

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1, 1894.

No. 22.

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 at Atchison.

ATCHISON, KANS., May 19, 1894.—There are 28 cases of smallpox in our smallpox hospital and 2 cases in the city isolated and quarantined. Seven deaths have been reported since the 3d instant. The board of health is doing everything possible to encourage vaccination. As soon as a case is reported, we send the patient to smallpox hospital, and the other members of the family are taken to tents (two or three hundred feet from hospital) to remain until they are either sick with the disease or until sixteen days have elapsed from exposure. The residence is thoroughly renovated, disinfected, and fumigated. I suppose the secretary of the State board of health has reported, but I do not know, as I fail to see the report in the ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.—P. S. MITCHELL, *Health Officer.*

ATCHISON, KANS., May 26, 1894.—The above report should have been mailed you seven days ago. Since then there have been 14 cases reported, making in all 44 cases. Two deaths have also been reported, making a total of 9 deaths. These new cases are reported from families that had been previously reported, except in two instances.—P. S. MITCHELL, *Health Officer.*

Smallpox in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that up to date there have been 27 cases of smallpox in Fulton County, with 7 deaths; 4 cases in Marshall County, with 2 deaths; 3 cases in Pulaski County; 1 case in Johnson County; 1 case in Wayne County; and 1 case in Blackford County. Total, 37 cases and 9 deaths. The persons sick are residents. The usual methods to restrict the disease have been taken. There are at present no cases in this city.—C. N. METCALF, M. D., *Secretary State Board of Health.*

Smallpox in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, May 26, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that a new case of smallpox exists at Providence, in this State, in the person of William Austin, a laborer and a resident. The origin of the disease is contact with a previous case. Of the 4 previous cases 1 died and the others were discharged from the hospital yesterday.—GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary State Board of Health.*

Smallpox in Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., May 29, 1894.—Board of health officially announces 1 case of smallpox in this city.—W. G. STIMPSON, *Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Inspection of passengers entering the United States along the Mexican border.

AUSTIN, TEX., *May 24, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 21st instant, inquiring whether any sanitary inspection is being maintained by this department along the Mexican frontier, and if so, at what points inspectors are stationed. In reply, I beg to state that commissioned quarantine officers of experience are stationed at the following places, and they are active and vigilant in their inspections, to wit: At El Paso, Dr. W. M. Yandell; at Eagle Pass, the point at which the Mexican International Railroad enters Texas, Dr. M. K. Scott; and at Laredo, Dr. T. J. Turpin. This office is kept thoroughly informed as to the status of smallpox, and every incoming train and conveyance is inspected, and an oath is required of incoming passengers, the inclosed blank being used and filed for reference.

The border line between Texas and Mexico, represented for the greater part by the Rio Grande, is so extensive that it is impossible to guard every point at which the river may be crossed; but I beg to assure you no one enters Texas at either of the above-named gateways without inspection. Whenever a case of smallpox is discovered, it is at once placed in camp under guard, and all necessary measures are taken to prevent spread of infection. I have information that the railroad officials of the International road are at last awakened to the necessity of action on their part to suppress the disease; (it is endemic in Mexico;) and that awhile back strict sanitary measures had been instituted all along their line, including even compulsory vaccination of employes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

R. M. SWEARINGEN, M. D.,
State Health Officer.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended May 26, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, May 28, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 26, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 20	Steamship Amerika.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	259
20	Steamship Veendam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	103
20	Steamship Sorrento.....	Hamburg.....	82
20	Steamship City of Rome.....	Glasgow and Moville.....	336
20	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	269
20	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	310
21	Steamship Moravia.....	Hamburg and Havre.....	189
21	Steamship Arizona.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	77
21	Steamship Chester.....	Southampton.....	344
21	Steamship State of Nebraska.....	Glasgow.....	70
21	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa.....	345
23	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	54
23	Steamship Rhyndland.....	Antwerp.....	96
23	Steamship Havel.....	Bremen.....	163
23	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	631
25	Steamship Dania.....	Hamburg and Havre.....	257
25	Steamship Augusta Victoria.....	Hamburg and Southampton.....	139
26	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	455
26	Steamship Braunschweig.....	Bremen.....	400
26	Steamship Zaandam.....	Rotterdam.....	56
26	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	552
	Total.....		5,187

EWD. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended May 20, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, May 20, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 20, 1894;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 23	Steamship California	Hamburg.....	70
	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	199
	Total.....		269

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

Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended May 19, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of San Francisco, May 20, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 19, 1894;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 15	Steamship San Blas.....	Panama and way ports.....	3
16	Steamship Walla Walla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	8
19	Steamship St. Paul.....	Mexican ports.....	4
	Total.....		15

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 26, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bark Marie.....	May 10	Santiago.....	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	May 21
Am. schr. A. V. M. Carlisle.....	May 14	Havana.....	do.....	do.....	May 20
Am. bkn. Geo. W. Sweeney.....	May 14	Cardenas.....	do.....	do.....	May 21
Am. schr. May McFarland.....	May 18	Demerara.....	do.....	do.....	May 25
Am. schr. Jno. W. Hall.....	May 23	Caibarien.....	do.....	Held for disinfection.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 26, 1894.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 26, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

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

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 21, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Week ended May 28, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Brt. S. S. County of York.....	May 22	Vera Cruz...	Ship Island..	Disinfected.....	May 27
Brt. ship Ellerslie.....	May 27	Rio de Janeiro.do.....	Held for disinfection.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 19, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 20, 1894.

Twenty-four vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 28, 1894.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 26, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Spanish brig San Salvador	May 14	Cienfuegos..	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	May 23
American sc. Eliza A. Scribner.	May 15	Havana	Havanado	May 22

One vessel inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago.*—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 1,600,000. Total deaths, 2,134, including phthisis pulmonalis, 200; smallpox, 157; enteric fever, 30; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 35; measles, 23; croup, 29; and whooping cough, 14.

MAINE—*Portland.*—Four weeks ended May 19, 1894. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 47, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended May 19, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 76 observers indicated that intermittent fever, diarrhea, and inflammation of kidney increased, and that measles decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 223 places, scarlet fever at 49, diphtheria at 23, enteric fever at 14, and smallpox at 5 places.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 520,000. Total deaths, 831, including phthisis pulmonalis, 85; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 17; croup, 4; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 14.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua*.—Month of January, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 40, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; diphtheria, 1; and measles, 1.

Month of February, 1894. Total deaths, 28, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and enteric fever, 1.

Month of March, 1894. Total deaths, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 1; and measles, 2.

Month of April, 1894. Total deaths, 31, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of April, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 8 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 258,919, show a total of 247 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 41; smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg*.—Month ending April 26, 1894. Estimated population, white, 12,000, colored, 13,000; total, 25,000. Deaths, white, 25; colored, 36; total, 61, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Health of Hartford, Conn., year ended February 28, 1894.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health for the City of Bradford, Pa., Act of May 23, 1889.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of Nashville, Tenn., 1893.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Auburn, N. Y.	May 19.	25,858	3													
Auburn, N. Y.	May 26.	25,858	7	3												
Baltimore, Md.	May 26.	434,439	170	25						6	2					2
Binghamton, N. Y.	May 26.	35,005	9	2												1
Boston, Mass.	May 26.	448,477	226	35						1	5	14				5
Brockton, Mass.	May 26.	27,294	9													
Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 26.	806,343		37						1	3	19	10			3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	May 25.	296,908	13	8						1		3				1
Cleveland, Ohio.	May 26.	261,353	139	11						1	2		6			2
Cumberland, Md.	May 26.	12,729	5	2												
Detroit, Mich.	May 26.	205,876	63									2				
Fall River, Mass.	May 26.	87,773	41	1									2			
Indianapolis, Ind.	May 19.	105,436	36	5										2		1
Indianapolis, Ind.	May 26.	105,436	35	3						1						
Johnstown, Pa.	May 26.	21,805	10	1							2					
Lowell, Mass.	May 26.	77,696	28													
Memphis, Tenn.	May 26.	64,495	31	7						1		1				
Milwaukee, Wis.	May 26.	204,468	56	7								2				
Minneapolis, Minn.	May 26.	164,738	45	3							2	1				
Mobile, Ala.	May 26.	31,076	13	3									1			
Nashville, Tenn.	May 24.	76,306		6												
New Orleans, La.	May 19.	242,039	150	20						2		1	1			
New Orleans, La.	May 26.	242,039	148	21								4	5			
New Orleans, La.	May 26.	242,039	148	21								5				
New York, N. Y.	May 26.	1,515,301	721	82		4				3	15	56	8			9
Omaha, Nebr.	May 19.	140,452	21	1								1				
Omaha, Nebr.	May 26.	140,452	24	3								1				
Pensacola, Fla.	May 19.	11,750	4													
Philadelphia, Pa.	May 19.	1,046,964	347	37						6	2	14	4			3
Portland, Me.	May 19.	36,425	16	1												
Portland, Me.	May 26.	36,425	13							1						
Providence, R. I.	May 26.	148,944	54													
Reading, Pa.	May 28.	58,661	21	1							3					
San Diego, Cal.	May 19.	16,153	4									1				
San Francisco, Cal.	May 12.	298,997	101	15								1				
San Francisco, Cal.	May 19.	298,997	109	21								1				1
San Francisco, Cal.	May 19.	298,997	109	21						4		1				
Shreveport, La.	May 19.	11,981	4													
Toledo, Ohio.	May 25.	81,434	23									1				
Washington, D. C.	May 19.	230,392	92							1		1	3			
Washington, D. C.	May 26.	230,392		18		1				2		2				2
Yonkers, N. Y.	May 25.	32,033	11	17								2				
Youngstown, Ohio.	May 25.	33,220	7										1			

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 28, 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.....	49		1	.95		.75
Portland, Me.....	56		4	.77	2.43	
Northfield, Vt.....	56		2	.70	.50	
Boston, Mass.....	59		3	.84	.36	
Block Island, R. I.....	55		5	.84		.14
New London, Conn.....	59		5	.77	.33	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	62		4	.74	2.26	
New York, N. Y.....	62		4	.70	1.40	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	65		5	.73	2.07	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	60		0	.64	.36	
Baltimore, Md.....	66		2	.84	.96	
Washington, D. C.....	66		2	.94		.49
Lynchburg, Va.....	68		5	.84	.26	
Norfolk, Va.....	68		0	.91	.29	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	71		5	1.05		.65
Wilmington, N. C.....	72		4	1.11	.29	
Charleston, S. C.....	75		3	1.00		.80
Augusta, Ga.....	75		7	.77		.77
Savannah, Ga.....	75		3	.91		.19
Jacksonville, Fla.....	77		3	1.11		.71
Titusville, Fla.....	77		3	1.42		1.32
Jupiter, Fla.....	77		1	2.12		1.12
Key West, Fla.....	81		3	.89	2.71	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	71		7	1.02		1.02
Mobile, Ala.....	76		4	1.14		.74
Montgomery, Ala.....	75		5	1.00		.90
Vicksburg, Miss.....	75		5	1.05		.15
New Orleans, La.....	77		1	1.28		.68
Shreveport, La.....	76		4	.98	.12	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	71		3	.98		.68
Little Rock, Ark.....	72		4	1.22		.82
Palestine, Tex.....	74		2	1.31		1.11
Galveston, Tex.....	78		0	1.07		1.07
San Antonio, Tex.....	77		0	.70		.70
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	77		1	.88		.88
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	72		6	1.00		.70
Nashville, Tenn.....	70		8	.77		.37
Knoxville, Tenn.....	68		8	.86		.76
Louisville, Ky.....	68		10	.85		.55
Indianapolis, Ind.....	65		7	1.01		.81
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	67		9	.86		.76
Columbus, Ohio.....	64		8	1.05	.45	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	66		8	.91	.09	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	65		7	.77	.03	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	57		5	.66	1.64	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	57		1	.77	.13	
Erie, Pa.....	59		3	.87	.03	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	60		4	.82		.12
Toledo, Ohio.....	62		4	.77		
Detroit, Mich.....	60		4	.84	.46	
Port Huron, Mich.....	56		4	.77		.07
Alpena.....	52		0	.85	.55	
Marquette, Mich.....	51		6	.69	.91	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	56		3	.84		.54
Milwaukee, Wis.....	57		1	.80		.50
Chicago, Ill.....	62		6	.91		.91
Duluth, Minn.....	51		1	1.00		.40
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	60		2	.83		.53
La Crosse, Wis.....	61		1	.83		.63
Dubuque, Iowa.....	62		2	.98		.98
Davenport, Iowa.....	64		4	1.05		1.05
Des Moines, Iowa.....	64		4	1.23		1.03
Keokuk, Iowa.....	65		3	1.00		.90
Springfield, Ill.....	65		5	1.28		1.08
Cairo, Ill.....	69		7	.91		.91
St. Louis, Mo.....	68		6	1.01		.91

*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 28, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	69		7	1.47		1.47
Kansas City, Mo.....	68		4	1.07		.67
Concordia, Kans.....	66		6	.98		.98
Omaha, Nebr.....	65		1	1.11		1.11
Valentine, Nebr.....	60	2		.91		.91
Huron, S. Dak.....	59		1	.77		.77
Pierre, S. Dak.....	61	1		.65		.65
Moorehead, Minn.....	57		1	.65	.25	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	55		1	.44		.44
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	58		0	.63		.63
Williston, N. Dak.....	58		0	.50		.30
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	56	6		.44		.24
Helena, Mont.....	55	7		.38	.32	
Spokane, Wash.....	59	5		.28	.62	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	64	6		.42		.32
Winnemucca, Nev.....	56	4		.21		.11
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	62	2		.33	.57	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	54		0	.48		.08
North Platte, Nebr.....	62		0	.70		.70
Denver, Colo.....	60		2	.54	.56	
Pueblo, Colo.....	63	3		.28	.12	
Dodge City, Kans.....	66		2	.81		.81
Abilene, Tex.....	74		0	.93		.43
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	59	1		.14		.14
El Paso, Tex.....	76		0	.07		.07
Tucson, Ariz.....	76		2	.00		.00
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	52	20		.23	.97	
Olympia, Wash.....	56	12		.49		.49
Portland, Oreg.....	61	5		.49		.09
Roseburg, Oreg.....	59	5		.35	.53	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	70		4	.21	.29	
Sacramento, Cal.....	66		4	.10	.70	
San Francisco, Cal.....	59		1	.11	.79	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	64		4	.07	.07	
San Diego, Cal.....	63		3	.07	.07	
Yuma, Ariz.....	80		2	.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.]

Status of cholera in Europe.

BERLIN, *May 16, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to cholera in Europe and elsewhere, showing the number of cases and deaths, as officially given, together with such quarantine restrictions as are established from time to time. With a few exceptions the figures given are official, and may be relied upon, and the report as a whole may be considered as very nearly accurate up to May 10, 1894:

Austria-Hungary—Galicia.—There is a decided falling off of the epidemic of cholera in eastern Galicia; the last report, from May 1 to 7, showing only 4 cases and 2 deaths, the total to date being 39 cases and 17 deaths. The districts affected are Borszczow and Husiatyn; the towns, both near the Austro-Russian frontier, are Skala and Sikierzynce. Unfortunately, however, these cases have occurred in cold weather, and there is some danger of a reappearance of the epidemic with the advent of summer.

Russia.—In the months of February and March cases of cholera appeared at various points in Russia close to the frontier. At Kovno, from the 6th to the 12th of February, 13 cases and 6 deaths; at Plock, from the 31st of January to the 5th of February, 9 cases and 7 deaths; Tschernigow, 23d January to 5th February, 7 cases and 4 deaths; Volhynia, 17th to 31st January, 9 cases and 5 deaths. Still later there occurred at Warsaw, March 6, 4 cases and 3 deaths; Kovno, between February 13 and March 5, 55 cases and 33 deaths, and between 6th and 19th of March, 25 cases and 18 deaths. In the government of Tschernigow, between the 6th and 12th February, 8 cases and 6 deaths. At the end of March the number of cases of cholera is known to have greatly increased in the governments of Plock and Radom, as also in Podolia and Podolsk, near the Galician frontier. At the last named, from April 7 to 19, there were 13 deaths from cholera. As regards Skala and Sikierzynce, the Galician towns in which cholera now prevails, it should be stated that the drinking water used by the people comes from a polluted river; there are no wells or springs. The following are the latest figures for cholera in Russia, published in Berlin May 19: At Warsaw, 24th to 27th April, 16 cases and 10 deaths; Radom, 20th to 24th April, 6 cases and 5 deaths; Plock, 23d to 24th April, 16 cases and 7 deaths; Kovno, 15th to 28th April, 21 cases and 12 deaths. The situation along the Russian frontier may be regarded as dangerous, owing to the number of centers of infection.

Turkey.—In Constantinople the condition of the epidemic varies greatly from week to week, but on the whole may be considered as greatly ameliorated. A few cases occur in the neighborhood of the city as well as in it. At the end of March there was one Italian steamer and three sailing vessels at the port quarantine, with cholera aboard. April 2 there was an increase of cases outside Constantinople, at Rodosto, Adrianople, and the village of Milan. At the latter place there were on March 19 27 cases and 17 deaths, and between April 9 and 16 14 cases and 10 deaths. In Asiatic Turkey many cases have occurred during the winter at different places. The disease appeared in Erzeroum

in March, and there occurred there between the 17th and 19th April 53 cases and 46 deaths. A quarantine of twenty-four hours exists at Sinope, with compulsory disinfection of luggage for ships to the Black Sea littoral as far as Sinope and Trebizond. Ships bound to Constantinople must submit to a medical inspection at Kavak. It is believed that the dissemination of cholera in Turkey is chiefly due to transport ships conveying Turkish troops from point to point. In Asia Minor, at Sivas, from the 15th to 17th of April, 47 persons died of cholera.

Portugal.—The accounts of the epidemic at Lisbon are very conflicting. This much, however, is certain, that an epidemic, at first believed to be simple diarrhoea, appeared there early in April. Later it was announced that the comma bacillus had been found, and as this occurred at a time when there was an average of 70 cases daily, quite a panic ensued. The epidemic has now somewhat abated, and it is officially denied that the disease was Asiatic cholera. At the Imperial Health Department here I was informed that Prof. Koch had received cultures from Lisbon, and had failed to find the comma bacillus. On May 7 there were at Lisbon 16 new cases, 27 discharged, and 126 in hospital. May 8, 14 new cases, 24 discharged, and 104 in hospital.

Spain.—Sporadic cases of cholera have been reported in Spain not officially confirmed.

France.—Cases of cholera continue to occur in the departments of Finistère and Morbihan. The official figures as announced (Comité consultatif d'hygiène publique) for the months of February, March, and April are 25, 71, and 94 cases, respectively, with 23, 27, and 38 deaths. From the 22d to 27th of April, in the department of Finistère, there were 19 cases in 13 different places. An additional physician was sent there. I believe that cholera is more general in France and Belgium than is reported.

Italy.—No cases of cholera have been reported in Italy. The quarantine restrictions of this country have been increased and several new stations established. It may be added here that in Spanish ports there is no quarantine at present against Tripoli, Salonica, St. Petersburg, ports of the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, or the Persian Gulf. There is, however, a rigid quarantine against Lisbon, with detention and disinfection.

Greece.—In Greece, strange to say, there is a quarantine established against all vessels coming from Russian or Roumanian ports, but not against ports of Turkey.

Roumania.—In Roumanian ports all vessels coming from Constantinople or Trebizond are subject to three days' quarantine.

Bulgaria.—Passengers entering Bulgaria from Turkey, subject to five days' detention at Tchepelare, Hebitchevo, Bourgas, or Varna. Food products prohibited.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera in Silesia.

BERLIN, May 31, 1894.—Cholera prevails at Myslowitz, Upper Silesia, and is spreading on the Russian border and in district of Stettin.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

BRAZIL.

Yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, April 24, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended April 21, 1894:

The weather has been somewhat warmer than during the previous week, and though still declining, the yellow fever keeps higher than could be wished; the last three days of the week brought it up somewhat. There were 38 deaths less than during the previous week, and 16 more from beriberi, principally prisoners taken from the revolted squadron; typhoid fever had 2 deaths less, and the total from all causes was 518 as against 517 in the previous week. It is usual to have these variations when the epidemic is breaking up, but this year it is slower than ever to finish. Our hopes are in cooler weather to come.

Cholera in Portugal.—On April 19 a telegram was received here stating that "cholerina" was extending itself rapidly in Lisbon, that the hospitals were full, and it was daily gaining ground. Yesterday the minister of foreign affairs received a telegram from the Brazilian legation in Lisbon declaring that there had been a great many cases of "cholerina" in that town, but all of a mild character; not one death.

The Portuguese minister received the following telegram:

"LISBON, 21st.—The disease is diarrhea, and not serious, curable in four days or less. It is here for a month now and does not increase; number in hospitals decreased; no fatal cases."

This is all we know, but as I distrust the word "cholerina," I shall be particularly careful with vessels from Portugal which leave here for the United States.

Cholera in Russia.—On yesterday the authorities here declared to the governments of the southern states that the Russian ports are free from infection, but insisted on rigorous sanitary inspection of all ships entering from that country.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health: April 20, steamship *Buffon*, English, for New York, N. Y.; April 23, bark *Agnes*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

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

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, May 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended April 28, 1894:

Yellow fever is still declining, but very slowly, there being only 9 deaths less from that cause than during the previous week. *Accesso pernicioso* increased by 8 deaths, typhoid fever lessened by 4, beriberi increased 13, and there were 2 deaths from diphtheria—a rare disease here. The total shows a decrease of 46 deaths. It is true that the yellow-fever epidemic should be almost finished, but it still goes on, though the temperature continues at about the normal figure for this time of the year. I attribute this to the abnormal state produced by the revolt, and am still in hopes to give more favorable reports very shortly.

I would call your serious attention to my report for last week.

Cholera in Portugal.—Telegrams are received here daily from Portugal, the cholera, or cholera as they prefer to call it, is extending and becoming more fatal. On the 29th of April the health authorities here declared the port of Lisbon to be infected and all the other Portuguese ports suspected, and also that all vessels coming from said ports must go to Ilha Grande to be inspected and disinfected before being allowed to enter and discharge in any Brazilian port. This includes all vessels, whether coming direct or stopping at intermediate ports, so that vessels from Portugal bound for any Brazilian port must first go to Ilha Grande, however great the distance may be. This to take effect for all vessels leaving Portugal on and after April 18, 1894.

Since last report the following-named ship received a bill of health from this office, May 1, 1894, German bark *Oiga*, for New Orleans.

Respectfully, yours,

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

CHINA.

Plague at Canton.

Under date of April 23, 1894, the U. S. consul at Canton, China, writes as follows:

From Dr. Alexander Rennie, physician of the foreign community at Canton, the following particulars are obtained in regard to a fatal malady which has prevailed among the natives at and about Canton during March and April, 1894:

“The plague prevailing in the city is similar to that known as the Yünnan (Yünnan is a southwest province of China) plague, bubonic plague, etc. It commenced with the dry weather at the end of March, and has considerably lessened both in severity and prevalence since the last rainfall. Symptoms are, briefly, high fever, followed in twelve to twenty-four hours by great enlargement of a gland in neck, armpit, or groin. The swelling attains the size of a large egg, and is very tender to touch. At first many patients died within the first two days of the illness. If they survived this period, they usually remained more or less comatose. At first the mortality amongst those attacked was quite 75 per cent; but now the cases are milder, and the mortality is only about 25 per cent.”

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Poland and Prussia.

BERLIN, June 1, 1894.—Cholera prevails at Mlava, in Poland, and near district of Stettin (not town).—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M.H.S.*

Relative to cholera in Russia.

BERLIN, *May 12, 1894.*

SIR: I sent to you to-day a dispatch, of which the following is a copy:

“Cholera, Kovno; 21 cases, 12 deaths, last two weeks. Russian frontier dangerous.”

The figures are official, and stand for the two weeks ended April 28. I hope on Tuesday to obtain later information. The last line was added because I am informed that the German sanitary authorities are alarmed at the march of cholera along the frontier so early in the season, cholera

being now present at Kovno, Plock, and Warsaw, as well as in Galicia. Dr. Koch stated that the German temporary sanitary committee to watch rivers and canals along the frontier would probably be constituted next week. Will keep you informed as to progress of affairs in Galicia.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

TURKEY.

Cholera in Turkey diminishing.

[Report No. 94.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April 25, 1894.*

The last cholera case registered was on the 18th instant. On the 22d, three days ago, there was a cholera death in the Greek hospital. There were then 7 days during which no fresh cholera cases had been registered. Before its disappearance cholera made some victims at Yeni Kivi on the European coast of the Bosphorus. It has been alleged that this outbreak of cholera was due to the filthiness of the village, but I dare say that the filthiness of the other suburbs of Constantinople is as great as that of Yeni Kivi.

Besides that, the Greek population is scattered all over Constantinople, while the cholera cases and deaths have occurred only among the Greeks of Yeni Kivi. The first outbreak of cholera, which occurred in August, 1893, was at the lunatic asylum and at Galata among the harbormen. Directly after, cholera attacked the men belonging to the different nationalities and religions, but especially the Israelites. Later on the cholera cases and deaths were only among Moslems, and finally only among Greeks.

I do not think it is possible to explain the different preferences of the disease to one or the other nationality or religion of the inhabitants of Constantinople. The same peculiarity has been seen in relation with the different places and suburbs of the capital. It began at Scutari and Galata; it went all round the different villages and suburbs, and it was not possible to follow its footsteps or to trace it. One of the last cases was that of a rag-gatherer, who had been to Yeni Kivi to gather rags and going back home to Buyuk-dere, on the Bosphorus also, was attacked with cholera and died.

He was an Israelite, and the place where his home was situated is one of the filthiest places of the town. It is a dirty and filthy ditch, where nearly all the epidemics break out. For instance, the first cases of whooping cough, the first cases of measles or of scarlet fever, or any other disease, are observed nearly always in the neighborhood of that ditch. After the death of the above-mentioned rag-gatherer and of a woman, also an Israelite, cholera completely disappeared from that suburb.

In the vilayet of Adrianople there are always a few cholera cases, at Meillau, near Myrefeto, on the Marmora; but, as we can see from the number of deaths registered, it is dying out, and very probably in a few days it will disappear.

The striking fact of the cholera epidemic is its appearance at Sivas, in the center of Asia Minor. It is not at all easy to trace it and state from where it went to Sivas. It may be it was brought from Kharpoot or from Esky Shehir by the travelers. It may be also that men escaping from Erzeroum, where cholera was raging two months ago, and where the famine still is raging, have transported the germ of cholera which is

making so many victims at Sivas. According to the reports of the French vice-consul at that town, 40 deaths from cholera occur every day in that city, and sanitary physicians have been appointed there.

In the other provinces of the Turkish Empire there is no cholera, but other epidemical diseases exist. For instance, there is smallpox in the interior of Smyrna. The pilgrims are arriving at Camaran, where they undergo their quarantine before they proceed to Zeddah. This year there has not been any cholera outbreak during their voyage or during their quarantine at Camaran.

Official notification has been received that cholera has again made its appearance in Galicia, Austria.

In Constantinople, as I have stated in my previous reports, there exists an epidemic of broncho-pneumonia, which rages especially among children; there are several cases of mumps and a few cases of typhoid fever. This disease, which is rather mild in this country (4 or 5 per cent of mortality) breaks out twice a year, always in spring and in autumn.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Month of March, 1894. Total deaths, 369, including 2 from smallpox.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of May 19, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 125 deaths in this city during the week ended May 17, 1894. Two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 6 new cases approximately; 6 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 54 new cases; 1 was caused by enteric fever, 2 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 1 by measles, 7 by chronic entero-colitis, 5 by dysentery, 2 by cholera infantum, and 1 by pneumonia. The two deaths from yellow fever occurred in the Military Hospital.

During the week ended May 24, 1893, there were 115 deaths in this city. One of those deaths was caused by yellow fever, with 10 new cases approximately; 3 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 26 new cases; 1 was caused by enteric fever, 2 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 1 by glanders, 1 by the grippe, 13 by chronic entero-colitis, 3 by dysentery, 1 by cholera infantum, and 3 by pneumonia. The cases of yellow fever reported this week are all in the Military Hospital.

Santiago de Cuba.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1894. Population, 64,000. Total deaths, 32, including enteric fever, 4; and diphtheria, 2.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 289, including smallpox, 3; typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 13; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended May 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 9.5, and the highest in Birkenhead, viz, 25.2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-two deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 4; measles, 152; scarlet fever,

25; diphtheria, 55; whooping cough, 53; enteric fever, 9; and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand. In greater London 1,913 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 8; whooping cough, 19; and measles, 27.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 12 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.5 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 42.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 136 deaths were registered, including whooping cough, 8; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 16.6, and the highest in Perth, viz, 22.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 566, including smallpox, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 9; and whooping cough, 39.

Dundee.—Month of April, 1894. Total deaths, 245, including typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; croup, 1; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 3.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of March, 1894. Total deaths, 132, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST INDIES—*Turks Islands.*—Two weeks ended May 12, 1894. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 7. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CHOLERA NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, May 2 and 9, 1894.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Galicja.*—On April 8, 1 choleraic death was reported from the town of Skala, on the Russian frontier. Other cases were observed on the succeeding days; total, 8 cases, 3 deaths. One fatal case was reported at the neighboring village of Stara Skala, on April 14; on the same date at Siekierzyniec, 16 cases, 6 deaths.

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta.*—From March 18 to 24, 71 choleraic deaths were reported; from March 25 to 31, 75 deaths.

PORTUGAL.—From April 23 to 26, 93, 66, 93, 87 cases, respectively, were reported. One death occurred, April 26.

RUSSIA.—At Warsaw, from April 16 to April 18, 2 cases were reported; from April 19 to 24, 20 cases; April 24, 6 cases and 7 deaths; from April 24 to 27, 16 cases and 10 deaths. At Radom, from April 13 to 19, 12 cases, 6 deaths; April 20 to 24, 6 cases, 5 deaths. At Plock, from April 11 to 22, 12 cases, 3 deaths; April 23 to 24, 16 cases, 7 deaths. At Kovno, April 15 to 28, 21 cases, 12 deaths.

TURKEY.—From March 26 to April 4, 30 cases of cholera and 23 choleraic deaths were officially reported at Constantinople. In the vilayet of Adrianople cases and deaths were observed during the months of February and March.

TYPHUS.

During the months of March and April typhus cases were reported in the German Empire, at Dantzic, Eylau, Grandenz, Königsberg, Marienwerder, and Schönaw.

INFLUENZA.

Only isolated cases were observed throughout Germany during the latter part of April. Some cases were reported at Frankfort on the Oder, at Düsseldorf, Hamburg, and Nurnberg. During the week ended May 9, 5 deaths from influenza were reported in Rome, 3 in Paris, and 8 in London.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Aden.....	Apr. 14.....	33,561	21											
Aden.....	Apr. 21.....	33,561	23											
Aden.....	Apr. 28.....	33,561	19											
Aix la Chapelle.....	May 5.....	108,612	59											
Alexandria.....	Apr. 26.....	281,396	159					5		9				6
Amsterdam.....	May 12.....	426,480	162					1		3	4			
Barmen.....	May 5.....	122,000	38							4				1
Basle.....	May 5.....	80,000	35											1
Batoum.....	May 8.....	28,000	7											
Belleville.....	May 19.....	10,201	4											
Berlin.....	Apr. 21.....	1,767,639	579					2	3	32	7			
Berlin.....	Apr. 28.....	1,767,639	546					1	8	25	3			
Birmingham.....	May 12.....	492,301	194			7		2	1	1	14			15
Bologna.....	May 12.....	146,068	78							1				
Bordeaux.....	May 12.....	252,415	98					1						
Bremen.....	May 5.....	127,000	179						2					
Brussels.....	May 5.....	483,081	337			1								3
Cairo.....	Apr. 26.....	374,888	530	75				8		2				6
Calcutta.....	Apr. 14.....	681,560	530			30					5			1
Cardiff.....	May 12.....	148,890	46							1				7
Cartagena.....	Mar. 31.....	25,000	21											
Cartagena.....	Apr. 8.....	25,000	9											
Cartagena.....	Apr. 15.....	25,000	18											
Cartagena.....	Apr. 22.....	25,000	14											
Cartagena.....	Apr. 30.....	25,000	12											
Catania.....	May 13.....	113,000	76						2	1				
Ceiba.....	May 6.....	5,000	3											
Ceiba.....	May 13.....	5,000	2											
Chemnitz.....	May 5.....	150,000	72						1	3				
Cienfuegos.....	May 19.....	23,000	7					3						
Coaticook.....	May 19.....	2,500	1											
Cognac.....	May 13.....	17,500	7											
Cologne.....	May 5.....	307,865	130					1	2	7	3			5
Colombo.....	Apr. 14.....	130,000	86											1
Colon.....	May 12.....	5,000	6											
Curacao.....	May 12.....	27,433	4											
Denia.....	May 14.....	14,000	61											
Dundee.....	May 12.....	158,710	53					1	1		4			
Dusseldorf.....	May 5.....	164,997	107							2				
Edinburgh.....	Feb. 24.....	270,588	94					1						4
Edinburgh.....	May 12.....	270,588	92					1	2	3				9
Fayal.....	Apr. 21.....	23,382	6											
Fayal.....	Apr. 28.....	23,382	6											
Fayal.....	May 5.....	23,382	3											
Flushing.....	May 12.....	15,250	7											
Frankport on the Main.....	May 12.....	196,000	76					1	1	5				
Genoa.....	May 12.....	182,053	93							3				
Ghent.....	May 12.....	153,803	57											
Gibraltar.....	May 13.....	25,755	6					1						
Glasgow.....	May 12.....	686,820	283					3	4	5				21
Gothenburg.....	May 5.....	108,000	28											
Guadeloupe.....	Apr. 22.....	18,000	11											
Guadeloupe.....	Apr. 29.....	18,000	11											
Guayaquil.....	Apr. 19.....	45,000	53			9			19					
Guayaquil.....	Apr. 26.....	45,000	59			11			27					
Guayaquil.....	May 3.....	45,000	46			9			22					
Guayaquil.....	May 10.....	45,000	47			3	8		20					

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.	
Halifax.....	May 19.....	38,700	10										
Hioho.....	Apr. 21.....	153,055	57										
Hioho.....	Apr. 28.....	153,055	61										
Kehl.....	Apr. 14.....	129,556	60										
Kehl.....	Apr. 21.....	129,556	53										
Kehl.....	Apr. 28.....	129,556	53										
Kehl.....	May 5.....	129,556	52										
Königsberg.....	May 12.....	167,000											
Leeds.....	May 12.....	388,761	123										
Leghorn.....	May 12.....	103,236	36										
Leith.....	Feb. 24.....	72,003	31										
Leith.....	May 12.....	72,003	23										
Liege.....	May 12.....	155,898	49										
Lisbon.....	Feb. 3.....	242,297	202										
Lisbon.....	Feb. 10.....	242,297	189										
Lisbon.....	Feb. 17.....	242,297	194										
Lisbon.....	Feb. 24.....	242,297	176										
Lisbon.....	Mch. 3.....	242,297	191										
Lisbon.....	Mch. 10.....	242,297	167										
Liverpool.....	May 12.....	517,980	232										
London, Can.....	May 19.....	35,000	7										
London, Eng.....	May 12.....	5,948,300	1,913										
Lyons.....	May 5.....	500,000	167										
Madras.....	Apr. 20.....	452,518	288										
Madras.....	Apr. 27.....	452,518	260										
Madrid.....	May 11.....	482,816	286										
Manila.....	Mar. 31.....	350,000	316										
Manila.....	Apr. 7.....	350,000	326										
Mannheim.....	May 5.....	88,000											
Maracaibo.....	May 12.....	40,000	18										
Matamoras.....	May 18.....	8,000	8										
Montevideo.....	Apr. 14.....	227,090	55										
Montevideo.....	Apr. 21.....	227,090	55										
Munich.....	May 5.....	390,000	190										
Nagasaki.....	Apr. 28.....	64,274	11										
Nagasaki.....	May 4.....	64,274	8										
Newcastle on Tyne.....	May 12.....	201,947	67										
Odessa.....	May 5.....	324,500	140										
Paris.....	May 5.....	2,424,705	1,030										
Paris.....	May 12.....	2,424,705											
Plymouth.....	May 12.....	86,781	30										
Prague.....	May 5.....	182,530	154										
Puerto Cabello.....	May 12.....	10,500	14										
Puerto Cortez.....	May 15.....	1,500	1										
Rheims.....	May 17.....	105,408	48										
Rome.....	May 12.....	455,678	181										
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 21.....	600,000	518										
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 28.....	600,000	472										
Rotterdam.....	May 12.....	228,596	106										
St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 28.....	1,100,000	87										
St. Stephen.....	May 19.....	2,700	1										
Schiedam.....	May 12.....	25,580	12										
Sheffield.....	May 12.....	337,971	116										
Stettin.....	May 5.....	125,000	43										
Stockholm.....	May 5.....	249,246	90										
Stuttgart.....	May 10.....	139,659	49										
Sonneberg.....	May 6.....	12,000	3										
Sunderland.....	May 12.....	136,101	42										
Tegucigalpa.....	May 5.....	12,000	5										
Trieste.....	May 5.....	158,314	96										
Truxillo.....	May 12.....	5,000	1										
Tuxpan.....	May 12.....	10,280	5										
Venice.....	May 5.....	160,282	64										
Vera Cruz.....	May 17.....	25,500	38										
Vienna.....	Apr. 21.....	1,465,537	724										
Winnipeg.....	May 21.....	35,000	12										
Zurich.....	Apr. 28.....	120,000	57										

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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