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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 18, 1894.

No. 20.

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

UNITED STATES.

Correction.

[ABSTRACT No. 19, May 11, 1894.]

“PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE ENTRY OF YELLOW FEVER INTO THE UNITED STATES,” ETC.

In the letter of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 5, 1894, in ABSTRACT No. 19, the concluding paragraph should read as follows, the italicized words having been omitted through clerical error:

“I have further to request that the following additional instructions be transmitted to U. S. consuls in all Cuban and other West Indian ports, namely: Masters of sailing vessels from Cuban ports in which yellow fever prevails, and from other West Indian ports in which yellow fever may prevail, bound for any port in the United States south of the southern boundary of Virginia, should be advised during the quarantine season, between May 1 and November 15, to proceed via the United States quarantine station at *Dry Tortugas, Florida, or the United States quarantine station* at Blackbeard Island, Sapelo Sound, Georgia, for inspection or treatment.”

Inspection of vessels at Cape Charles Quarantine Station.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 15, 1894.

SIR: All previous orders requiring quarantine certificates signed by the U. S. quarantine officers at the Cape Charles Quarantine are hereby rescinded, and you are informed and directed as follows:

Until further orders the following vessels will be required to stop for inspection at or near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, namely: Vessels from foreign ports carrying immigrants; all vessels with sickness on board or having had sickness on board during the voyage; vessels from known infected ports. These vessels will be required to present a quarantine certificate from the medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service at the Cape Charles Quarantine before being admitted to entry at Baltimore.

Other vessels may be admitted to entry on the certificate of the U. S. quarantine officer at Cape Charles Quarantine, the officer of the Marine-Hospital Service stationed at or near Baltimore, or (until further orders) the local quarantine officer at Baltimore.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Baltimore, Md.*

Inspection of vessels from Chicago.

The following circular letter has been sent to the local quarantine or health officers of the various ports located on the Great Lakes :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1894.

"SIR : I would respectfully inform you that, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the city of Chicago, medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service have been stationed at that port for the purpose of vaccinating the crews of all vessels leaving the port of Chicago for other ports in the United States.

"To prevent the spread of the disease to other cities on the Great Lakes, Article 1, paragraph 1 *bb*, Maritime Quarantine Regulations of the United States, requiring the inspection of all vessels from ports where smallpox is prevailing prior to their entry, should be enforced.

"Very respectfully,

"WALTER WYMAN,
"Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S."

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

Smallpox in Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., *May 8, 1894.*

GENERAL : Referring to telegraphic correspondence, I have to say that the inspection and vaccination of outgoing crews will begin this day at 12 m. Passed Assistant Surgeon Brooks will commence the inspection. A tugboat has been chartered, but I have only made a temporary arrangement with the Vessel Owners' Towing Association until further instructions are received from your office. Vessels in this port leave at all hours of the day and night, and an all-night service will be required. * * *

In regard to vaccination of crews, this office has offered, by circular and otherwise, free vaccination ever since the beginning of the smallpox scare here, under paragraph 95 of the Regulations. Since the cases have appeared on two steamers in the lake passenger trade, an officer has visited the boats and vaccinated the crews whenever notified, but the extent of the river dockage, many miles in length, precludes their vaccination at the docks, except near the mouth of the river. As the vessels must all pass the mouth of the river, our inspections will be made opposite the barge office, just outside of the Rush Street bridge. * * *

The collector of customs by a timely circular, a copy of which I inclose, has cooperated in this quarantine duty very effectively.

Further details of the organization of the service will be given after the arrival of Passed Assistant Surgeon Woodward.

Very respectfully,

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

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Chicago, May 7, 1894.

To Owners and Masters of Vessels :

The authorities of the United States charged with the execution of the quarantine law, having been advised that certain ports upon the

lakes are quarantined against vessels clearing from Chicago, upon the representation that smallpox is epidemic here, have decided, in the interest of vessel owners and masters themselves, that vessels shall not clear without a bill of health. Arrangements are making whereby an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service will be at the service of outgoing vessels for the purpose of mustering the crew, vaccinating the same where necessary, and of giving the necessary bill of health, which will enable the master to report at his destined port without inconvenience arising from any apprehension that he carries the infection. The examination will be made at or near Rush Street bridge with as little impediment to vessels as possible, it being the purpose of the Marine-Hospital authorities to provide the boarding officer with a steam launch. The regulation is entirely in the interest of the public health and of the vessels, and the collector admonishes all of the interests involved that ready acquiescence with the regulations will be useful to all concerned.

MARTIN J. RUSSELL,
Collector of Customs.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 10, 1894.—Health boards met; Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois represented. Adjourned until Thursday. Smallpox situation here shows slight increase. Ratio of increase as follows: February over January, 100 per cent; March over February, 18 per cent; April over March, 84 per cent; May (nine days), 461 per cent over April. Our inspection should also cover Calumet. One inspector there enough; have employed 6 senior students from graduating class as vaccinators, three night and three day, to act under Dr. Woodward.—J. B. HAMILTON, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

CHICAGO, ILL., May 11, 1894.—Health conference adjourned last night. Both Michigan and Indiana representatives desire inspection at Calumet River. Inspection of trains doubled.—J. B. HAMILTON, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

CHICAGO, ILL., May 13, 1894.—Over 50 vessels inspected in the last twenty-four hours, and about 500 persons vaccinated yesterday.—J. B. HAMILTON, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Report to the Michigan State board of health of a meeting in Chicago called at its instance by Dr. Probst, of Ohio, Secretary of the National Conference of State boards of health.

MAY 15, 1894.

The conference of representatives of the States immediately around Chicago was held in Chicago May 9 and 10. The alarming increase of smallpox in Chicago and the increasing danger of its spread to contiguous States was the reason for the conference. The State boards of health represented were Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The U. S. Marine-Hospital Service was represented by Surgeon John B. Hamilton. After the conference had nearly perfected its propositions concerning what, in its judgment, should be done at once, the health commissioner of Chicago came in, and the propositions were again considered by all present. His name was signed, with the others, to the propositions agreed to as necessary to stop the spread of smallpox in a large city. If the propositions are all promptly enforced in Chicago it is believed that the epidemic will be promptly stopped. The propositions adopted are as follows:

"1. The city should be divided into districts containing not more than 10,000 people.

"2. Each district should be placed under the supervision of a competent medical inspector with necessary assistants to (a) make a house-to-house inspection; (b) to successfully vaccinate within the shortest possible time all persons who have not been vaccinated during the outbreak, and that the first vaccination be within seven days; (c) to properly disinfect all houses and their contents where smallpox occurs.

"3. Necessary means and appliances for efficient disinfection of materials, premises, etc., should be provided as the exigencies of each district may require.

"4. Each case of smallpox should be immediately removed to a suitably constructed and properly equipped and officered isolation hospital.

"5. Except in extreme cold weather, hospital tents, as prescribed in the U. S. Army Regulations, floored and warmed, are preferable to the average hospital or private dwelling, and increase the chances of recovery of the patients. Cases of smallpox necessarily detained in their own homes should, with their attendants, be rigidly isolated during the period of danger, and physicians visiting such patients professionally shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the local health officer.

"6. Persons exposed to smallpox contagion should be immediately vaccinated or revaccinated, and kept under observation for not less than fourteen days from time of last exposure.

"7. It is the sense of this conference that where such measures are all enforced it will not be necessary for neighboring cities and States to exclude all persons who come from such city who are not protected against smallpox by vaccination, and to require disinfection of all baggage and merchandise capable of conveying smallpox infection."

The U. S. Marine-Hospital Service has instituted a system of inspection of vessels, crews, and passengers leaving Chicago, and vaccination of all crews. A resolution relative to lake ports was adopted by the conference, also one relative to land quarantine, the two being as follows:

"*Resolved*, That no vessel plying on the lakes should be allowed to enter any port within the boundaries of our respective States without having on board subject to inspection a bill of health, duly signed by an officer of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this conference strict quarantine by land is unnecessary at present, but the question may well be considered now whether any person from any city where smallpox continues to exist in epidemic form should be allowed to stop in our States without having a certificate of vaccination within the past three years, and that, in case of establishment of quarantine, all passengers boarding trains should be informed that unless provided with vaccination certificates from proper authorities they will be liable to examination and revaccination at the State line."

On the invitation of the conference a meeting was called of the clothing and textile-garment manufacturers of Chicago, which meeting appointed a committee to meet the conference. At that meeting the conference submitted propositions as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this conference respectfully informs manufacturers of clothing that, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in certain districts of this city, deep apprehension exists in regard to the possible infection of clothing and textile garments made or finished by persons or families living in said districts, some of whom are in close relation with the sick, either in the same house or having free communication therewith.

"That in view of these facts we further inform the said manufacturers that under the circumstances as above set forth we shall be obliged to recommend to our several State boards of health that no clothing or ladies' dresses or textile garments for sale be allowed to enter or be distributed within our respective States, except in accordance with the following measures:

"That an efficient daily inspection, with all that such inspection implies, of all places in which such goods are manufactured in the city of Chicago, be established and maintained under the direct supervision of the Illinois State board of health, to the end that no such articles from any infected locality shall be put upon the market for sale or shipment, or be otherwise distributed to the menace of the public health.

"The adoption of the foregoing measure will, in our opinion, measurably restore confidence and facilitate trade, but we desire to point out that the continuance of trade will finally depend on efficient general sanitary operations for the suppression of the disease."

The foregoing propositions were accepted by the committee representing the clothing and textile-garment manufacturers. The following day another meeting of the manufacturers was held, when a considerable sum of money was collected, and committees were appointed to collect more and to see that the measures are carried out.

The State of Illinois has factory inspectors to look after conditions affecting the health of employes and public health interests. These inspectors are not sufficiently numerous to do the work needed now relative to smallpox, yet they may supply a very well trained and useful nucleus for that service. The secretary of the Illinois State board of health gave the conference emphatic assurance that the work agreed to by the conference and the manufacturers should be faithfully performed, and that in the event of its failure to start or of its discontinuance he would see that the members of the conference have prompt notice.

The final results of the conference are therefore awaited with interest. Respectfully submitted.

HENRY B. BAKER,
Delegate.

Smallpox in Michigan.

LANSING, MICH., May 15, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that 1 case of smallpox exists at Bay City, in Bay County, in the State of Michigan. The person sick is Mrs. Mary Ann Clark, of Chicago, a traveler. The origin of the disease is Chicago. No communication is allowed between house and public. The danger of the disease spreading is not great, because of the measures taken.—HENRY B. BAKER, *Secretary State Board of Health.*

LANSING, MICH., May 15, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that 1 case of smallpox exists at Muskegon, in Muskegon County, in the State of Michigan. The person sick is James Houtkamp, a traveler from Chicago. The origin of the disease is Chicago. The case while sick came from Chicago to Muskegon on the steamer *Racine*. The measures taken to restrict are isolation and disinfection. The danger of the disease spreading is great, because of the number of passengers who were exposed on the steamer *Racine*.—HENRY B. BAKER, *Secretary State Board of Health.*

One case of smallpox in Washington, D. C.

One case of smallpox was discovered on the 11th instant at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station in the person of a laborer who had just arrived from Chesapeake Beach, Md., where he had been employed for a few days. He was at once taken to the smallpox hospital by the city health authorities and isolated. The supposed source of infection in this case was Chicago, which city he had left on April 28, after being confined in a station house cell with other prisoners, one of whom at least developed smallpox the following day.

Smallpox in Boston during April, 1894.

BOSTON, April 30, 1894.—In answer to your communication of April 24, I beg leave to make the following statement: Total number of cases of smallpox admitted to smallpox hospital during the month of April, 14. Of the number admitted in April, 3 died. Total cases in hospital April 30, 10.—C. E. DAVIS, JR., *Secretary*.

Smallpox in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that 1 case of smallpox exists in New Orleans, La.—WILL R. HOMAN, M. D., *Secretary State Board of Health*.

Smallpox in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 14, 1894.—I have the honor to report the presence of 2 cases of smallpox in this city, one of which has been traced directly to Chicago, the other, that of a railroad brakeman, being of unknown origin. * * *—EMIL PROCHAZKA, *Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Train inspection at Nogales.

NOGALES, ARIZ., May 8, 1894. * * * —I have the honor to tender my report as sanitary inspector, M. H. S., at this port for the period from April 12, 1894, to May 1, 1894: Number of trains inspected, 19; cars disinfected, 2; passengers vaccinated, 23; passengers held over, 4.—H. W. PURDY, M. D., *Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

NOGALES, ARIZ., May 8, 1894.—I hereby tender my report as sanitary inspector for the week ending May 7, 1894, viz: Number of trains inspected, 8; cars disinfected, none; passengers vaccinated, 12; passengers held over, none.—H. W. PURDY, M. D., *Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

NOTE.—Dr. Purdy was appointed sanitary inspector, M. H. S., at Nogales, Ariz., April 12, 1894.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended May 12, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, May 14, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 12, 1894;
also the names of vessels and the ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 6	Steamship Pavonia.....	Liverpool via Queenstown.....	516
8	Steamship Polynesia.....	Hamburg, Germany.....	105
	Total.....		621

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended May 12, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, May 15, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 12, 1894;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 6	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	175
6	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool.....	401
6	Steamship Peruvian.....	Glasgow.....	92
6	Steamship Olympia.....	Naples and Gibraltar.....	379
6	Steamship Wieland.....	Naples.....	644
7	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	226
7	Steamship Alaska.....	Liverpool.....	134
7	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	236
7	Steamship Amalfi.....	Hamburg.....	188
7	Steamship Fulda.....	Genoa.....	702
7	Steamship Vega.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	41
8	Steamship State of California.....	Glasgow and Merville.....	92
8	Steamship Waesland.....	Antwerp.....	125
8	Steamship Bohemia.....	Hamburg.....	293
9	Steamship Elbe.....	Bremen.....	130
9	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	716
10	Steamship Spruce.....	Bremen.....	217
10	Steamship Roland.....	do.....	443
11	Steamship Gerzovia.....	Naples.....	360
11	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	213
11	Steamship Bolivia.....	Naples.....	495
11	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	110
12	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	534
12	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	186
12	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	175
	Total.....		7,307

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

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended May 12, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, May 12, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 12, 1894;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 9	Steamship Illinois.....	Antwerp.....	108
9	Steamship Indiana.....	Liverpool.....	175
	Total.....		283

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended May 5, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of San Francisco, May 5, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 5, 1894;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 1	Steamship Walla Walla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	1
1	Steamship Acapulco.....	Mexican ports.....	11
5	Steamship Australia.....	Honolulu.....	15
	Total.....		27

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
*Commissioner of Immigration.*VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED
STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 12, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British steamship Monrovia ...	May 1	Pernam- buco.	Brunswick..	Disinfected	May 7
American sc. A. F. Crockett.....	May 1	Havana	do	do	May 7
American sc. Anna R. Bishop..	May 2	do	do	do	May 7
Spanish bark Maria Luisa.....	May 2	do	do	Held for disinfection.	.....
Spanish brig Maria Orera	May 5	do	do	do .....	.....
Norwegian bark Marie.....	May 10	Santiago.....	do	do .....	.....

Two vessels inspected and passed.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 12, 1894.

Twenty-four vessels inspected and passed.

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

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 5, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 6, 1894.

Twenty-four vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended May 13, 1894.

Twenty-four vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 9, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 5, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Russian sc. Jonatan	May 3	Dover	Doboy	Held for disinfection.	.....

Five vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended May 12, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Russian sc. Jonatan.....	May 3	Dover	Doboy	Disinfected	May 7

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland.*—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 46, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Sacramento.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 57, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; and diphtheria, 2.

San Francisco.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 546, including phthisis pulmonalis, 94; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; croup, 4; and whooping cough, 6.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 96, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

IOWA.—Month of March, 1894. The following mortuary report is extracted from the Monthly Bulletin for April:

Boone.—Diphtheria, 18 cases, 4 fatal; consumption, 1; pneumonia, 1; accident, 1; old age, 2. Total deaths, 11. Population, 10,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.1.

Burlington.—Diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 5; puerperal fever, 1; meningitis, 2; consumption, 2; pneumonia, 1; accident, 1. Total deaths, 21. Population, 30,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0·7.

Cedar Rapids.—January. Typhoid fever, 1; meningitis, 3; consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; cancer, 3; accident, 2. Total deaths, 20. Population, 25,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0·8.

For February. Puerperal fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; consumption, 5; pneumonia, 1; cancer, 2; accident, 1; old age, 3. Total deaths, 22. Death rate per 1,000, 0·888.

For March. Consumption, 1; cancer, 2; suicide, 1; sudden, 2. Total deaths, 12. Death rate per 1,000, 0·777.

Council Bluffs.—Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 2; scarlet fever, 1; small-pox, 1; cancer, 1; sudden, 2. Total deaths, 17. Population, 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0·315. For February, 0·74.

Clinton.—Consumption, 4; pneumonia, 1; whooping cough, 1; malarial fever, 1. Total deaths, 22. Population, 22,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1. For February, 0·757.

Davenport.—Diphtheria, 3; consumption, 3; pneumonia, 3; la grippe, 1; cancer, 1; accident, 2; suicide, 1; old age, 1. Total deaths, 35. Population, 34,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1·5. For February, 0·8.

Des Moines.—Consumption, 7; pneumonia, 7; cancer, 3; meningitis, 4; suicide, 2; accident, 1; unknown, 2. Total deaths, 53. Population, 74,846. Death rate per 1,000, 0·79. For February, 0·79.

Keokuk.—Typhoid fever, 1; whooping cough, 4; tumor, 1; old age, 1. Total deaths, 16. Population, 20,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0·8. For February, 0·8.

Mason City.—Cholera infantum, 1; enteritis, 2; peritonitis, 1; paralysis, 1. Total deaths, 7. Population, 5,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0·8.

Oskaloosa.—Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; typhoid fever, 1; old age, 1. Total deaths, 9. Population, 7,500. Death rate per 1,000, 1·2. For February, 0·890.

Ottumwa.—Consumption, 1; pneumonia, 3; typhoid fever, 1. Total deaths, 14. Population, 17,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0·823. For February, 0·7.

Rock Rapids.—Diphtheria, 1; consumption, 1; pneumonia, 1. Total deaths, 3. Population, 2,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1·2.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month ending April 27, 1894. Estimated population, 200,000. Total deaths, 228, including phthisis pulmonalis, 41; enteric fever, 5; and whooping cough, 2.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033; total, 455,427. Deaths, white, 529; colored, 163; total, 692, including phthisis pulmonalis, 69; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 8; and whooping cough, 4.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 34, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 3.

Fitchburg.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 27,146. Total deaths, 25, including 1 from scarlet fever.

Northampton.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 16, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and measles, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended May 5, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 75 observers, indicate that pleuritis, measles,

and pneumonia increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 207 places, scarlet fever at 56, diphtheria at 31, enteric fever at 15, and smallpox at 3 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 19, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; and croup, 1.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 135, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 6; measles, 3; and croup, 1.

Month of February, 1894. Total deaths, 147, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 1; croup, 1; and measles, 8.

RHODE ISLAND.—Month of March, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 37 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 345,506, show a total of 572 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 39; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 9; and diphtheria, 13.

Newport.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 34, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; and whooping cough, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Memphis*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, white, 32,376; colored, 25,575; total, 57,951. Deaths, white, 36, colored, 47; total, 83, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 2; and measles, 1.

Nashville.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 51; colored, 65; total, 116, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

VIRGINIA—*Norfolk*.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 45,000. Deaths, white, 12; colored, 14; total, 26, including enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 2.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Michigan State Board of Health, Annual Meeting April 13, 1894.

Annual Report of the Health Department of the City of Richmond, Va., for the year 1893.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Worcester, Mass., year ended November 30, 1893.

Report of the Sanitary State of the City of Montreal, Canada, for the year 1892.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Baltimore, Md	May 12.....	434,439	158	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
Binghamton, N. Y.	May 12.....	35,005	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass.	May 12.....	448,477	179	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	1	1
Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 12.....	806,343	366	45	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	4	19	10	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	May 1.....	296,908	88	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	May 7.....	40,634	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 14.....	87,773	45	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 21.....	87,773	47	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 28.....	87,773	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.	May 5.....	87,773	31	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fall River, Mass.	May 12.....	87,773	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	May 12.....	204,468	74	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	May 12.....	164,738	38	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Mobile, Ala.	May 12.....	31,076	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	May 12.....	76,306	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	May 12.....	181,830	83	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	5	1
New Orleans, La.	May 5.....	242,039	131	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
New York, N. Y.	May 12.....	1,515,301	790	83	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	18	56	14	6
Omaha, Nebr.	May 5.....	140,452	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	May 5.....	11,750	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	May 5.....	238,617	80	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	2
Providence, R. I.	May 12.....	148,944	62	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Rochester, N. Y.	May 12.....	133,896	42	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.	May 5.....	16,159	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	May 5.....	298,997	116	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shreveport, La.	May 9.....	11,981	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio	May 11.....	81,434	21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Washington, D. C.	May 5.....	230,392	99	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Yonkers, N. Y.	May 11.....	32,033	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio	May 11.....	33,220	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 14, 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.	46	2		.98		.98
Portland, Me.	52	2		.71		.61
Northfield, Vt.	51	3		.62		.52
Boston, Mass.	55	5		.77		.77
Block Island, R. I.	51	5		.85		.85
New London, Conn.	55	3		.84		.84
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	58	2		.64		.54
New York, N. Y.	58	4		.69		.69
Philadelphia, Pa.	61	5		.63		.63
Atlantic City, N. J.	55	7		.59		.59
Baltimore, Md.	63	3		.77		.77
Washington, D. C.	62	4		.84		.84
Lynchburg, Va.	65	5		.84		.64
Norfolk, Va.	64	6		.91		.91
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	67	5		.98	.02	
Wilmington, N. C.	69	5		.90		.70
Charleston, S. C.	72	2		.86	.74	
Augusta, Ga.	72	2		.77	2.13	
Savannah, Ga.	73	1		.40	2.50	
Jacksonville, Fla.	74	2		.93		.53
Titusville, Fla.	75	1		1.10		1.00
Jupiter, Fla.	76	2		1.78		1.58
Key West, Fla.	79	1		.74		.34
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	68	6		.51		.21
Mobile, Ala.	73	5		.98		.58
Montgomery, Ala.	72	6		.91	1.09	
Vicksburg, Miss.	72	4		1.12	3.08	
New Orleans, La.	74	2		1.12		.22
Shreveport, La.	73	1		1.00		.40
Fort Smith, Ark.	68	0		.98	.32	
Little Rock, Ark.	69	3		1.26		.36
Palestine, Tex.	71	3		1.62		.02
Galveston, Tex.	75	3		.91		.81
San Antonio, Tex.	74	2		.77	.33	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	75	1		.75	.85	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	69	3		.89	1.01	
Nashville, Tenn.	67	3		.79	.21	
Knoxville, Tenn.	65	7		.84		.24
Louisville, Ky.	65	5		.84	.16	
Indianapolis, Ind.	62	4		.91		.21
Cincinnati, Ohio.	63	5		.76		.76
Columbus, Ohio.	60	6		1.11		1.11
Parkersburg, W. Va.	62	4		.89		.89
Pittsburg, Pa.	61	3		.77		.77
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	52	0		.56		.56
Buffalo, N. Y.	52	2		.70		.60
Erie, Pa.	54	4		.75		.65
Cleveland, Ohio.	55	5		.70		.60
Toledo, Ohio.	57	5		.77		.27
Detroit, Mich.	56	4		.76		.46
Port Huron, Mich.	51	5		.71		.21
Alpena, Mich.	47	3		.81	1.34	.01
Marquette, Mich.	46	4		.56		
Grand Haven, Mich.	53	5		.75		.25
Milwaukee, Wis.	52	6		.77		.47
Chicago, Ill.	55	9		.84		.64
Duluth, Minn.	47	3		.71	1.49	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	55	9		.70		.20
La Crosse, Wis.	56	8		.63		.23
Dubuque, Iowa.	58	6		.88		.38
Davenport, Iowa.	59	5		1.01		.01
Des Moines, Iowa.	60	6		1.07		.47
Keokuk, Iowa.	61	5		.89	1.31	
Springfield, Ill.	61	5		1.12		.22
Cairo, Ill.	66	6		.84		.74
St. Louis, Mo.	65	5		.87		.57

*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 May 14, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	66	0		1.40	.20	
Kansas City, Mo.....	63	3		.91		.09
Concordia, Kans.....	61	5		.93	.07	
Omaha, Nebr.....	60	8		.99		.67
Valentine, Nebr.....	55	13		.83		.83
Huron, S. Dak.....	54	12		.77		.77
Pierre, S. Dak.....	56	10		.42		.42
Moorehead, Minn.....	51	7		.56	.64	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	49	3		.37		.37
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	52	4		.56		.56
Williston, N. Dak.....	52	4		.35	.65	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	52	4		.22		.12
Helena, Mont.....	52	2		.28		.28
Spokane, Wash.....	56		4	.28		.08
Walla Walla, Wash.....	62		8	.44		.04
Winnemucca, Nev.....	52	4		.14	.26	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	58	8		.46		.46
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	50	6		.49		.49
North Platte, Nebr.....	57	11		.63		.23
Denver, Colo.....	55	9		.74		.34
Pueblo, Colo.....	58	6		.28	.02	
Dodge City, Kans.....	62	4		.84		.54
Abilene, Tex.....	71		1	1.01	2.79	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	55	5		.15		.15
El Paso, Tex.....	72	0		.07		.07
Tucson, Ariz.....	73	5		.04		.04
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	50		6	.21		.11
Olympia, Wash.....	54		6	.55		.55
Portland, Oreg.....	59		9	.59		.59
Roseburg, Oreg.....	57		7	.42	.08	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	67	1		.31	.09	
Sacramento, Cal.....	64	0		.21		.01
San Francisco, Cal.....	58		6	.15	.15	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	63		3	.07		.07
San Diego, Cal.....	61		3	.07		.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	77	3		.00		.00

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

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the U. S. consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

BRAZIL.

Yellow fever at Rio—Unsanitary condition of the city.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *April 10, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report for the week ended April 7, 1894. Yellow fever is still declining, though it is yet bad enough. The number of deaths from that cause this week was 216, being 123 less than during the previous week. Smallpox, 2 cases this week as against 1 in the week before. The deaths from typhoid fever have fallen off 7, and from beriberi have gone up from 3 to 22, an increase of 19. These cases were prisoners taken from the revolted fleet. I hardly think the disease will extend itself so as to become epidemic. There was 1 death from typhus fever. The total from all causes is 575, which amounts to 165 less than in the former week. Should the temperature continue to fall, it is to be supposed that very shortly the reigning epidemic will greatly diminish or finish altogether.

Typhus fever in Buenos Ayres.—A telegram, dated April 7, says: "Typhus fever is increasing in the capital, and also in other points of the Republic."

Russian ports.—On April 9 the Government here issued an order to the port health authorities that all vessels from Russian ports which sailed after March 29 last will be admitted after a rigorous sanitary inspection, as those ports have been declared free from infection.

Health of Rio de Janeiro.—This appears to me a very serious matter, and foreign nations are so deeply interested in it, and their interests and lives so seriously implicated, that it, perhaps, arises to the importance of an international question. During the present epidemic the American merchant marine has lost several masters of ships in this port, besides a large number of seamen; and other nations have suffered, too, many of them more largely, according to the number of their ships present, especially the English and Norwegian. Ships leaving here up to now had to arrive at their destinations during the winter season, hence the danger of transporting the disease has not been so great, but the epidemic, though having decreased more than one-half, is still sufficiently serious to cause grave apprehensions that it may be communicated in our ports by vessels which will now arrive during our hot season.

This is especially the fact since disinfection of ships can not be thoroughly done here before they sail, as the authorities are only prepared for so necessary an object at Ilha Grande, 60 miles to the southwest of this port; and vessels would have to go there, and could not receive my certificate, even if they were put to the great expense and delay of returning, as I could not certify to what I had not seen.

When it is remembered that the scourge of yellow fever was stamped out of Memphis, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; Decatur, Ala.; and New Orleans, La., by sanitary measures duly and efficiently applied, the

thought naturally comes to mind that the same happy result might be effected here, by adopting similar means.

The drainage of the town is insufficient, as well as the means to clean the city; the water supply is very inadequate to the absolutely necessary wants of the inhabitants, sanitary and otherwise, and domiciliary visits are almost unknown.

Although much more can be said on the subject, I think I have done my duty by calling attention to this grave question.

As I remarked in one of my former reports, I hope that when the country is less occupied with politics and revolutions something may be done to effect so necessary an end, but the question naturally arises, Can foreign nations afford to wait so long for what, after all, is nothing more than a right of civilization? The daily newspapers are angrily and urgently calling the attention of Government to the scourge of yellow fever, but that occurs during every epidemic, and when the pest disappears they are silent until the outbreak of a new one.

Since last report I have visited and inspected the following-named ships, and given them bills of health: April 5, American Bark *White-wings*, for Baltimore; April 6, ship *Robert Dixon*, American, for New York; April 9, steamship *Milton*, English, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 17, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended April 14, 1894. There has been a decided decrease in the number of deaths from the prevailing epidemic, as well as from the other zymotic diseases, with the exception of typhoid fever and typhus, which still remain at the insignificant numbers of the previous week.

Yellow fever deaths have fallen off 53; acceso pernicioso, 2; beriberi, 13; and smallpox, 1. The proportion of yellow fever to acceso pernicioso is not so great as during the height of the epidemic, which I can only account for by supposing that the desire to lessen the numbers of the great epidemic caused certain cases of yellow fever to be classified as acceso pernicioso, but this is only conjecture.

There were only 18 deaths from yellow fever on the day before yesterday, a still further decrease, and as the rainy, cool weather continues, it is to be surmised that the epidemic is nearly ended, and then the newspapers will cease clamoring for sanitary measures efficiently applied.

This morning at 5:30 the thermometer only marked 19.5°C., but though raining heavily it is getting warmer. To-day is a regular winter day for Rio de Janeiro.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health: April 11, ship *Ellerslie*, English, for Ship Island, Miss.; April 13, bark *D. Pedro II*, American, for Baltimore, Md.; April 16, steamship *Cuvier*, English, from Santos for New York, a visa; April 16, barkentine *Frances*, American, for Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

CUBA.

One case of yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba—Smallpox epidemic at Manzanillo.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Santiago de Cuba, May 2, 1894.

SIR: Supplementary to my letter of the 25th ultimo, concerning a supposed case of yellow fever in this city, I have the honor to report that a sister of charity has been taken with yellow fever and now lies in a critical condition in the municipal hospital of this city, where she had been acting as nurse. I have to report in addition that smallpox is raging at Manzanillo, a shipping port within my consular district, about 60 miles distant, and that the disease is of a malignant character. The South Coast Line of steamers, carrying passengers and freight, of which this is the ulterior port, stop weekly at Manzanillo, and the cargo taken on at that port for this place is not disinfected, nor is any effort made to prevent persons who may be infected from taking passage, nor to prevent such persons from spreading the disease after their arrival here, the time of transit between the two ports being merely a matter of a few hours. As comparatively none of the negroes and lower classes have ever been or will be vaccinated, it is feared that the disease may become epidemic here again as in 1883-'84. There are now 5 varioloid cases in the city.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,
PULASKI F. HYATT,
U. S. Consul.

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

FRANCE.

Report of the consulting committee of public hygiene of France.

VIENNA, April 30, 1894.

SIR: The following is a translation of the last report of the consulting committee of hygiene of France, dated April 24, 1894.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

[Translation.—From the Journal des Débats.]

The consulting committee of public hygiene of France assembled again at the ministry of the interior, M. Brouardel presiding. M. Henri Monod, after stating that his reports had been interrupted for several weeks by the work of the International Sanitary Conference, gave an account of the sanitary condition of the interior since the 29th of January.

A certain number of cases of cholera continue to occur in the departments of Finistère and Morbihan. The following are remarks made by M. Monod on the subject of the epidemic of typhoid fever which exists in the departments of Seine and Yonne:

Seine.—There were in the hospitals of Paris on the 1st of March 301 cases of typhoid fever; on the 31st of March 633 cases; 6th of April 600, and 13th of April 527.

During the month of March the number of cases admitted to hospital was 645 and during the first thirteen days of April, 109. Four cases appeared in the National Institution for the Blind, but remain isolated.

Yonne.—At Sens the epidemic appears to coincide with that of Paris. The following figures are given : From the 10th to 28th of February 28 cases of typhoid fever, of which 5 died. There were 2 cases during the first fifteen days of March. On the 11th of April the prefect writes that the sanitary condition of the city of Sens leaves much to be desired, and since his communication of March 20 4 new cases have occurred. He states that the physicians in charge have not yet furnished a report as to the probable origin of the epidemic.

M. Proust, inspector-general of the sanitary service, gave to the convention the following note upon the sanitary condition of the exterior : At Constantinople cholera is rapidly disappearing ; at most there were only 1 or 2 cases daily at last report.

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine on arrivals from Lisbon.

GIBRALTAR, April 28, 1894.—The board of health this day decided to impose a quarantine of seven days on arrivals from Lisbon.—JOHN C. KING, *Secretary to the Board*.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Immigration at Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 9, 1894.—I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port of the steamship *Siberian*, from Liverpool, England, with 1 emigrant destined for the United States.—GEORGE HILL, *Vice and Deputy Consul-General*.

PORTUGAL.

Relative to the reported epidemic of cholera at Lisbon.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Lisbon, April 23, 1894.

SIR : For some weeks there has existed in Lisbon a malady of a mild character which has been designated by the medical faculty as "cholérine."

The cases have not been numerous, and in no instance has a fatal result supervened, at least none have been reported in private practice, and none by health officials. The malady is steadily diminishing and beyond a caution for the observance of cleanliness, and the free use of disinfectants, no official acknowledgment of the existence of the epidemic has been made.

The consuls have, as I am personally assured, in no case hesitated to issue clean bills of health to vessels leaving Lisbon for foreign ports.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. WILBOR,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

LISBON, May 8, 1894.—Portuguese Government maintains for port of Lisbon the denomination of a clean port.—J. B. WILBOR, *U. S. Vice-Consul*.

To HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

RUSSIA.

Cholera at Kovno.

BERLIN, May 12, 1894.—Cholera prevails at Kovno, Russia ; 21 cases, 12 deaths, in last two weeks. Russian frontier dangerous.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

TURKEY.

Danger of infection from wool shipped from Bagdad.

U. S. CONSULATE, *Bagdad, April 4, 1894.*

SIR: * * * The infectious diseases prevailing here since cholera abated have been typhoid fever, smallpox, and diphtheria, besides tuberculosis, which is extremely common (reliable mortuary reports can not be had). Wool for shipment to America comes from up river, where cholera held on the longest last fall, and where smallpox and diphtheria have been very fatal during the past winter. The wool is often kept in the tents of the nomadic Arabs a long time before it is sold, and, I have been told, used by them as bedding. I should say that, considering the extremely filthy habits of these people and the great vitality of the tubercle bacillus, there is more danger of tubercle infection from the wool coming from this region, at least to the mill operatives who will inhale the dust, than from any other disease, though it may undoubtedly also carry smallpox and diphtheria germs.

* * * * *

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

JOHN C. SUNDBERG,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Mozambique*.—Month of January, 1894. Population, 12,000. Total deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of May 5, 1894, the U. S. consul makes the following report :

There were 498 deaths in this city during the month of April, 1894. Five of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 6 by enteric fever, 14 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 8 by diphtheria, 1 by scarlet fever, 1 by measles, 41 by smallpox, 1 by the grippe, 4 by glanders, 35 by chronic enterocolitis, and 18 by pneumonia.

During the week ending May 3 there were 94 deaths, 2 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 8 new cases ; 5 were by smallpox, with 40 new cases approximately ; 1 was caused by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 3 by paludal fever, 2 by diphtheria, 1 by scarlet fever, 1 by measles, 1 by chronic enterocolitis, 1 by dysentery, and 3 by pneumonia.

Nuevitas.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 4,077. Total deaths, 8. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of March, 1894. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 967, including smallpox, 2 ; enteric fever, 11 ; scarlet fever, 3 ; diphtheria, 44 ; and measles, 21.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 18·3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 10·2, and the highest in Oldham, viz, 25·9 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and forty-six deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 6; measles, 130; scarlet fever, 25; diphtheria, 63; whooping cough, 77; enteric fever, 9; and diarrhea and dysentery, 8. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18·7 a thousand. In greater London 1,909 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16·7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 7; whooping cough, 20; measles, 9; and scarlet fever, 5.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 28 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22·5 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4·2, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 37·8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 159 deaths were registered, including measles, 4; whooping cough, 6; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 19·0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 17·2, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 21·4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 542, including smallpox, 4; measles, 4; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 14; and whooping cough, 28.

TURKEY, *Constantinople*.—Month of March, 1894. Population, 700,000. Total deaths, 1329, including cholera, 63; and smallpox, 5.

WEST INDIES—*St. Helena*.—Four weeks ended April 14, 1894. Population, 3,877. Total deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

[illegible]

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.
Belleville.....	May 5.....	10,201	3									
Berlin.....	Apr. 14.....	1,767,639	585					2	5	34	4	
Birmingham.....	Apr. 28.....	492,301	212			9			3	1	21	7
Bologna.....	Apr. 28.....	146,068	66							1		
Bradford.....	Apr. 28.....	221,610	75								1	
Bremen.....	Apr. 21.....	127,000	54							3	1	
Bristol.....	Apr. 28.....	226,574	62								4	4
Brussels.....	Apr. 21.....	483,081	161									
Buda Pesth.....	Apr. 16.....	600,000	23			1			1	13	4	
Buda Pesth.....	Apr. 23.....	600,000	27							15	8	
Cairo.....	Apr. 12.....	374,838	337					8		1	1	
Calcutta.....	Mar. 31.....	681,560	476								8	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 7.....	681,560	503	104		11				2		
Cape Town.....	Apr. 1.....	53,000	26									
Cape Town.....	Apr. 7.....	53,000	28					1				
Cape Town.....	Apr. 14.....	53,000	23									
Catania.....	Apr. 29.....	113,000	68					1	1			
Ceiba.....	Apr. 29.....	5,000	2									
Chatham.....	May 5.....	10,000	3							1		
Chemnitz.....	Apr. 21.....	150,000	65				1			2		
Cienfuegos.....	May 5.....	23,000	18		1							
Cognac.....	Apr. 29.....	17,500	7									
Cologne.....	Apr. 27.....	307,865	129						1	5	3	5
Colombo.....	Mar. 31.....	130,000	76					2				
Colon.....	Apr. 28.....	5,000	7									
Colon.....	May 5.....	5,000	3									
Copenhagen.....	Apr. 14.....	341,000	127						4	3		2
Copenhagen.....	Apr. 21.....	341,000	129						4	6		1
Denia.....	Apr. 30.....	14,000	4									
Dublin.....	Apr. 28.....	350,000	159								2	
Dresden.....	Apr. 28.....	158,719	58									1
Düsseldorf.....	Apr. 21.....	164,997	46						1			
Edinburgh.....	Apr. 28.....	270,588	99						2	5		2
Florence.....	Apr. 23.....	188,594	204					2		4	9	
Flushing.....	Apr. 28.....	15,198	7									
Funchal.....	Apr. 21.....	35,665	31									
Ghent.....	Apr. 28.....	153,803	65					3				
Gibraltar.....	Apr. 29.....	25,751	6					1				
Girgenti.....	Apr. 21.....	23,847	6									
Glasgow.....	Apr. 28.....	686,820	245		1							
Gothenborg.....	Apr. 21.....	108,000	27				10	2	2	6		11
Guelfh.....	May 5.....	10,689	4							1		
Halifax.....	May 5.....	38,700	19									
Hamburg.....	Apr. 28.....	647,479	237							1		
Hamilton.....	May 4.....	15,013	1						1	14	10	1
Hanover.....	May 14.....	197,000	66									
Hiogo.....	Apr. 7.....	153,055	77						2			

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.
Plymouth	Apr. 28.....	86,781	20									1
Port au Prince	Apr. 9.....	40,000	14									
Port au Prince	Apr. 16.....	40,000	14									
Port au Prince	Apr. 23.....	40,000	17									
Port au Prince	Apr. 30.....	40,000	15									
Queenstown	Apr. 28.....	15,000	4									
Rheims	Apr. 28.....	105,408	52								5	
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 7.....	600,000	575		216	2	1	8				
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 14.....	600,000	517		163	1	1	8				
Rome	Apr. 27.....	450,991	182						1	1	3	
Rome	May 3.....	450,991	164								5	
Rotterdam	Apr. 28.....	228,896	114			13				1		
Sagua la Grande	Apr. 28.....	18,109	9									
Sagua la Grande	May 5.....	18,109	8									
St. Georges	May 7.....	15,013	3									
St. Petersburg	Apr. 14.....	1,100,000	68			4		12		15	37	
St. Stephens	May 5.....	2,700	1									
Schiedam	Apr. 28.....	25,580	10									
Sheffield	Apr. 28.....	337,881	106						2	2	1	8
Sonneberg	Apr. 22.....	12,000	6									
Southampton	Apr. 28.....	66,774	15									
Stettin	Apr. 22.....	125,000	64							3		
Stuttgart	Apr. 26.....	139,659	66							3		
Sunderland	Apr. 28.....	136,101	48					1	1			
Trapani	Apr. 21.....	43,095	11				1	1	2	1	2	
Trieste	Apr. 20.....	158,314	90			3		1	3	4	4	
Tuxpan	Apr. 28.....	10,280	4									
Venice	Apr. 21.....	160,282	64					1				
Vera Cruz	May 3.....	25,500	29									
Victoria	Apr. 21.....	12,000	4									
Victoria	Apr. 28.....	12,000	6									
Warsaw	Apr. 21.....	515,654	230			5	1	3	2	12	2	2
Winnipeg	May 7.....	35,000	6									
Zurich	Apr. 14.....	115,000	41							2		2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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