship companies. Ordinarily they expect the business to diminish gradually about this time, but still to continue in considerable amount until June 15. There were to have been nine more sailings before the 15th, but it is pretty well settled now, that there will be only five, or one every three days. Of the last six ships sailing only one has taken a full load, the others have not taken more than half, and in one case only one-third as many as they expected; as a result I have been able to make the passengers much more comfortable, it having been feasible in most cases to put all of the people on the main deck, and also to remove a number of bunks and have tables and benches erected in the room thus obtained.

The sanitary condition of the ships continues to slowly improve, but much remains to be done. The necessity of certifying to the good sanitary condition of the ships in the bill of health being the only lever I have to use in moving the companies to reforms, I necessarily have to move slowly and carefully in the suggestion and introduction of improvements. As a general thing the companies accede at once to my suggestions. In one case not long since the changes necessary to make the ventilation comply with the law cost about \$1,000.

I have in preparation a table showing the numbers sailing from this port during the present and "pool year" and last, the "pool year" extending from June 15 to June 15. The totals will show a considerable increase for this year. I hope also to be able to show the cause for the present sudden falling off.

Respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Regulations of maritime sanitation issued by the Italian Government.

[Translated in the Marine Hospital Bureau.]

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR,
Rome, May 29, 1893.

The sanitary conditions of the Austro-Hungarian coast of the Adriatic being ascertained to be good, the following decree is formulated by the department of public health, in accordance with the law of December 22, 1888:

DECREE.

On and after the present date vessels from the Austro-Hungarian ports will be allowed free pratique, excepting such as come under the provisions of the regulations of maritime sanitation of November 11, No. 9.

The prefects of the maritime provinces, the police, and the port officials are charged with the execution of the preceding regulation.

Arrival of immigrants at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

[Telegram.]

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, June 17, 1893.

Steamer *Assyrian* arrived with 100 immigrants for United States. Baggage being disinfected.

WAKEFIELD G. FRYE,
Consul-General.

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

Relative to the spread of cholera in Russia.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, June 1, 1893.

SIR: For some time past I have been in frequent communication with Count Kapnist, Director of the Asiatic department at the foreign office, as regards the passage of the cholera from Asia over the south-eastern frontier of the Empire; this in years past has been its regular path, and consequently the Asiatic department has exercised its influence to promote sanitary measures in Persia and on the borders of the Caspian Sea.

Count Kapnist informed me last night that thus far the situation is encouraging; that there is as yet no cholera in the regions above named, and that while of course he does not undertake to make any prophecy, he can not but regard this state of things as exceedingly favorable.

As regards the condition of St. Petersburg, Gen. de Wahl, the prefect of the city, informed me last evening that there is as yet no cholera in St. Petersburg; that the measures of last winter have thus far kept the city free from it, and that there is no relaxation in the measures for preventing it and for dealing with it should it appear.

The papers of this morning give details of the meeting yesterday (at the city hall of St. Petersburg) of the sanitary commission of the city with particulars as to measures adopted.

The whole city is divided into small districts, in each one there is what is called an "Inspection Column," composed of a sanitary inspector, two physicians, a policeman, and a sanitary engineer, and each inspection column makes weekly reports on its own district.

Special hospitals are also kept in readiness and the institution for experimental medicine is steadily at work investigating such diseases as appear in this capital.

A confirmation of the statement made me by General de Wahl, which is at the same time a commentary on the measures above referred to, is found in the reports just made to me by our consul-general, Dr. Crawford.

He is a physician and familiarized himself with the treatment of cholera cases here last year, and he now informs me that having just inspected the hospitals he has found no case of cholera in them.

As to cholera in some of the remote southern and southwestern districts of this Empire it is now considered as well held in check, and not threatening to this or other countries at present.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW D. WHITE.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

To the Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE.

The sanitary condition of Bagdad, Turkey.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Bagdad, Turkey, May 18, 1893.

SIR: It has occurred to me that with the increased vigilance of the United States Government to prevent the importation of cholera or other infectious diseases which imposes additional cares and labors on you, that information from different parts of the world as to sanitary conditions might be of some value to you in carrying out the defense against the pestiferous microbes.

Bagdad is at present very healthy, notwithstanding the most absolute disregard for all health laws. This city is famous as a summer health resort for the entire Persian Gulf region. "The air and water of Bagdad are good." This statement I have heard often since my arrival, and what everyone says must contain at least a grain of truth. As seen with the eyes of a sanitarian the above statements must be modified so as to read thus:

"The desert air of Mesopotamia and the Tigris water above or a few miles below Bagdad are good"; but the air in the streets of Bagdad is laden with dust composed chiefly of the ordure of asses and men, and the water drunk by the inhabitants of Bagdad is contaminated with sewage and other filth."

Bagdad is flat and scarcely a foot above the surface of the river when high, and the soil being very porous the cess pits (and cellars near river) become at such times filled with water, and liquid sewage filters back into the river all along the bank where water is taken and carried to the dwellings in goatskin bags. The sewage from the barracks is, I believe, emptied into the river direct. At high water the river is very muddy and the current, fortunately, very swift (about 6 miles an hour), consequently it may be assumed that all these impurities are rapidly oxidized; but unfortunately the water for domestic use is taken right along the bank, usually where there is a deep cutting into it and stagnant water, and just where it is taken hundreds of donkeys and men

urinate and defecate every day. Solid pieces of fecal matter are often carried to the houses in the water. This water, it is true, is filtered through porous earthenware jars before being drank, but this only removes solid impurities.

The water tastes good (early in the spring it had a decided saline taste, whether from sewage contamination or from the river passing through salt or saltpeter beds higher up I can not say, probably the latter), but it certainly is not pure. When the river falls the current lessens, in fact it is said that there is hardly any current then, the current depending almost entirely on pressure of water from higher up, caused by melting of snow in Armenia. The distance from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf by river is 600 miles, yet it is said that we are only 45 feet above sea level.

Although Bagdad and surrounding districts are healthy, some of the wool shipped from here comes from Persia and possibly from cholera-infected regions. To reach here, however, it has to journey far through very intense heat, and in the chambers where it is spread out before being baled the temperature reaches 120° F. and more. If cholera should break out here, however, I have decided, unless otherwise instructed, to fumigate all wools to be shipped to America with SO₂ before allowing it to be baled. I have asked the Department of State for specific instructions with regard to this.

While in Calcutta (last January and February) I visited several times the laboratory of Dr. Cunningham, who showed me a number of cultures of the cholera bacillus. He recognized several varieties, but doubted their pathogenic powers. He told me that the prisoners in the house of correction had a secret, which he had been unable to get from them either by threats or by promises of rewards, by which they could produce in themselves a diarrhea (not cholera), the discharges containing bacilli, which could not be distinguished from the orthodox "comma bacillus" of Koch. I regret very much that I have not a microscope and other instruments for investigation, for here I can get nothing, not even a test tube and reagents. Had I known, I should certainly have brought with me enough to fix up a simple laboratory. Another thing I miss much is a set of meteorological instruments. If the Government would only supply me with these things I would make good use of them.

I am gathering material for a paper on the climatology and demography of Mesopotamia for the Pan-American Medical Congress. Of course I am obliged to take most of my information at second hand; still I hope to make it valuable.

Owing to the extremely filthy habits of the poor here—and the rich have no better idea of cleanliness, though surrounded by barbaric splendor, such as Europe or America know not—there is an appalling amount of preventable eye disease here. Should you require any specific information from this region, you have only to let me know, and as far as it lies in my power I shall be happy to serve you.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN C. SUNDBERG.

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

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Melbourne*.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 474,810. Total deaths, 696, including enteric fever, 21; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of June 17, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 136 deaths in this city during the week ending June 15, 1893.

Seventeen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 45 new cases), 4 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, and 1 by diphtheria.

Three of the deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital, while the remaining 14 were among private individuals in civil hospitals and in private houses in different parts of the city.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended June 5, 1893. Population, 133,443. Total deaths, 145, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 3 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 10.5, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 24.7 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and fifty-three deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 9; measles, 29; scarlet fever, 27; typhus fever, 1; diphtheria, 51; whooping cough, 35; enteric fever, 7; and diarrhea and dysentery, 28. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 290 deaths. In greater London 1,809 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 12; smallpox, 1; and 7 from scarlet fever; and measles, 7.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 3 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 4.5, and the highest in Dublin, viz, 26.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 183 deaths were registered, including typhus fever, 1; measles, 4; whooping cough, 2; and enteric fever 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 3, corresponded to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.2, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 27.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 541, including measles, 45; smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 21; fever, 3; and diarrhea, 15.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 29,231. Total deaths, 70.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of March, 1893. Total deaths, 542, including cholera, 2; smallpox, 13; and "fever," 136.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 109, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

MALTA and GOZO.—Two weeks ended April 15, 1893. Total deaths, 156, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 11; and whooping cough, 7.

St. HELENA.—Two weeks ended May 11, 1893. Population, 3,877. Total deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended May 20, 1893. Reports from 15 cities, having an aggregate population of 524,251, show a total of 238 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 34; diphtheria and croup, 14; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 1.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Quarter ended March 31, 1893. Total deaths, 91, including 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen der Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, May 31, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—No new cases of cholera are reported from Hamburg.

RUSSIA.—The following statistics are officially reported:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Podolia.....	Apr. 14-27.....	241	68
Orel.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....		
Nishni-Novgorod.....	Apr. 20-May 4.....	1	
Simhirsksk.....	Apr. 17-May 2.....	4	1
Ufa.....	Apr. 19-May 11.....		
Kuban province.....	Apr. 8-22.....	6	1
Jelissawetpol.....	May 2.....	7	2

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From April 16 to 22 there were 35 choleraic deaths.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	May 27.....	102,932	69							2			
Amherstburg.....	June 3.....	2,300	1										
Amherstburg.....	June 10.....	2,300	1										
Amsterdam.....	June 3.....	426,480	141					1		2	1	4	
Antwerp.....	June 3.....	248,296	97			7		2		1		12	
Bamberg.....	May 20.....	35,815	17						1				
Bamberg.....	May 27.....	35,815	16						1	2			
Basle.....	May 20.....	78,000	34										
Basle.....	May 27.....	78,000	39										
Belfast.....	June 3.....	265,123	110					1			2	2	
Belleville.....	June 10.....	10,200	3										
Birmingham.....	June 3.....	487,897	168							2		1	3
Bremen.....	May 27.....	127,000	38								2		
Bristol.....	June 3.....	225,146	56									1	
Brunswick.....	May 27.....	108,000	60										
Brussels.....	May 27.....	483,081	236			1		4		3	17	2	
Buda-Pesth.....	May 27.....	520,000	28				1			14	8	1	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 29.....	681,560	340	27		3							
Cardiff.....	June 3.....	142,346	41						1	1	5	3	

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.	
Cartagena	May 20	25,000	12					1					
Cartagena	May 28	25,000	8					2					
Castellamere	June 3	33,000	11										
Chatham	June 10	10,000	2										
Chemnitz	May 27	144,360	102						1	3			
Chihuahua	June 10	29,500	18										1
Christiania	June 3	161,151	42										
Cienfuegos	June 10	20,000	22			3							
Coaticook	June 15	2,500	2										
Cologne	May 27	300,064	169					2					1
Copenhagen	May 27	334,000	127						1	1			
Crefeld	June 3	108,000	59								1		
Denia	June 3	14,000	5										
Dresden	May 27	289,844	175					1			9	18	2
Dunkirk	June 5	158,291	36					2		5	2	2	2
Dusseldorf	May 27	156,500	66										
Edinburgh	May 27	267,672	101								4	2	2
Edinburgh	June 3	267,672	81							1	5	2	2
Florence	June 4	186,015	94					2		1	1	1	
Flushing	June 3	15,000	6										
Frankfort-on-the-Main	June 3	185,000	93			3			1	9	2		
Frieburg	June 3	48,909	28							2			
Funchal	May 20	140,000	15										
Funchal	May 27	140,000	11					1					
Fürth	May 27	45,000	30						1	3			
Genoa	June 3	181,890	89			2				6	5		
Ghent	June 3	153,290	61							1	10	2	
Girgenti	May 20	23,847	8				1						
Glasgow	May 27	677,883	302			1		2	5	2			
Glasgow	June 3	677,883	282					2	5		27	15	
Gothenburg	May 27	105,800	30						1				
Gothenburg	May 20	105,800	31			2			5				
Governor's Harbor	June 9	1,130	1										
Guelph	June 3	10,689	3										
Guelph	June 10	10,689	1										
Halifax	June 10	38,700	1										
Hamburg	May 27	620,000	243					1	4	10	2	1	
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 3	15,413	1										
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 10	15,413	1										
Hanover	May 27	191,400	54						2	4	1		
Havana	June 8	290,448	124		11			3		3			
Havre	May 27	116,269	74					5			4		
Hiogo	May 6	148,118	58			2		2		2			
Hiogo	May 13	148,118	60			3		6					
Hiogo	May 28	148,118	34			1		5					
Huddersfield	June 3	97,552	32						1				
Jerez de la Frontera	May 20	61,708	29			1							
Kanagawa	May 8	126,685											
Kanagawa	May 15	126,685						1					
Kingston	June 16	19,264	2										
Konigsberg	June 3	167,000							4	3			
La Guayra	May 27	15,000	8										
Leeds	June 3	382,094	129					1		2	2	3	
Leghorn	June 4	103,265	30										
Leith	May 27	70,972	18						1	2	1		
Leith	June 3	70,972	18										
Leige	June 3	155,898	46					1					
Liverpool	June 3	517,980	242				1	2	5		11	4	
London	June 10	19,746	9										
Lyons	May 27	438,000	182					2	1	3			
Madrid	May 7	482,816	296					3	2	1	6		
Madrid	May 15	482,816	322					6		3	16		
Madrid	May 23	482,816	331			2		2		8	10	1	
Magdeburg	May 20	215,105	84						1	4			
Magdeburg	May 27	215,194	78							7			
Manchester	June 3	515,507	211			1			1	3	12	7	
Mannheim	June 3	80,000	43										
Marsala	May 20	40,131	7					1					
Matamoros	June 9	8,000	8										
Mayence	May 20	72,281	36					1	2	1			
Mayence	May 27	72,281	43							2			
Munich	May 20	380,000	201						3	4	1		
Munich	May 27	380,000	186					1	1	4			
Naples	June 3	620,000	320					3					

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.		
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.....	June 3.....	197,026	76											
Nogales.....	June 10.....	1,200	2											
Nuremberg.....	May 20.....	153,015	66										1	4
Odessa.....	May 27.....	315,900	131			3				1			4	
Odessa.....	June 3.....	315,900	135			3			1				3	
Palermo.....	May 20.....	250,000	116							1	2	1		
Pará.....	May 14.....	100,000	46		4					3				
Pará.....	May 21.....	100,000	41		7					3				
Paris.....	June 3.....	2,424,705	845			2	1	7	12	26	29	8		
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16.....	200,000	78		3			10						
Piedras Negras.....	June 12.....	10,000	7											
Plymouth.....	June 6.....	86,772	24											
Port Hope.....	June 17.....	5,042	1											
Port Sarnia.....	June 10.....	6,600	3											
Prague.....	June 3.....	186,315	24						4	7	13			
Prescott.....	June 8.....	2,988	1											
Prescott.....	June 15.....	2,988	3							1				
Queenstown.....	June 3.....	9,000	3											
Rome.....	Apr. 29.....	448,495	221						4	2	4			
Rome.....	May 6.....	448,495	217			1			2		1			2
Rotterdam.....	June 3.....	222,230	84						1	1		1		
Sagua la Grande.....	June 3.....	18,109	11											
St. Georges.....	June 5.....	15,013	1											
St. Georges.....	June 12.....	15,013	1											
St. John.....	June 10.....	39,179	13											
St. John.....	June 10.....	4,772	1											
St. Petersburg.....	May 27.....	1,000,000	680			1	1	8	9	3	2	2		
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Apr. 25.....	12,019	32											
St. Thomas, W. I.....	May 5.....	12,019	29											
St. Thomas, W. I.....	May 12.....	12,019	35											
St. Thomas, W. I.....	May 19.....	12,019	42											
St. Thomas, W. I.....	May 26.....	12,019	41											
Santanella.....	June 4.....	45,500	25											
Sheffield.....	June 3.....	334,184	131							1	1	4	3	
Schiedam.....	June 3.....	25,280	8											
Sonneberg.....	May 28.....	12,000	6											
Sonneberg.....	June 4.....	12,000	4											
Southampton.....	June 3.....	65,621	27						1			1		
Stettin.....	May 27.....	120,000	50						1					
Stockholm.....	June 3.....	249,246	109							5		5		
Stuttgart.....	June 3.....	139,659	66									3		
Sunderland.....	June 3.....	134,394	36						1	1				
Tampico.....	June 11.....	7,000	11											
Tegucigalpa.....	May 27.....	12,000	4			2								
Trieste.....	May 27.....	155,471	3			6				1	3			
Tuxpan.....	June 10.....	10,280	3											
Venice.....	May 27.....	163,601	73								1	2		
Victoria.....	May 27.....	16,841	5											
Victoria.....	June 3.....	16,841	5											
Victoria.....	June 10.....	16,841	8											
Vienna.....	May 20.....	1,435,931	842			1		1	11	43	55	2		
Vera Cruz.....	June 9.....	25,500	29		7			2	1					
Warsaw.....	May 20.....	500,931	201			10	5	1	2	3				
Warsaw.....	May 27.....	500,931	185			11	3	2	1	5	2	3		
Zurich.....	Apr. 29.....	104,406	72					1		6	1			
Zurich.....	May 20.....	104,406	52							6				
Zurich.....	May 27.....	104,406	42					1		2				

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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