

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 9, 1894.

No. 10.

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

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.]

Smallpox on the steamship Erivan—Patients removed from vessel at Delaware Breakwater Quarantine.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE, March 1, 1894.—I have the honor to report that the tank steamer *Erivan*, sent up from the Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, having had a case of smallpox during her voyage, arrived at this station yesterday. The officers and crew were vaccinated and the disinfection of the vessel was completed this afternoon. The *Erivan* will be detained for observation for a period of about twelve days.—A. H. GLENNAN, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE STATION, March 3, 1894.—Second case of smallpox is probably developing upon the *Erivan*. If continued will send vessel to Breakwater for removal of patient, and return her same day for observation and redisinfection.—A. H. GLENNAN, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, March 5, 1894.—Steamer *Erivan* returned from Reedy Island this morning. Left another case of smallpox and a third with premonitory symptoms.—W. P. ORR, *Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE, March 5, 1894.—As indicated to you in my telegram of the 3d instant, I have the honor to report that a second case of smallpox was discovered upon the tank steamer *Erivan*, from Havre, France, which arrived here upon the 28th ultimo. I ordered the vessel to proceed to the Delaware Breakwater station at day-break this morning, remove patient and dunnage to the hospital, and return to this station the same day. Dr. McDowell accompanied the vessel, and is instructed to remove any member of the crew at the last moment who might be a suspect, and thus avoid undue detention of the vessel. The officers and crew were vaccinated upon first arrival, and the vessel disinfected, the second case going through the period of incubation at the time. Disinfection will be again practiced, and the period of detention observed.—A. H. GLENNAN, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Smallpox in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1894.—You are hereby notified that since my last report of February 13th ultimo one case of smallpox has occurred at Shamokin, Northumberland County. Origin not known. One additional case of smallpox has occurred in Philadelphia. Traced to Connecticut. One fatal case of smallpox has occurred at Dagus Mines, Elk County, an Italian immigrant recently arrived. Nine additional cases of smallpox have occurred in Pittsburg. All isolated in municipal hospital. An outbreak of smallpox is reported in a family near Fritztown, Berks County. Two cases of smallpox are reported at Reading, Berks County. Imported from contiguous townships. Two cases of smallpox are reported at Riverside, Northumberland County. Origin not known.—BENJAMIN LEE, *Secretary State Board of Health.*

Smallpox at Menominee, Mich.

LANSING, MICH., February 27, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that 3 cases of smallpox exist at Menominee, in the county of Menominee, in this State. The persons sick are a saloon-keeper and 2 others. The origin of the disease is unknown. The measures taken to restrict are isolation, vaccination, and revaccination.—HENRY B. BAKER, *Secretary State Board of Health.*

Sanitary inspection of vessels at Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1894.—Referring to previous correspondence, I have to say that I caused an inspection to be made of the vessels now in winter quarters at this port, and have to report that there were no cases of smallpox among the persons engaged in caring for them. I transmit herewith the report of the inspecting officer showing the details of the work.

The disease, notwithstanding the efforts of the health department of Chicago, is steadily increasing. Many thousands of persons have been vaccinated by the city authorities. This has been supplemented by compulsory vaccination of all school children, and by vaccinations made by private physicians. The cheaper lodging houses, furnishing refuge to a floating population, and the poor foreign element in the community, are for the most part the victims. Two sailors with smallpox have appeared at our dispensary and were turned over to the local health authorities. In these cases the disease was contracted at a boarding house. The sailor who died at this hospital, previously reported, was taken from the steamer *Menominee*, a vessel plying between Chicago and Ludington, Mich. The vessel was disinfected as soon as the nature of the case was made clear.

The State boards of health of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, by committees from their respective boards, held a conference in this city on Thursday and Friday, March 1 and 2. I was present by invitation.

The health officer of Chicago, Dr. A. B. Reynolds, was present and furnished the committee with information from his office showing the state of smallpox at the present time, from which it appeared that there were over 200 cases reported for the month of February, a considerable increase over the preceding month. He announced his intention of making a house-to-house inspection as soon as possible in the infected

district. As there is no hospital for "suspect" cases, suspected persons are kept under domiciliary observation, and a few cases have not been removed to the pesthouse. With the improved ventilation in the tenement-house district, which will naturally follow the onset of warmer weather, owing to the throwing open of the houses, and the increase in the number of vaccinated, we may naturally expect a diminution of the disease, and it may be stamped out by the discovery and treatment of the cases now concealed from the health officers.

This can only be done by a thorough house-to-house inspection, repeated twice, at intervals of ten days, in order to find cases which were in incubative stage at first inspection. This method, I am informed, is to be pursued by the health officer.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

CHICAGO, March 3, 1894.—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your verbal instructions, I have inspected all vessels in winter quarters to ascertain if any contagious or infectious diseases existed on said vessels. I finished the inspection yesterday afternoon, March 2, 1894. I inspected 340 vessels, the inspection occupying 3 days. With the tugboat provided I proceeded to the extreme outlying docks on the south branch of the Chicago River, locally known as "Mud Lake," and commenced the inspection from that point, taking in all vessels lying in the river and slips adjoining. Having finished the south branch, I in like manner proceeded down the north branch, and finally the main river. I found no case of contagious disease on any of the vessels, and only 4 cases of any kind, and each case was under the care of a physician.

There are in port at this time, 325 steamers and sailing vessels, 9 yachts, and 6 canal boats, making a total of 340, distributed as follows: South branch—In river, 80, with 66 people on board; in slips, 75, with 81 people on board; making a total of 155 vessels and 147 people. North branch—In river, 109, with 97 people on board. Main river—In river, 49, with 136 people on board; in slips, 27, with 68 people on board, making a total of 76 vessels and 204 people, and a grand total of 340 vessels harboring a population of 448.

There were 158 vessels (including yachts and canal boats) with no one on board. In many cases one keeper would be in charge of several vessels. Some vessels had one or two families on board, including several children, the largest number found on one boat being 12. As a rule, the sailing vessels had no one on board. The steamers usually had one or two keepers on board.

A majority of the vessels were loaded with grain, so I was informed, and awaiting the opening of navigation. Of the vessels that I boarded the majority were comparatively clean, considering that they were out of commission.

From this inspection it is my opinion that there is no contagious disease on the vessels in this port, and that the general health of the people on them will compare most favorably with an equal number living on shore.—C. P. WERTENBAKER, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To Surgeon JOHN B. HAMILTON, *M. H. S.*

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended March 3, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, March 4, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 3, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessels.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
Feb. 25	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	129
26	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....	193
27	Steamship Berlin.....	Southampton.....	297
27	Steamship Fulda.....	Genoa and Gibraltar.....	459
27	Steamship Aurania.....	Liverpool.....	86
27	Steamship Neustria.....	Marseilles and Naples.....	111
28	Steamship Moravia.....	Hamburg.....	76
28	Steamship Chateau Lafite.....	Bordeaux.....	50
Mar. 1	Steamship Waesland.....	Antwerp.....	172
1	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool.....	181
1	Steamship State of California..	Glasgow.....	46
2	Steamship München.....	Bremen.....	228
3	Steamship Saale.....	do.....	146
3	Steamship Neckar.....	Naples.....	363
	Total.....		2,537

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

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended March 3, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 3, 1894; also the names of vessels and the ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
Mch. 2	Steamship Baumwall.....	Hamburg.....	72
2	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	137

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended February 24, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of San Francisco, February 24, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 24, 1894; also the names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
Feb. 18	Steamship St. Paul.....	Mexican ports.....	1
20	Steamship San Jose.....	Mazatlan.....	16
20	Steamship Umatilla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	14
22	Steamship Oceanic.....	Hongkong, Yokohama.....	16

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of February, 1894. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 13, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of February, 1894. Population, white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total population, 19,303. Deaths, white, 5; colored, 9; total, 13, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Dubuque*.—Month of February, 1894. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; and croup, 1.

Keokuk.—Month of February, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 17, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and measles, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended February 24, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 52 observers, indicate that scarlet fever increased, and that pneumonia, tonsillitis, neuralgia, and consumption decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 56 places, diphtheria at 26; enteric fever at 17; and measles at 17 places.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Manchester*.—Month of January, 1894. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 95, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; and croup, 2.

NEW YORK.—Month of January, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 153 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 10,948 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,140; enteric fever, 105; smallpox, 34; scarlet fever, 146; croup and diphtheria, 680; measles, 122; and whooping cough, 55.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The reported mortality shows an annual death rate per 1,000 population of 19·70, and a daily average mortality of 353, that of December having been 19·20, and the daily rate 342. It corresponds quite closely with the reported mortality of January, 1893. The present prevalence of epidemic influenza began in December, 1,000 deaths of that month being attributed to it; 1,200 deaths are estimated as due to it this month. The preceding epidemic caused but 1,000 deaths in the two months of December and January, and reached its culmination in April. The percentage of infant mortality is low (28·2), and so also is the zymotic mortality (12·4), the common infectious diseases being always relatively low during the prevalence of grippe. The actual mortality from this class was 1,355 against 1,441 in December, and 1,436 in January, 1893. Typhoid fever shows an unusually low prevalence. Scarlet fever is much less prevalent than a year ago. Measles caused more deaths than at any time since the spring of 1892, but is limited almost entirely to the maritime district. Diphtheria caused 678 deaths, the same as in December, its increase having commenced last October, since when the mortality has been greater than for more than two years. It has prevailed chiefly in New York and Brooklyn, other parts of the State being exceptionally free from it except localities in the east central district, some of which have come under direct care from this board. Of 34 deaths from smallpox, 19 occurred in the Kings County Hospital for

Contagious Diseases, all of which probably originated in Brooklyn. Within a short time cases have developed in Utica, Troy, South Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and College Point, the first originating in Chicago, the rest in New York. There is a large increase in the mortality from acute respiratory and other local diseases, and also in deaths attributed to old age. The weather was on an average several degrees warmer than the average, and the rainfall deficient, except at the extreme south and west the wind was southerly.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of January, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 28 towns, having an aggregate population of 145,154 (white, 85,450; colored, 59,704), show a total of 201 deaths (white, 80; colored, 121), including phthisis pulmonalis, 32; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

TENNESSEE.—Month of January, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 8 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 258,919 (white, 164,753; colored, 94,166), show a total of 347 deaths (white, 160; colored, 187), including phthisis pulmonalis, 70; smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 9; and diphtheria, 4.

OHIO—Cincinnati.—Month of February, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 461, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 11; diphtheria, 14; measles, 3; and croup, 2.

Youngstown.—Month of February, 1894. Population, 35,000. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; and enteric fever, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—Williamsport.—Month of February, 1894. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Reports of the Officers of the City of Columbus, Ga., 1893.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, New Castle upon Tyne, England, 1893.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 26, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	24		9	1 05		90
Portland, Me.....	25		10	91		84
Northfield, Vt.....	18		13	73		70
Boston, Mass.....	30		9	91		66
Nantucket, Mass.....	32		6	81		22
Block Island, R. I.....	32		8	1 18		03
New London, Conn.....	32		10	1 04		21
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	28		13	64		63
New York, N. Y.....	33		8	98	73	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	36		9	79	36	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	35		5	84	34	
Baltimore, Md.....	38		9	91	49	
Washington, D. C.....	37		8	84	1 15	
Lynchburg, Va.....	42		6	84	1 15	
Norfolk, Va.....	45		6	98	48	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	47		7	1 05	92	
Wilmington, N. C.....	52		4	84	14	
Charleston, S. C.....	55		3	84	1 54	
Augusta, Ga.....	53		6	95	2 30	
Savannah, Ga.....	57		4	77	1 23	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	61		2	77	99	
Titusville, Fla.....	63	4		86		70
Jupiter, Fla.....	68	3		58		52
Key West, Fla.....	72	2		39		39
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48		7	1 16	01	
Pensacola, Fla.....	58		8	1 03	1 50	
Mobile, Ala.....	57		9	1 21	1 61	
Montgomery, Ala.....	55		7	1 36	98	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	55		15	1 21	41	
New Orleans, La.....	60		12	1 08	4 82	
Shreveport, La.....	54		15	1 14		65
Fort Smith, Ark.....	46		11	85		43
Little Rock, Ark.....	48		16	1 49		1 25
Palestine, Tex.....	55		17	94		63
Galveston, Tex.....	59		14	70	1 22	
San Antonio, Tex.....	58		16	54		52
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	60		15	51	34	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	48		18	1 33		80
Nashville, Tenn.....	45		14	1 34		48
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	48		9	1 36		10
Knoxville, Tenn.....	45		9	1 31		30
Louisville, Ky.....	41		14	1 12		52
Indianapolis, Ind.....	34		14	87		87
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	38		13	94		46
Columbus, Ohio.....	34		11	90		38
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	38		10	77	58	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	35		10	63		01
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	25		14	63	49	
Rochester, N. Y.....	26		12	63		42
Buffalo, N. Y.....	25		12	63		52
Erie, Pa.....	29		14	84		83
Cleveland, Ohio.....	29		12	70		58
Sandusky, Ohio.....	30		12	76		76
Toledo, Ohio.....	30		14	49		47
Detroit, Mich.....	29		16	56		51
Port Huron, Mich.....	24		14	63		56
Alpena, Mich.....	19		10	56		54
Marquette, Mich.....	17		10	40		12
Green Bay, Wis.....	19		10	69		69
Grand Haven, Mich.....	26		12	56		41
Milwaukee, Wis.....	24		12	49		46
Chicago, Ill.....	28		16	56		42
Duluth, Minn.....	16		8	28		27
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	19		8	25		25
La Crosse, Wis.....	22		9	28		28

* 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 February 26, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Dubuque, Iowa.....	25		13	.42		.37
Davenport, Iowa.....	27		14	.43		.29
Des Moines, Iowa.....	26		13	.34		.10
Keokuk, Iowa.....	31		13	.49		.47
Springfield, Ill.....	33		15	.91		.91
Cairo, Ill.....	42		16	1.05		.85
St. Louis, Mo.....	37		13	.75		.75
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	39		13	.84		.83
Kansas City, Mo.....	35		14	.42		.42
Wichita, Kans.....	40		15	.35		.32
Concordia, Kans.....	32		10	.20		.19
Omaha, Nebr.....	28		12	.21		.14
Valentine, Nebr.....	26		12	.14	.26	
Huron, S. Dak.....	17		5	.14		.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	19		0	.07		.07
Moorehead, Minn.....	9		2	.21		.18
St. Vincent, Minn.....	4	2		.11		.11
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	13		2	.21		.21
Williston, N. Dak.....	13		3	.11		.11
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	19	0		.14		.14
Helena, Mont.....	26		13	.14		.13
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	24		8	.21		.09
Spokane, Wash.....	32		8	.46		.42
Walla Walla, Wash.....	38		13	.44		.23
Winnemucca, Nev.....	36		11	.21	.12	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36		13	.35		.00
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	29		16	.07	.23	
North Platte, Nebr.....	29		9	.12		.11
Denver, Colo.....	35		16	.14	.11	
Pueblo, Colo.....	36		23	.15	.71	
Dodge City, Kans.....	35		14	.14		.08
Abilene, Tex.....	50		18	.28		.28
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	35		8	.14	.14	
El Paso, Tex.....	52		12	.14		.14
Tucson, Ariz.....	55		6	.30		.30
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash†.....			5	1.75		1.19
Olympia, Wash.....	41		9	1.66		1.51
Portland, Oreg.....	45		3	1.07		1.01
Roseburg, Oreg.....	51		3	.80		.73
Red Bluff, Cal.....	52		2	.70		.25
Sacramento, Cal.....	53		2	.87		.54
San Francisco, Cal.....	51		1	.31	.22	
Fresno, Cal.....	47		2	.14		.14
Keeler, Cal.....	56		1	.82		.82
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56		2	.55		.43
San Diego, Cal.....	56		1	.07		.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	61		6			

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

†Data missing.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera in Bosnia and Russian Poland during December, 1893.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, Austria, January 26, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the Austrian Official Sanitary Journal reports for week ended December 22, in 18 districts of Bosnia, 54 new cases of cholera, and 16 deaths for 8 districts.

The same journal reports 474 new cases and 248 deaths from cholera for the month of December in Russian Poland, and that towards the end of the month the increase of cases was considerable in the town of Garwolin and in the district of Ianow, both in Russian Poland, from whence so many emigrants arrive in the United States. With the cholera still epidemic, continued vigilance on the part of the authorities in New York Harbor is absolutely necessary.

It of course follows that, if the very extreme cold weather has not sufficed to stamp out cholera in Russia, with the opening of spring and summer, when the intercourse between Russia and Austria is very large, that the disease will again make its appearance in this Empire.

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

MAX JUDD,
Consul-General.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BELGIUM.

Cholera at Namur.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Ghent, Belgium, February 19, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you an article cut from the Journal de Gand, of February 15, 1894, together with a translation thereof, relative to the "cholera at Namur," in Belgium.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. MORRIS,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(From the Journal de Gand, February 15, 1894.)

It is certain that cholera has come to us from Charleroi by the Sambre, entering by the Anvelass pass. The streets of Namur along the river front are especially contaminated. It is to be feared that it may spread by descending the Meuse and attack Andenne, Huy, and Liege.

We have had in all during a month 75 cases, of which 49 were fatal. One soldier of the garrison has died; he belonged to the Castle barracks. At St. Gilles Hospital 11 old people have succumbed. In one house of the Rue des Moulins there were 5 cases. This building contained a store of guano and numerous poor households inhabited it—they still inhabit it. Most of the sick have been transported to St. Joseph's Hospital, Rue des Bourgeois. In ordinary times this is a hospital for syphilitics and for drunkards seized with delirium. Yesterday evening there were

there under treatment 7 cholera cases. The total mortality of the city has increased as follows: Average mortality 15 to 19 per week; first week in February, 22; second week in February, 30.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Additional particulars concerning the smallpox outbreak in Bradford, England.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Bradford, February 6, 1894.

Since the report of December 22, 1893, upon "The long fight against smallpox in Bradford," I have been in receipt of inquiries from the United States asking further particulars. One particular inquiry is concerning the percentage of mortality in vaccinated and unvaccinated cases. Upon application to the health officer of Bradford, he furnished the following statistics, to which he appended his signature:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.*
Unvaccinated	195	55	28 '2
Vaccinated	702	36	5 '1
One mark	144	17	11 '8
Two marks	285	16	5 '6
Three marks	194	3	1 '3
Four marks	79	0	0 '0

* Cases during 1893.

It appears from this that not only does vaccination decrease the death rate, but that the number of marks at each vaccination enters largely into the case. It is shown that amongst those contracting the disease none died that had received the virus in four abrasions at the same time. The percentage was small in those who received three marks, was larger in those that received two, and quite large in those that received but one. It seems to be the custom in Bradford for those enthusiastic in behalf of vaccination to receive the virus in four incisions in the arm or leg. A great many have three, and the majority two incisions. The chairman of the health board, who contracted the disease at the hospital fire, and died from it, was vaccinated in youth, but the marks were very faint. Though a believer in vaccination, he had not been vaccinated since infancy. This was probably through carelessness. There is a law here which compels the registration of births before a public registrar within six weeks after birth. When this is done the person registering is handed a blank form, which must be subscribed to by the family physician or public vaccinator. You are told it is compulsory to vaccinate the infant before it is three months old, and that the form must be certified to and returned. The form is already stamped with a 1-cent Government stamp ready for return. If the form is not filled and returned in the required length of time the parent is subject to be summoned before a magistrate and fined, unless sufficient reasons are presented for the delay.

It is the testimony of the registrar for this district that 75 or 80 per cent of all the infants registered are vaccinated according to law as shown by the returns. The delinquents remaining are, however, seldom proceeded against, though they are frequently notified of the requirements of the law and the penalty.

CLAUDE MEEKER,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NORWAY.

Circulars of the Norwegian Government relative to cholera-infected ports.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Christiania, February 5, 1894.

SIR: I beg to hand you herewith two printed circulars, issued by the Royal Norwegian department of justice, on the 26th and 31st ultimo, respecting alterations in the official list of cholera-infected ports and the discontinuance of the rules prescribed on the 1st September, 1893, concerning precautions against the introduction of Asiatic cholera.

A translation of the same is appended.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GERT GADE,
Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosures.]

Circular relating to cholera-infected places.

[Department of justice and police of the Royal Norwegian Government.]

The following ports and countries are hereby struck from the list of cholera-infected places: Roumania, Hungary, Galicia, and Bukowina, together with Asiatic Turkey and the ports on the Red Sea.

Pursuant to this and previous circulars, the following places and countries are at present declared infected with cholera: Russia, excepting the ports on the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea.

Vessels having cholera patients on board and bound for Norwegian ports shall be directed by the pilots to the quarantine hospitals at Odderoen near Christiansand. In other ports the masters may be obliged to keep the patients on board and be submitted to quarantine.

F. HAGERUP,
AND. FARDEN.

CHRISTIANIA, *January 26, 1894.*

[Circular from the department of justice of the Royal Norwegian Government.]

The regulations respecting the precautions against the introduction of cholera issued by the department on the 1st of September last, in accordance with the law of June 26, 1893, and royal order of July 14 next are hereby repealed. The order to take effect at once. The foregoing is hereby communicated to all concerned.

F. HAGERUP.
AND. FARDEN.

CHRISTIANIA, *January 31, 1894.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Arrival of immigrants at Halifax.

HALIFAX, February 26, 1894.—I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port on Saturday, midnight, of the Dominion steamship *Labrador*, from Liverpool, England, with 38 emigrants destined for the United States. All well. Baggage disinfected by steam and sulphur.—DARIUS H. INGRAHAM, *Consul-General.*

HALIFAX, March 1, 1894.—I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port of the steamship *Lake Nipigon*, from England; 34 emigrants destined for the United States. Baggage disinfected by steam and sulphur. All well.—DARIUS H. INGRAHAM, *Consul-General*.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, *February 19, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information relative to cholera in Russia and Turkey. It is most difficult to obtain reliable statistics, especially as relating to remote districts, and it is doubtful if even the Government is able to secure it.

I inclose a table of the latest figures furnished by the medical department of the ministry of the interior. I think it proper to state, however, that I do not consider them as entirely reliable. There is no doubt, however, that cholera is now less threatening in Russia than it has been at any time during the past two years, and this opinion is formed not only from such statistics as I have been able to obtain, but from information furnished me by the chief surgeon of the police department of St. Petersburg and by several persons just returned from Siberia. I believe myself that there is less to be feared from Russia during the approaching spring than from the infected districts in the north of Europe, Germany, Belgium, and France, and in the south of France and Naples. Cholera has almost disappeared from this city. For the week ended February 17 there were only 4 new cases and 1 death.

A decree of the minister of the interior is published this morning declaring the province of Podolia free from cholera since January 10, 1894.

I have received information from a reliable source of the existence of a serious epidemic of smallpox at Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei River, about 40 deaths occurring daily. This place is in Siberia, and the only means of communication is by sledge.

At Constantinople, on February 12, there were 6 new cases, and 1 death in Stamboul. Up to that date the quarters of Pera and Galata remained full.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

[Inclosure.]

The medical department of the ministry of the interior has received the following information concerning the development of cholera and cholera-like diseases from January 22 to January 28, 1894:

Place.	Date.	New cases.	Deaths.
In the governments of—			
Volyn (supplementary).....	Dec. 22-25.....	2	2
Korno.....	Jan. 9-15.....	21	13
Radom.....	Jan. 9-15.....	17	2
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 9-19.....	43	14
Stavropol.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 10... 1	5	4
Tambov.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1
Samara (supplementary information).....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1....	16	5
St. Petersburg (city).....	Jan. 20-27.....	24	17
Tula.....	Dec. 2-15.....	2	2
Constantinople (city).....	Jan. 12-18.....	4	4
Adrianople (city).....	Jan. 13-17.....	1	1

Cholera in Stavropol government.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Batoum, Russia, February 3, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith official returns, published during the past week, concerning cholera in this consular district: In the Stavropol government from January 20 to 22 there was 1 death.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. CHAMBERS,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

Cholera in Turkey—Reports of the United States sanitary commissioner.

(Report No. 89.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January 25, 1894.*

Cholera is decreasing. In the last few days there have occurred only 2 or 3 cholera cases a day. I have stated that the population fears the influenza epidemic much more than that of cholera. During the month of December there were registered 1,576 deaths among the inhabitants of the capital; of these 16 were from smallpox and 138 from cholera. In the month of December, 1892, there were only 988 deaths, of which 10 were from smallpox.

The arrival of pilgrims at the Hedjaz has already begun for the next Bairam, which will be about three months hence. * * *

Cholera has already disappeared from Salonica, where it had been propagated by movements of troops. A ship has arrived there with soldiers who landed at Salonica, and on the following day cholera broke out among the soldiers of the garrison.

Trebizond and the surrounding places are free from cholera. In the vilayet of Ezerum, in the villages of Caraklissa and Toornooly there have been registered 61 cholera deaths up to the 17th instant. I have already written in my previous report that famine is raging in that vilayet.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

(Report No. 90.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 12, 1894.*

Since the 14th of last January up to the 7th instant, the average number of cholera attacks registered in one day was 2 or 3, and the maximum 5. During this time the average number of deaths per day from cholera was 1 or 2, and the maximum 6. On the 7th instant the official bulletin showed the number of cholera cases registered to be 13, and 1 death. Of these 13 cholera cases, 10 occurred among the soldiers of the garrison in the different barracks. On the 8th instant there were 16 cholera cases and 6 cholera deaths, of these, 12 were soldiers, and the 6 deaths were all soldiers. On the 9th instant 9 cholera cases were registered, with 3 deaths. The cholera cases occurred among the soldiers, as well as 2 of the 3 deaths. On the following days the number of cholera cases registered was 15, 11 always among the soldiers. It was published in the newspapers that 80 soldiers were suffering from diarrhea. The sanitary commissions have been again convoked, and fresh steps have been taken in order to check the spread of the epidemic.

It is to be taken into consideration that during the last fortnight the weather has been rather hot with south winds. Is there any relation between the mildness of the weather, the south wind, and the fresh outbreak of the cholera? Will the disease take again an epidemic character?

Influenza is raging and many deaths are to be attributed to this epidemic.

The sanitary inspector of Smyrna has forwarded his general report on the cholera epidemic which raged last summer. We can read in it that at the beginning of the month of last June, 1893, the weather being very hot, there were a considerable number of patients in that town suffering from acute catarrh of the stomach and the bowels. The symptoms were diarrhea, vomitus, pains in the stomach, and abatement, but without any fatal ending. Still, on the 19th of the previous month of May, a child 12 years old died with the above-mentioned symptoms, which lasted twelve hours.

On the 30th of June another child, 12 years old, also died under the same conditions. This child was living in a house whose general sanitary conditions were very imperfect. A physician had been called half an hour before the death of the child, whose features did not present any suspicious signs from which it could be stated that death had occurred in consequence of cholera. Thus a death certificate was delivered in which death was attributed to pernicious fever. In the same room in which the above-mentioned death occurred a young lady, 25 years old, had been ailing eight days, long before the child died. She suffered from the same symptoms, but recovered after the eight days elapsed. It was stated that eighteen days before, several persons, about 12, fell ill with the same symptoms, *i. e.*, diarrhea and vomitus, but none of them were confined to bed.

Nine days afterwards a sailor in a coal ship fell ill with diarrhea, vomitus, and cramps in the limbs. This man, whose case has been considered as cholera nostras, died on the 11th of July. He had arrived from Tuglezowiss, a little island within the Gulf of Smyrna near Vourla. On the same day an old man, aged 76, died after having presented during three days the same symptoms. This old man was suffering from heart disease, and before he fell ill he had eaten a large number of mussels. On the 22 of the same month of July a woman who had eaten wasted fish died on the following day, the 23d, after having presented the same symptoms.

On the 24th of July the sanitary physician of Smyrna requested the governor-general of the province to convoke several physicians of the town to decide on the question whether they had to deal with cholera or not. At the same time the above-mentioned sanitary physician forwarded a report to the sanitary board relating the above-stated facts. Before the above-mentioned convocation of the physicians took place the Greek Government had declared Smyrna to be cholera infected, and submitted the arrivals from the latter town to ten days' quarantine. Every day fresh cholera cases were registered in Smyrna, and cholera made its appearance in the Greek lunatic asylum, but all the necessary sanitary steps had been taken in order to abate the scourge, and only 7 inmates died from cholera. In the town the number of cholera cases were from 7 to 25 every day.

The total number of cholera cases registered during the cholera epidemic at Smyrna was 547, from these 1 occurred in June, 16 in July, 340 in August, 145 in September, and 45 in October.

One of the physicians at Smyrna thinks that the number of cholera cases among Israelites is larger, especially among women Israelites,

because the latter attend the patients much more than do the women belonging to other races or religions.

From these 547 cholera cases 435 died; that is to say, a death rate of 74 per cent. It is to be noticed that the number of cholera cases must be considered below the reality, many cases not having been reported.

Cholera has not spread very much around the country. There have been only 3 cases at Cassaba, 1 case at Magnesia, 90 cholera cases at Denizli, where the first appearance of cholera was on the 30th of August and the last case on the 30th of November. From these 90 cholera cases registered at Denizli 40 died. There were also 8 cases at Cujali, 3 cases at Benjeli, 6 at Sarac Kioi, and 3 at Nazili.

The outbreak of cholera at Smyrna occurred at the time of the greatest trade and exportation from that town, and on account of the scourge the trade came at a standstill, and the population suffered much misery.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Month of November, 1893. Total deaths, 416, including 39 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of February 24, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 134 deaths in this city during the week ending February 22, 1894. Five of those deaths were caused by smallpox, with approximately 40 new cases, 5 were caused by diphtheria, 4 by enteric fever, 1 by glanders, 9 by chronic entero-colitis, and 6 by pneumonia.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 285, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; and diphtheria and croup, 4.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 10 corresponded to an annual rate of 18·7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 11·2; and the highest in Wolverhampton, viz, 27·0 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 40; scarlet fever, 24; diphtheria, 58; whooping cough, 60; enteric fever, 8; and diarrhea and dysentery, 16. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18·6 a thousand. In greater London 1,964 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17·2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 4; diphtheria, 10; and whooping cough, 24.

Hull.—Two weeks ended January 27, 1894. Population, 212,679. Total deaths, 160, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; and whooping cough, 8.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 17 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 28·8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 9·0, and the highest in Waterford,

viz, 37·5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 223 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 3; and scarlet fever, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 17 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 Paisley, viz, 10·3, and the highest in Leith, viz, 27·4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 548, including smallpox, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 35; and “fever,” 5.

INDIA—Singapore.—Month of December, 1893. Total deaths, 569, including fever, 174; smallpox, 3; and beriberi, 44.

ITALY—Catania.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1894. Population, 113,000. Total deaths, 131, including enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 3.

SAINT HELENA.—Week ended January 13, 1894. Population, 3,877. One death.

CHOLERA NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, February 14, 1894.]

FRANCE.—In the Department of Finistère, from January 22 to 29, 4 choleraic deaths were reported. Of these 2 occurred in Concarneau and 1 each in Brest and Pouldergat.

RUSSIA.—The following statistics are officially reported for the week ended January 26, 1894:

Place.	Date (1893-'94).	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Government or city.</i>			
Plock	Jan. 7-13	6	4
Lublin	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	43	20
Kowno	Jan. 7-13	12	12
St. Petersburg (city).....	Jan. 18-24	45	23
St. Petersburg (government).....	Jan. 7-13	19	9
Smolensk	Jan. 7-13	1
Volhynia.....	Jan. 4-6	4	3
Podolia	Dec. 12-Jan. 6...	7	4
Tschernigov	Dec. 12-Jan. 6...	19	10
Kursk	Jan. 7-13	20	8
Woronesch	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	5	2
Tambov	Dec. 31-Jan. 13...	2	2
Tula	Dec. 31-Jan. 13...	6	2
Kasan	Dec. 7-Jan. 13...	1
Samara	Dec. 31-Jan. 1...	1
Saratov	Dec. 20-29	4	4
Erivan	Dec. 12-Jan. 6...	4	4

TURKEY.—During the week ended January 15 the number of choleraic deaths in Constantinople declined. Fifty-four cases and 40 deaths were reported.

GRIPPE.

From January 28 to February 8 the following statistics of cases and deaths were officially reported: Berlin, 15 deaths; Cologne and Dresden, each 1 death; Stuttgart, Rostock, and Strasburg, each 3; Posen, 40 cases; Dusseldorf, 190; Nurnberg, 11; Hamburg, 10; Vienna, 3 cases; Buda-Pesth, 1 death; Paris, 12 deaths; Amsterdam, 15; London, 31; Copenhagen, 12 deaths, 436 cases; Stockholm, 6 deaths, 37 cases; and Moscow, 5 deaths.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Gauyaquil.....	Feb. 8.....	45,000	74		4	26		26							
Halifax.....	Feb. 24.....	38,700	17												
Hamburg.....	Feb. 10.....	647,479	197							1	9	4	1		1
Hamburg.....	Feb. 17.....	647,479	178						1			5			1
Hamilton.....	Feb. 23.....	15,013	3												
Hanover.....	Jan. 27.....	197,000	72							1					
Hanover.....	Feb. 3.....	197,000	86							1					
Havana.....	Feb. 15.....	200,048	130		1	4						6			
Havana.....	Feb. 22.....	200,048	134			5						5			
Hogo.....	Feb. 3.....	148,118	103					4							
Hongkong.....	Jan. 27.....	332,662						1						2	
Kanagawa.....	Jan. 21.....	126,685										1			
Kingston, Canada.....	Mar. 2.....	19,264	5												
Konigsberg.....	Feb. 17.....	167,000								1				2	
Leeds.....	Feb. 17.....	388,761	130							1	1	3			2
Leghorn.....	Feb. 17.....	103,233	38									2			
Leith.....	Feb. 10.....	72,003	35			4						1			1
Leith.....	Feb. 17.....	72,003	38			1		1							1
Licata.....	Feb. 3.....	20,000	12												
Licata.....	Feb. 10.....	20,000	14												
Liverpool.....	Feb. 10.....	517,116	235				1	5	2	2			13		11
Liverpool.....	Feb. 17.....	517,116	247					6	5	2	2		3		10
London, Canada.....	Feb. 25.....	35,000	16												
London, Canada.....	Mar. 3.....	35,000	11												
London, England.....	Feb. 10.....	5,948,300	1,951			2		9	25	78	2	45			73
Lyons.....	Feb. 10.....	438,077	200									1			
Madrid.....	Jan. 19.....	482,816	461			4		3				3			1
Madrid.....	Jan. 26.....	482,816	392					1			1				
Madrid.....	Feb. 2.....	482,816					5	2							
Magdeburg.....	Feb. 10.....	218,820	115							2	16	1			3
Manchester.....	Feb. 10.....	522,365	210					3	3	4	1	1			12
Manchester.....	Feb. 17.....	522,365	215					1				1			12
Manila.....	Jan. 6.....	350,000	124												
Manila.....	Jan. 13.....	350,000	120												
Manila.....	Jan. 20.....	350,000	133												
Mannheim.....	Feb. 10.....	88,000	48									2			
Marsala.....	Feb. 10.....	40,131	23								1				
Matamoras.....	Feb. 23.....	8,000	6												
Matanzas.....	Feb. 21.....	40,000	18												
Mayence.....	Feb. 17.....	72,281	35								2				1
Montevideo.....	Dec. 23.....	225,662	92								5				
Moscow.....	Feb. 11.....	800,000	445			2		3	8	22	2	2			3
Munich.....	Feb. 10.....	390,000	206						1	6	2				
Nagasaki.....	Feb. 3.....	61,999				10									
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 17.....	201,947	72					1			2				1
Nogales.....	Feb. 24.....	1,200	1												
Nuremberg.....	Feb. 3.....	155,312	57								5				
Odessa.....	Feb. 3.....	315,900	134					1		6	11				1
Odessa.....	Feb. 10.....	324,500	136					1		2	5				
Palermo.....	Feb. 10.....	250,000	133					4		8					
Paris.....	Feb. 10.....	2,424,705	887			7		5	1	27	17				1
Prague.....	Feb. 10.....	188,140	146			1		9		1	4	7			
Quebec.....	Feb. 24.....	70,000									1				
Queenstown.....	Feb. 10.....	15,000	4												
Queenstown.....	Feb. 17.....	15,000	4												
Rome.....	Feb. 14.....	450,951	157					2							
Sagua la Grande.....	Feb. 24.....	18,109	11												
St. Georges.....	Feb. 19.....	15,013	3												
St. Georges.....	Feb. 26.....	15,013	3												
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 27.....	1,000,000	60	1		1		15	8	21	9	5			
St. Thomas.....	Jan. 19.....	12,019	25												
St. Thomas.....	Jan. 26.....	12,019	32								1				
St. Thomas.....	Feb. 2.....	12,019	34								1				
San Juan del Norte.....	Feb. 10.....	4,500	1												
Sheffield.....	Feb. 17.....	336,861	109					1	1	1	2	10			
Sonneberg.....	Feb. 11.....	11,250	2												
Stettin.....	Feb. 10.....	122,000	58												
Stockholm.....	Feb. 10.....	249,246	85							2	3				
Sunderland.....	Feb. 17.....	136,101	52												
Swansea.....	Feb. 17.....	95,000	36							1		1	3		
Tampico.....	Feb. 17.....	7,000	17												
Tampico.....	Feb. 26.....	7,000	13												
Trapani.....	Feb. 10.....	43,095	14					1	1	2	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.
Trieste.....	Feb. 10.....	158,314	90			4			1	4	2	
Truxillo.....	Jan. 27.....	5,000	3									
Truxillo.....	Feb. 10.....	5,000	3									
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 10.....	10,280	8									
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 17.....	10,280	8									
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 24.....	10,280	9									
Venice.....	Feb. 10.....	160,406	99									
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 22.....	25,500	29			1						
Vienna.....	Jan. 27.....	1,465,537	640					1	10	45	10	2
Warsaw.....	Feb. 10.....	500,931	218	2		8			7	4	3	4
Zurich.....	Feb. 10.....	115,000	40							7		2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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

