

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 15, 1894.

No. 24.

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

UNITED STATES.

Disposition to be made of infected vessels arriving at ports where there are no appliances for proper disinfection.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 4, 1894.*

SIR: An inspection having been made of the local quarantine station at Newburyport, Mass., by Surgeon Henry W. Sawtelle, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, and a report of the same having been made to the Supervising Surgeon-General that there are no quarantine appliances at that port for the disinfection of infected vessels, required under the quarantine regulations of the United States, dated April 26, 1894, you are informed that, in accordance with section 6 of the act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February 15, 1893, infected vessels arriving at Newburyport must be remanded to some other port for disinfection, and you are hereby directed to report the arrival of any infected vessel, making such recommendations as you may think proper.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Newburyport, Mass.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 4, 1894.*

SIR: An inspection having been made of the local quarantine station at Gloucester, Mass., by Surgeon Henry W. Sawtelle, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, and a report of the same having been made to the Supervising Surgeon-General that there are no quarantine appliances at that port for the disinfection of infected vessels, required under the quarantine regulations of the United States, dated April 26, 1894, you are informed that, in accordance with section 6 of the act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February 15, 1893, infected vessels arriving at Gloucester must be remanded to some other port for disinfection, and you are hereby directed to report the arrival of any infected vessel, making such recommendations as you may think proper.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Gloucester, Mass.*

Circular.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, May 25, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I send you inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of the revised Quarantine Regulations of the United States, just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, which you are instructed to post in your respective offices for ten days, as required by section 3 of the Quarantine Act of February 15, 1893, at the expiration of which period they take effect in each district. The accompanying certificate of such posting should be signed and sealed and returned to this Department without a covering dispatch upon the expiration of the required ten days.

A supply of the new bills of health and supplemental bills of health prescribed by article 1 of the regulations will be sent to seaport offices as soon as printed; but the old forms, with such alterations as are necessary, may be used until they are received.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

EDWIN F. UHL,
Acting Secretary.

To the CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

Suspicious vessel sent from Savannah to South Atlantic Quarantine.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 10, 1894.—Norwegian bark *Skjold*, from Santos, arrived June 7 at quarantine station. Have ascertained that several deaths occurred on board from yellow fever. False statements from master and good bill of health from consul. Would advise special instructions to officer at Sapelo. Vessel sent there this morning.—W. F. BRUNNER, *Health Officer.*

NOTE.—On receipt of the above the medical officer in command of South Atlantic Quarantine was telegraphed to take special precautions in regard to the vessel named.

South Atlantic Quarantine—Arrival of infected bark from Havre.

DARIEN, GA., June 11, 1894.—Bark *Erato*, from Havre, with 1 case smallpox, recovered. No bill of health. Held for disinfection.—WASDIN, *Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

Smallpox in Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, June 7, 1894.—I have to report 18 cases of smallpox in this city. The first case was reported April 16, 1894. The attending physician carried the case one week, under the impression that it was measles, before reporting; consequently many persons were exposed. As soon as a case is reported we send the patient to the smallpox hospital, and the other members of the family are quarantined. Five deaths have been reported. The rest of the patients are recovering. The usual methods to restrict the disease have been taken.—B. FITZGIBBON, *Health Officer.*

Smallpox in Chelsea, Mass.

BOSTON, June 11, 1894.—I have the honor to advise you that there are now 6 cases of smallpox in Chelsea; 4 new cases since my last report.—HENRY W. SAWTELLE, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Smallpox in Chicago.

BUENA PARK, ILL., June 14, 1894.—Health commissioner out of city. All cases are taken to pesthouse. Total now, 300; mostly convalescent. First week of May, 164 fresh cases. First week of June, 50 cases. Fifteen new cases past two days.—BROOKS, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Smallpox at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, June 7, 1894.—We think it proper to advise you in regard to smallpox in our State. Report of the State board of health June 6 announces: Since January 1 we have had 35 cases of smallpox in the State; 10 have been fatal; 16 recovered; 9 are still sick. Located by counties as follows: Allegan, 6; Menominee, 6; Iron, 1; Marquette, 3; Kalamazoo, 2; Jackson, 4; Muskegon, 3; Bay, 5; St. Joseph, 3; Kent, 1; Wayne, 1. Will also inclose slip from to-day's paper. Dr. Farnum will keep you posted in regard to work on the Detroit River.—BENJ. R. HOYT, M. D., *Inspector, M. H. S.*

Smallpox in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7, 1894.—In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the National Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that since my last notice, smallpox has been reported as follows: Fulton County, 5 new cases; Lake County, 1 new case; Wayne County, 2 new cases and 1 death, making a total of 8 cases and 1 death, and a total of 48 cases and 10 deaths since the beginning of the outbreak. The usual precautions have been taken.—C. N. METCALF, M. D., *Secretary Board of Health.*

Smallpox in Michigan.

LANSING, June 6, 1894.

The following is a statement relative to all smallpox known in Michigan since January 1, 1894:

Date of outbreak.	City, village, or township.	Cases.				Houses infected.	Houses now infected.
		Total.	Diéd.	Recovered.	Still sick.		
Jan. 9	Otsego (township).....	2	1	1	0	2	0
24	Otsego (village).....	4	1	3	0	2	0
27	Menominee.....	6	2	4	0	1	*0
Feb. 18	Crystal Falls.....	1	0	1	0	1	0
Mar. 13	Ishpeming.....	2	0	2	0	1	0
24	Kalamazoo.....	2	0	2	0	1	0
Apr. 27	Jackson.....	4	2	2	0	2	0
May 2	Marquette.....	1	0	1	0	1	*0
6	Muskegon.....	3	1	0	2	1	1
7	Bay City.....	5	2	0	3	1	1
11	Sturgis.....	3	1	0	2	1	1
16	Grand Rapids.....	1	0	0	1	1	1
28	Detroit.....	1	0	0	1	1	1
	Total for State.....	35	10	16	9	16	5 or 7
	Average per cent outbreak.....	2.7	.77	1.2	.7	1.2

* No final report.

The secretary of the State board of health desires to congratulate the health officers in Michigan and especially the people who have been protected by their efforts, on the success of their work thus far in this epidemic for the restriction of smallpox.

In the 13 outbreaks there have been on the average to each outbreak, only 2.7 cases and less than 1 death; in 3 out of the 13 outbreaks only two houses were infected, and in 10 of the outbreaks the infection was restricted to the one house in which it first occurred.

The 10 deaths out of 35 cases are a powerful argument for vaccination and revaccination, because they show that among persons unprotected by vaccination smallpox is still the same deadly and dreadful disease that it has been, the mortality thus far having been 28.57 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary Board of Health.

Smallpox in Wisconsin.

APPLETON, WIS., June 9, 1894.—Since last notification sent you, May 30, of cases of smallpox in Wisconsin there have been reported additional cases and deaths as follows: Milwaukee, 2 cases; Clyman, Dodge County, 1 case, 1 death; Merrimack, Sauk County, 3 cases, 1 death; Wausau, 1 case; total number of cases now existing in the State, 12. All cases are under strict quarantine, and all persons exposed, so far as known, have been vaccinated.—J. T. REEVE, *Secretary.*

Inspection of vessels at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH., June 4, 1894.—We have to report for week ending June 2, 1894, as follows:

Number of boats inspected touching at this port, passenger boats, 14; freight boats, 10; number of passengers inspected, 1,347; number vaccinated, 109; number of crews of passenger and freight boats inspected, 1,008; number of crews vaccinated who do not show ample evidence thereof in past two years, 807; total number inspected, 2,355; total number vaccinated, 916.

On report from Cleveland of case of smallpox, said patient reported to have come from and been exposed at this port, Dr. Frank H. Farnum, M. H. S., at this port, proceeded there at once to investigate as to facts, and reported as follows: viz: Said patient has smallpox (not severe,) had left this port two weeks before beginning of this attack. At the time of his departure from this port we had no case of smallpox, nor had we had this season up to this time; also he departed from this port some days before U. S. marine inspection began; also this man (a marine fireman) left this port by boarding a freighter passing by this port from Chicago to Cleveland. * * * We have also been to the port of Toledo, as they have reported cases of smallpox, but they are doing good quarantine service. We have also been to Port Huron, the Grand Trunk entrance to the United States, where our boats get their passengers for this port, and have instructed their agents in regard to accepting suspicious passengers and have vaccinated all of their employés.—FRANK H. FARNUM, M. D., BENJ. R. HOYT, *Inspectors, M. D., M. H. S.*

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 9, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, June 10, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 9, 1894 ;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
June 3	Steamship Neckar.....	Naples.....	502
3	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	304
3	Steamship Taormina.....	Hamburg.....	136
3	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	180
3	Steamship Rhaetia.....	Hamburg and Havre.....	272
4	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow and Moville.....	217
4	Steamship State of California.....	do.....	119
5	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	78
5	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	140
5	Steamship Elbe.....	Bremen.....	132
5	Steamship Alesia.....	Naples.....	421
6	Steamship Peninsula.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	70
6	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	381
7	Steamship Willehad.....	Bremen.....	428
7	Steamship Spree.....	do.....	198
8	Steamship Chateau Lafite.....	Bordeaux.....	23
8	Steamship Norge.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	143
8	Steamship Fuerst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	221
9	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	531
9	Steamship Scandia.....	Hamburg and Havre.....	266
	Total.....		4,712

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

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended June 9, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, June 9, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 9, 1894 ;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
June 3	Steamship Ohio.....	Liverpool.....	485
6	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Antwerp.....	175
	Total.....		660

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

Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended June 2, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of San Francisco, June 2, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 2, 1894 ;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 31	Steamship Walla Walla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	12
31	Steamship Colon.....	Panama and way ports.....	7
June 2	Steamship Australia.....	Honolulu.....	18
	Total.....		37

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 9, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish bark Barba Azul	June 5	Porto Rico...	Brunswick..	Held for disinfection.
Portuguese brig Vareiro.....	June 5	Santos.....do.....do.....

Four vessels inspected and passed.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 9, 1894.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 9, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 4, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Brt. ship Ellerslie.....	May 27	Rio de Janeiro.	Ship Island..	Held for disinfection.

One vessel inspected and passed.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 16, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. M. B. Chase*.....	May 11	Cardenas.....	Apala ch i- cola.	Disinfected.....	May 16

* Previously reported.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 9, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. Annie and Millard*..	May 26	Matanzas....	Pascagoula..	Disinfected.....	May 30

* Previously reported.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 26, 1894.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 3, 1894.

Twenty-six vessels inspected and passed.

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

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 10, 1894.

Twenty-nine vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 6, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 9, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British ship Newman Hall*.....	May 30	Barbados.....	Sapelo	Held for disinfection.
Norwegian bark Erato.....	June 8	Havre	Brunswickdo

* Previously reported.

Six vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport.*—Month of May, 1894. Population, 58,243. Total deaths, 53, including smallpox, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 4; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria and croup, 4.

Hartford.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 57,500. Total deaths, 49, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

FLORIDA—*Tampa.*—Month of May, 1894. Population, 15,688. Total deaths, 22, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and enteric fever, 1.

GEORGIA—*Columbus.*—Month of May, 1894. Population, white, 10,276; colored, 9,027; total, 19,303. Deaths, white, 12; colored, 27; total, 39, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; and enteric fever, 1.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 56, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

ILLINOIS—*Bloomington.*—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 25,000. Total deaths, 15, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

IOWA—*Dubuque.*—Month of May, 1894. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 1; croup, 2; and measles, 3.

Keokuk.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 26, including enteric fever, 1; and measles, 1.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville.*—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 200,000. Total deaths, 253, including phthisis pulmonalis, 43; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 2; croup, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

MICHIGAN.—Month of May, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, compared with the preceding month, show influenza and pleuritis decreased in area of prevalence. Compared with the average for corresponding months in the eight years 1886-'93, scarlet fever was more prevalent, and remittent fever, intermittent fever, and pleuritis were less prevalent in May, 1894. Including reports by regular observers and others, consumption was reported present in Michigan in the months of May, 1894, at 220 places, measles at 130, scarlet fever at 108, diphtheria at 72, typhoid fever at 30, and smallpox at 7. Reports from all sources show consumption reported at the same number of places as in the preceding month, measles at 55 places more, diphtheria at 11 places more, scarlet fever at 10 places more, typhoid fever at 2 places less, and smallpox at 1 place more in the month of May, 1894, than in the preceding month.

Week ended June 2, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 67 observers indicate that inflammation of bowels, intermittent fever, and inflammation of kidney increased, and that diphtheria, remittent fever, measles, influenza, and tonsillitis decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported present at 220 places, measles at 61, scarlet fever at 44, diphtheria at 30, enteric fever at 17, and smallpox at 5 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 90,000. Total deaths, 86, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; and scarlet fever, 4.

MINNESOTA—*Winona.*—Month of May, 1894. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 19, including scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord.*—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 19,000. Total deaths, 17, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and scarlet fever, 1.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark.*—Month of March, 1894. Estimated population, 200,000. Total deaths, 390, including phthisis pulmonalis, 44; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 9; measles, 5; croup, 5; and whooping cough, 1.

OHIO—*Cleveland.*—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 506, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 3; croup, 9; measles, 22; and whooping cough, 11.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Harrisburg.*—Month of May, 1894. Population, 39,385. Total deaths, 43, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; smallpox, 1; and scarlet fever, 1.

Williamsport.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 22, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport.*—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 20, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City.*—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths, 46, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; and enteric fever, 1.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 11, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	54		2	'90		'60
Portland, Me.....	61		1	'77		'17
Northfield, Vt.....	60		6	'89		'79
Boston, Mass.....	63		0	'77		'67
Block Island, R. I.....	60		2	'76		'56
New London, Conn.....	63		1	'77		'67
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	66		4	'90		'90
New York, N. Y.....	67		3	'73		'43
Philadelphia, Pa.....	70		6	'77	'53	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	65		3	'71		'31
Baltimore, Md.....	71		5	'91	'69	
Washington, D. C.....	70		5	'98		'05
Lynchburg, Va.....	72		4	'84		'24
Norfolk, Va.....	72		2	'98	'12	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	74	2		1'05		'85
Wilmington, N. C.....	76		2	1'35		1'35
Charleston, S. C.....	78		2	1'12		1'12
Augusta, Ga.....	78		2	'95		'65
Savannah, Ga.....	78		2	1'66		1'66
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79		3	1'26		'86
Titusville, Fla.....	79		3	1'75		'35
Jupiter, Fla.....	79		3	1'45		'05
Key West, Fla.....	82		4	'94	1'26	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	74		0	1'02		1'02
Mobile, Ala.....	79		3	1'36		1'16
Montgomery, Ala.....	79		3	1'12		1'12
Vicksburg, Miss.....	78		4	1'05		1'05
New Orleans, La.....	79		3	1'58	1'72	
Shreveport, La.....	80		6	'89	'01	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	75		3	1'05		'35
Little Rock, Ark.....	76		4	1'12		1'02
Palestine, Tex.....	77		1	'91		'71
Galveston, Tex.....	80		2	1'19		'69
San Antonio, Tex.....	80		0	'63	'27	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	79		1	'73		'73
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	76		3	1'25		1'15
Nashville, Tenn.....	74		4	'98		'28
Knoxville, Tenn.....	72		2	'98		'68
Louisville, Ky.....	72		2	1'06		'76
Indianapolis, Ind.....	70		2	1'18		1'18
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	71		3	1'11		'61
Columbus, Ohio.....	68		3	'88		'88
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	70		4	'98		'18
Pittsburg, Pa.....	69		5	'77		'77
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	61		5	'77		'67
Buffalo, N. Y.....	62		6	'83		'83
Erie, Pa.....	63		8	1'07		1'07
Cleveland, Ohio.....	65		3	'93		'93
Toledo, Ohio.....	66		0	'84		'74
Detroit, Mich.....	65		1	'89		'79
Port Huron, Mich.....	60		0	'93		'88
Alpena.....	57	1		'88		'66
Marquette, Mich.....	56	6		'86		'91
Grand Haven, Mich.....	61		3	'91		'98
Milwaukee, Wis.....	60	4		'98		'93
Chicago, Ill.....	63	1		'89		'89
Duluth, Minn.....	56	6		1'24		1'04
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	66	2		1'12		1'12
La Crosse, Wis.....	66		0	1'05		1'05
Dubuque, Iowa.....	67			1'15		
Davenport, Iowa.....	68		0	1'05		1'05
Des Moines, Iowa.....	69		1	1'52		1'52
Keokuk, Iowa.....	69		1	1'19		'99
Springfield, Ill.....	69		3	1'40		1'40
Cairo, Ill.....	73		5	1'10		'70
St. Louis, Mo.....	73		3	1'23		'93

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 11, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	72		4	1.40		.70
Kansas City, Mo.....	72		2	1.26	1.74	
Concordia, Kans.....	71		3	.98	1.92	
Omaha, Nebr.....	70		2	1.31		.41
Valentine, Nebr.....	65	1		.80		.30
Huron, S. Dak.....	64	2		.84		.84
Pierre, S. Dak.....	66	2		.90		.80
Moorehead, Minn.....	62	4		.96		.86
St. Vincent, Minn.....	60	6		.75		.55
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	63	1		.89		.29
Williston, N. Dak.....	62	4		.76		.36
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	61		1	.70		.10
Helena, Mont.....	59		3	.61		.01
Spokane, Wash.....	62			.44		
Wallawalla, Wash.....	65		7	.35		.05
Winnemucca, Nev.....	61		11	.21	.89	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	66		3	.21	.69	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	59		3	.41		.31
North Platte, Nebr.....	67		1	.77		.67
Denver, Colo.....	65		3	.33		.33
Pueblo, Colo.....	69		5	.29	.51	
Dodge City, Kans.....	71		3	.77		.57
Abilene, Tex.....	77		3	.70	.38	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	64		4	.21	.39	
El Paso, Tex.....	80		4	.07		.07
Tucson, Ariz.....	80		8	.00		.00
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	53			.38		
Olympia, Wash.....	59		15	.39	.51	
Portland, Oreg.....	63		9	.49	.11	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	61		7	.35	.55	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	73		9	.14		.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	68		6	.07		.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		4	.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	66		4	.07		.07
San Diego, Cal.....	64		2	.02		.02
Yuma, Ariz.....	83		7	.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 29, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of sanitary affairs in Europe, some portion of the information I have received being dated as late as May 27:

Russia.—In the department of Warsaw, from 7th to 13th of May, 10 cases of cholera and 5 deaths; governments of Radom, 1st to 7th of May, 56 cases and 35 deaths; Plock, 3d to 10th of May, 34 cases and 24 deaths; and Kovno, April 29 to May 5, 10 cases and 5 deaths. A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated May 27, states that the latest official bulletin of cholera in Warsaw and the six Polish frontier provinces gives 134 new cases and 78 deaths between the 5th and 19th of May.

By order of the minister of the interior of Russia the towns of Canton and Hongkong are declared to be unsafe as regards ships and passengers coming therefrom, on account of the plague. Relative to this order, the following is translated from the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of date May 15 (27): "According to a communication from the Russian minister at Peking, dated May 12 (24), the plague has broken out at Hongkong among the Chinese population brought there from Canton. The lowest stated mortality to date is 65 deaths. At present the disease has not spread to any great extent. The two ports in question have been declared to be contaminated." The Russian consul at Samsoun telegraphs that there have been in that place 12 cases of cholera and 6 deaths.

Turkey.—In the Vilayet of Sivas there were, from the middle of April to 6th of May, 442 deaths from cholera.

The following cases of smallpox are reported in the Imperial German Health Bulletin dated May 23: Vienna, 2; Paris and London, 4 each; Birmingham, 6; Odessa, 3; Warsaw, 5; Posen, 2; Budapest, 3; Edinburgh, 13; and St. Petersburg, 12.

The quarantine at Malta against Constantinople has been withdrawn. Passengers from there, however, are subject to sanitary supervision at their houses for two weeks.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera in Galicia.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, Austria, May 12, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that during the week ended May 7 there were 3 fresh cases of cholera and 2 deaths in the commune of Skala, crownland of Galicia, and one fresh case in the commune of Sikurzyne.

From May 7 to 10 there have been no fresh cases in the above-mentioned communes, but the cholera has broken out in the adjacent com-

mune of Beerdiakowce, where there have been 10 cases and 2 deaths. There have in all been 49 cases and 19 deaths in Galicia up to May 10. The cholera has been probably introduced into Galicia from Russia, where it has existed the entire winter. There are at present numerous cases in the Russian villages on the Galician frontier. The Austrian health authorities expect the epidemic to last through the summer in Galicia, but think it likely that it will be of a milder type than that of last year.

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

DEAN B. MASON,
Vice Consul-General.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Yellow fever at Rio—Sanitary reports for the weeks ended May 12 and 19.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 15, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the report for week ended May 12, 1894. The changes, though small, are favorable as compared with the previous week. Deaths from yellow fever have fallen off 11, and from beriberi 10; those from *accesso pernicioso* have increased 1, from typhoid fever 1, and there has been 1 from whooping cough, and none from smallpox. The total deaths from all causes is 415, being 14 less than in the foregoing week.

When yellow fever is not more rife than at present it is not considered epidemic here; but it is, and it is declining so slowly, cool weather notwithstanding, that I am afraid it will continue through the winter, as it did last year, and when the hot season commences will break out with intensity; but this may not be so, as a glance at the history of the disease here will disclose the fact that nothing can be counted on or based on the said history, as the epidemics appear most capricious, regardless of all previous observations.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health: May 11, steamship *Manitoba*, English, for New York, and May 14, steamship *Nasmyth*, English, for New York, from Santos, a visa.

Respectfully, yours,

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 22, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended May 19, 1894. The yellow fever epidemic is still slowly declining, there having been a decrease in the number of deaths this week of 4, and also 4 less of *accesso pernicioso* than the previous week. The deaths from typhoid fever have increased 6; from beriberi, 19; and from whooping cough, 2. There was also 1 death from diphtheria, whilst the total from all causes increased 3. I know of no especial reason for these differences, and must consider them as only temporary and indicative of nothing.

Health of Rio de Janeiro.—As I before reported, the President in his message to Congress alluded to the necessity of new health regulations, and I read the following notice in the semiofficial newspaper here this morning:

“The President will send to Congress a message asking for an extraordinary credit to be opened by the Interior Department under the title

of 'Public succor,' the proceeds to be applied to works and improvements of the most modern kind for the hospitals and quarantine stations, similar to those in foreign countries, which will do much towards improving the public health and finishing with the germ of the terrible epidemic which unhappily afflicts our capital." (Translation R. C.)

When the time comes I shall suggest to the sanitary authorities the necessity of establishing a proper disinfecting station in this bay for the shipping.

Since last report I have given bills of health to the following-named ships: May 16, Portuguese bark *Sophia*, for New Orleans, La.; May 19, Portuguese brigantine *Nova Uniao*, for Philadelphia, Pa.; and May 22, steamship *Galileo*, English, for New York, from Santos, a visa.

Respectfully, yours,

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

CHINA.

Plague at Canton.

Under date of May 12, 1894, the U. S. consul at Canton, China, writes as follows:

The "plague" mentioned in my last report is yet making havoc among the natives in Canton and in various parts of the country, the mortality ranging from 25 to 75 per cent of persons attacked. Dr. Rennie says: Since my last report the "plague" has in no way abated. It is not quite so fatal as at first, but, on the other hand, it has spread to various parts of the city, so that probably more people are attacked. The mortality is difficult to estimate, but I am inclined to think from the outbreak of the disease up to date not more than 4,000 deaths have occurred. No rain to speak of has fallen since April 25, so that things are in a bad state, and no improvement is likely to occur until there is a heavy rainfall.

CUBA.

Yellow fever in Cienfuegos.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Cienfuegos, Cuba, June 7, 1894.

SIR: As I informed you in my last, yellow fever continues in this city in an endemic form. The hospital doctors with whom I come in contact believe that the number of cases will increase rapidly, becoming epidemic, for two reasons: First, the heat and humidity; second, on account of the many new arrivals from Spain, chiefly emigrants and recruits.

Outside of this locality (but in this district) a region called Manicagua is invaded epidemically by the borras fever. There is constant communication from there to this city.

The last instructions received from Washington in the office of the U. S. consulate are not complied with; vessels are not inspected yet. The steamship *Santiago* unloads and loads at the wharf just in the worst spot for yellow fever. The masters of vessels have not yet received instructions because the instructions require to be posted twelve days in the office.

Till to-day, and for the week which ended June 3, 1894, there have been 16 cases of yellow fever and 3 deaths in the hospitals. The reigning sickness besides yellow fever and borras fever, this in an epidemic form, is the so-called pernicious fever.

Data which I received from those who practice here assure me that the borras fever coincides with the appearance of yellow fever, classifying them as paludal fevers in hemorrhagic form.

The temperature is, maximum, 95°; minimum, 90°; rainfall in excess with big inundations in the district. The pluviometer gives the largest amount of water fallen at 6 inches.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MANUEL R. MORENO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

FRANCE.

Cholera in Paris.

BERLIN, June 13, 1894.—Comma bacillus found in Paris cases.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

ITALY.

Cholera in 1893.

BERLIN, *May 31, 1894.*

SIR: The following article on cholera in Italy in 1893 is translated from Veröfentlichunge. des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes of May 23, 1894:

"From an official report delivered at a meeting of the superior health department of Italy, January 16, 1894, by Prof. L. Pagliani, we take the following statements: As early as March 10, 1893, a workman who had lately arrived from France was taken ill with cholera in the province of Cuneo, and immediately after this another person, who had nursed the first, was taken ill. Later still an additional case occurred at Piozzo, this person having but lately arrived from Monaco. In July a workman who had just arrived from Marseilles was taken ill at Demonte, province of Cuneo, his father and brother also contracting the disease, and they all died shortly after. Later on a few more cases were brought to the province of Cuneo from Arles, Nizza, and other places on the southern coast of France. Up to the latter part of September the total number of cases in thirteen communities in the same province were 29, of which 18 were reported fatal.

In the province of Porto Manizio, which also borders on France, the first case was noticed July 12, and in 5 communities there were 10 cases and 6 deaths. In the province of Genoa a small epidemic occurred in the village of Pallare, the proper and timely reporting of suspicious cases being neglected. On July 4 a lady accompanied by a child which had cholera arrived from Toulon, and by July 28 the disease had attacked 11 additional persons, 6 of the cases proving fatal.

In the province of Alessandria the disease assumed more serious proportions, 129 cases in 20 communities being counted from July until September. The cholera was brought to the province of Udine by a railway workman from Hungary, the first case being noticed August 17; total cases reported, 12, of which 4 were fatal.

A few single cases were known to have occurred in the provinces of Rorijo, Treviso, Venice, and Verona. In the city of Leghorn, which had been free from cholera up to this time, there occurred suddenly from the 9th to 10th of September 35 cases, 32 or 33 being women employed in a laundry, washing infected clothing from Marseilles and Toulon, and so up to the 26th of October there were 370 cases, of which 173 died.

In the province of Naples, cholera was first discovered on the 16th of July, namely, 2 cases in the capital, 1 case in Pozzuoli, and 1 in Caurvano. On July 22, there were 12 cases of cholera in Naples, the disease also increasing in the vicinity. The spread in the city was said to be principally caused by an infected ship in the harbor (Marine port?) The epidemic reached its highest point about the 10th of August, namely 26 cases, and ended about the 26th of October.

In the latter part of July the cholera was carried from Naples to Tossalto, in the province of Campobasso, where up to the end of August, 100 cases appeared, 30 proving fatal. Although the epidemic had almost been stamped out, it again increased in this province the latter part of September, especially at Isernia, Larino, and vicinity, it having been brought in from Solmona, province of Aquila. The total cases resulting from this fresh outbreak were 681 in 38 communities, 307 proving fatal. At Cassino, province of Caserta, cholera made its appearance the 5th of August, it being brought there from Naples; 64 communities were infected, resulting in 681 cases, 307 fatal. The first cases appeared in the province of Aquila, town of Solmona, the 18th of August, and up to December there were established in 55 communities 690 cases, 380 proving fatal. In 16 communities in the province of Salerno there were 225 cases and 138 deaths. An epidemic appeared at the insane asylum of Nocera di Pagani, from the 20th of September to the 6th of October there were 78 cases, with 48 deaths.

In Scafati there were 43 cases and 23 deaths. At Rome, city and province included, there were, from the 3d of August to the 7th of December, 115 cases, 48 proving fatal. In the province of Chieti, in 4 communities, there were 173 cases and 49 deaths. In the province of Terama, in 5 communities, 9 cases; while in Benevene a few cases only were noted. In the city of Palermo, from the middle of August to the first part of December, there were about 1,140 cases, 614 fatal. In 7 other communities of the same province a few scattered cases; in the province of Trapani in the 3 communities, 25 cases, 22 proving fatal. The disease appears to have been brought to Palermo from Naples and to have reached its highest point there on the 1st of October, when 47 cases occurred.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

PRUSSIA.

Cholera in Galicia and Silesia.

BERLIN, *May 31, 1894.*

SIR: I sent to you to-day the following cable message: Myolowitz, upper Silesia, also Russian border Stettin, spreading. Two fatal cases occurred at Myolowitz, in upper Silesia, one on the 25th and the other the 28th of May, the facts being published in the Breslau journals

of May 30. Cholera has also appeared in epidemic form at Mława, a small town in Russia, distant only one mile from the German frontier, district of Stettin. There were on May 28th and 29th 20 cases and 10 deaths. During the last two days there have occurred the following cases of cholera: At Warsaw, 16 cases, 11 deaths; at Nadt Ochota, 17 cases and 7 deaths; and at Plock, 7 cases and 4 deaths. The epidemic in Galicia continues. The last report from Borszczow I received this morning, two days late; should have been included in my report forwarded two days ago. The following figures are for the period from May 16 to 22: 23 cases and 9 deaths.

Résumé.—Borszczow, 15 cases, 7 deaths; Burdiakowce, 20 cases, 8 deaths; Skala, 19 cases, 10 deaths; Wierzbowka, 2 cases, 1 death; Husiatyn, 27 cases, 11 deaths; total, 83 cases, 37 deaths.

Cholera appears to be spreading slowly, in spite of the fact that there has been, so far, no warm weather.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

BERLIN, June 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I received this morning your dispatch directing me to proceed to Stettin and confer with consul there. In reply I sent you a message of which the following is a copy: "Cholera, Mława, Poland, near district Stettin, not town; no necessity to go, information here."

Mława is a small town in Russian Poland, a station on the direct railway between Warsaw and Danzig, and distant one mile from the German frontier. The consular district of Stettin is very large and contains three cities, viz Stettin, Danzig, and Königsberg. The consul is stationed at Stettin, and there are consular agents at both Danzig and Königsberg. The town of Mława is nearer Danzig than any other large place and distant from the town of Stettin.

It is much easier to obtain reliable information at Berlin than at smaller towns, and it is especially necessary to watch the development of cholera in Silesia, which can not be done on a distant frontier. I have placed myself in communication with the consul at Stettin, and through this and other sources expect no difficulty in keeping you informed of the progress of events.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

BERLIN, June 14, 1894.—Three cases cholera at Plehnendorf, near Danzig.—IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Copy of letter from the French ambassador, received from the State Department, regarding the work of the recent sanitary conference held in Paris.

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC OF THE U. S.,
Washington, June 1, 1894.

The department of foreign affairs of the French Republic has just forwarded to me, for transmission to the Federal Government, twenty copies of the report of proceedings of the sanitary conference held at Paris during last spring, which completed its operations on the 3d of April, 1894, by concluding an international convention, whose object is to perfect the work of protection inaugurated by the Venice and Dresden conventions. I have the honor herewith to transmit those documents.

Although the signature of Turkey, whose cooperation is especially desirable in order to check the dissemination of epidemic germs from the East, does not as yet appear on the sanitary agreement of April 3, the Government of the Republic cherishes the hope that the Porte will not withhold its adhesion after satisfying itself that the stipulations of that diplomatic instrument, founded on the present data of prophylactic science, can be reconciled with the performance of the religious observances which the Mussulmans keep annually in the holy city of Hedjaz.

In regard to the desire expressed in the course of the conference at Paris by the delegate of the United States, relative to the calling at a later date of a new conference for the purpose of regulating the sanitary conditions of emigration to the United States from European ports (pages 96 and 204 of the report), my Government is quite willing to concur in such decisions as may be taken in concert with the powers concerned, and to assist the Federal Government with its good offices in this matter.

Accept, etc.

PATENOTRE.

Hon. W. Q. GRESHAM,

Secretary of State of the United States.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

The cholera epidemic at Sivas.

Under date of May 14, the U. S. consul at Sivas forwards the following figures for the epidemic of cholera in that city: Week ended May 12, 170 cases and 81 deaths. The consul writes as follows:

A few cases of so-called typhus fever exist here. It is probably typhoid fever. Cholera exists in Zarra, Tokat, Perdinik, and other adjacent villages.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sidney.*—Month of March, 1894. Population, 416,370. Total deaths, 481, including enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 11; and whooping cough, 4.

CUBA—*Nuevitas.*—Month of May, 1894. Population, 4,080. Total deaths, 16. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of April, 1894. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 170, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 2; and measles, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended May 26 corresponded to an annual rate of 17·7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 10·1, and the highest in Salford, viz, 28·4 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and forty deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 7; measles, 165; scarlet fever, 20; diphtheria, 41; whooping cough, 50; enteric fever, 14; and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an

annual rate of 17·6 a thousand. In greater London 1,796 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15·7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 3; diphtheria, 11; whooping cough, 11; measles, 31; and scarlet fever, 4.

Hull.—Two weeks ended May 5, 1894. Population, 212,679. Total deaths, 133, including enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 3; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 26 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22·3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Galway, viz, 34·0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 149 deaths were registered, including whooping cough, 8; and enteric fever, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 26 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 Leith, viz, 13·7, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 21·0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 542, including smallpox, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 31.

GREECE—*Athens*.—Six months ended March 31, 1894. Population, 120,000. Total deaths, 1,271, including typhus fever, 8; enteric fever, 13; diphtheria, 39; and whooping cough, 1.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of March, 1894. Population, 34,314. Total deaths, 478, including smallpox, 1; and fever, 126.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Population, 56,000. Total deaths, 134, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

MALTA AND GOZO.—Month of March, 1894. Estimated population, 168,736. Total deaths, 171, including 3 from enteric fever.

. CHOLERA NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, May 23, 1894.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—From May 8 to 15, there were 21 cholera cases and 7 deaths reported from 3 communes in the district of Borszczow, Galicia.

RUSSIA.—From May 7 to 13, 10 cases and 5 deaths were reported in the city of Warsaw; in the Government of Radom, May 1 to 7, 56 cases, 35 deaths; Plock, from May 3 to 10, 34 cases, 24 deaths; Kovno, from April 29 to May 5, 10 cases, 5 deaths.

TURKEY.—From the middle of April to May 6, 442 choleraic deaths were reported.

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From April 8 to 14, there were 75 choleraic deaths.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

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.		
Aden.....	May 5.....	33,564	25											
Aix la Chapelle.....	May 19.....	108,677	53						5	4				
Alexandria.....	May 10.....	231,396	174			1		8				3		
Amapala.....	May 19.....	1,500	2											
Amapala.....	May 26.....	1,500	2											
Amherstburg.....	May 26.....	2,300	2											
Amsterdam.....	May 26.....	448,241	147					1				2	1	
Barmen.....	May 12.....	122,000	33							4				
Barmen.....	May 19.....	122,000	47				1			2			2	
Basle.....	May 19.....	80,000	30											1
Batoum.....	May 22.....	28,000	3											
Belfast.....	May 26.....	269,200	138									22		5
Belleville.....	June 2.....	10,201	3											
Berlin.....	May 12.....	1,767,639	545					2	8	36		5		
Birmingham.....	May 26.....	492,301	173							1		14		7
Bologna.....	May 26.....	146,068	66							4				
Bradford.....	May 26.....	221,610	75						2	3			1	2
Bremen.....	May 19.....	127,000	47					1		3		1		
Brunswick.....	May 20.....	111,750	40											
Brussels.....	May 19.....	483,081	164					1		2				
Budapest.....	Apr. 30.....	520,000	21						1	5		8		
Budapest.....	May 7.....	520,000	17			1		1		9		4		1
Budapest.....	May 14.....	520,000	26			2		1		4		11		
Budapest.....	May 21.....	520,000	29			4		3		2		5		
Cairo.....	May 10.....	374,838	334			1		8		2		3		
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21.....	681,560	437	66		29						3		2
Calcutta.....	Apr. 28.....	681,560	431	58		19						1		2
Cardiff.....	May 26.....	148,890	43							2		2		6
Catania.....	May 27.....	113,000	56					2		1				
Chatham.....	May 26.....	10,000	4											
Chatham.....	June 2.....	10,000	3											
Chemnitz.....	May 19.....	140,000							1	4				
Cienfuegos.....	June 2.....	23,000	20											
Cognac.....	May 27.....	17,500	15		1									
Colombo.....	Apr. 28.....	130,000	77											
Colombo.....	May 5.....	130,000	88											
Cologne.....	May 19.....	308,922	168					2		1		9		5
Colon.....	May 26.....	5,000	12											
Colon.....	June 2.....	5,000	2											
Copenhagen.....	May 12.....	341,000	130							7		5		1
Denia.....	May 19.....	14,000	8											
Denia.....	May 26.....	14,000	1							1				
Dublin.....	May 26.....		149											
Dundee.....	May 26.....	158,719	65				1	1				2		5
Edinburgh.....	May 19.....	270,588	94					1		3		2		2
Edinburgh.....	May 26.....	270,588	87					2				1		3
Fayal.....	May 12.....	23,382	2											
Fayal.....	May 19.....	23,382	1											
Florence.....	May 28.....	189,130	63								4		1	
Flushing.....	May 26.....	15,250	7											
Frankfort on the Main.....	May 26.....	196,000	71							1		6		1
Funchal.....	May 12.....	35,665	20											
Funchal.....	May 19.....	35,665	18					4						1
Genoa.....	May 26.....	182,066	83			1						6		
Ghent.....	May 26.....	153,803	53					1				2		
Gibraltar.....	May 27.....	25,755	9											
Girgenti.....	May 19.....	23,847	7											
Glasgow.....	May 19.....	686,820	232				1			3		2		
Glasgow.....	May 26.....	686,820	268				1			4		3		
Gothenburg.....	May 19.....	108,000	39							1		1		
Guadeloupe.....	May 20.....	18,000	9											
Halifax.....	June 2.....	38,700	11											
Hamburg.....	May 26.....	594,209	202								2	14		14
Hanover.....	May 5.....	197,000	69							1				
Hanover.....	May 12.....	197,000	53							2				
Havana.....	May 31.....	198,620	130		7	7		3				2		
Hiogo.....	May 5.....	153,055	77											
Hiogo.....	May 12.....	153,055	47						1			2		
Kanagawa.....	May 15.....	126,685										1		
Kanagawa.....	May 22.....	126,685							1			2		
Kehl.....	May 19.....	129,556	48									5		
Kingston.....	June 8.....	19,264	4											
Königsberg.....	May 26.....	167,000												
Leeds.....	May 26.....	388,761	138						1	2		1		3
Leghorn.....	May 26.....	103,230	25											
Leith.....	May 19.....	72,003	21				1	1				1		

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.
Leith	May 26	72,003	19			1				1		1
Liege	May 26	155,898	54									3
Liverpool	May 20	507,230	203				1	4	2		12	5
London	May 26	5,948,300	1,796			10		17	24	52	196	61
Lyons	May 19	500,000	166									
Madrid	May 25	482,816	261			2		3			1	
Magdeburg	May 19	219,352	100						1	8		
Manchester	May 26	522,365	214						2	3	3	4
Manila	Apr 21	350,000	238									
Manila	Apr 28	350,000	218									
Mannheim	May 19	88,000								2		
Maracaibo	May 19	40,000	18									
Maracaibo	May 26	40,000	17									
Marsala	May 19	40,131	11									
Matamoras	June 1	8,000	10									
Mayence	May 26	72,281	20									
Melbourne	Apr 7	1,140,405						5		1		
Melbourne	Apr 14	1,140,405						4		2		
Melbourne	Apr 21	1,140,405						4		1		
Melbourne	Apr 28	1,140,405						4				
Moscow	May 20	800,000	521			2		6	10	11	17	2
Munich	May 19	390,000	185						1	9	1	
Munich	May 26	390,000	181							7		1
Nacaome	Apr 14	1,000	6		2			1				
Nacaome	Apr 28	1,000	6		3							
Nagasaki	May 12	64,274	5			5						
Nagasaki	May 18	64,274	5			4	1					
Newcastle on Tyne	May 26	201,947	72									5
Nuremberg	May 12	156,311	91						2	3	15	
Odessa	May 19	324,500	108			1	2		2	3		
Palermo	May 19	273,000	110				1	1	2			
Paris	May 26	2,424,705	931			3	1	5	4	30	52	7
Paso del Norte	June 2	6,292	4									
Plymouth	May 26	86,781	17							1		1
Port Sarnia	June 2	7,000	1									
Puerto Cabello	May 19	10,500	14									
Quebec	June 2	70,000							1	2		
Queenstown	May 19	15,000	3									
Rheims	May 26	105,408	62					1		2	8	
Rotterdam	May 26	228,596	100			8						
Sagua la Grande	June 2	18,109	7									
St. Petersburg*	May 5	1,100,000	75			3		4	10	15	39	3
St. Thomas	Apr 27	12,019	38									1
St. Thomas	May 4	12,019	25									1
St. Thomas	May 11	12,019	36									
St. Thomas	May 18	12,019	44									14
St. Thomas	May 25	12,019	43									5
Schiedam	May 26	25,533	9									
Sheffield	May 26	338,155	113					1		1	1	9
Sivas	May 12	43,000		81								
Sonneberg	May 20	12,000	4									
Southampton	May 19	66,774	15									
Stettin	May 19	125,000	46									
Stuttgart	May 24	139,659	56							8		
Sunderland	May 26	136,101	49						1			3
Swansea	May 12	95,390	24						1		1	
Swansea	May 19	95,390	29							1		1
Swansea	May 26	95,390	27								2	1
Tegucigalpa	May 19	12,000	6									
Trapani	May 19	43,095	12					1	2		1	
Trieste	May 19	158,314	71			2		1	7	1		
Tuxpan	May 26	10,280	5									
Venice	May 19	160,282	69							1		
Vera Cruz	May 31	25,500	45		14	2						
Vienna	May 12	1,465,537	697			2			11	40	26	2
Warsaw	May 19	515,651	229		9	5	1	2	5	11	3	1
Winnipeg	June 4	35,500	3									
Zurich	May 12	120,000	45							4	1	

*One death from plague.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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